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HISTORY
OF
ALABAMA
AND
DICTIONARY
OF
ALABAMA BIOGRAPHY

BY
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bibliographical publications

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Dr. Henry Tutwiler
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to receive the A. M. degree.

Dr. J. H. Johnson
Founder Alabama Schools for the Deaf and
Blind, Talladega

Dr. Basil Manly
Distinguished Baptist divine and second
president of the Alabama State University

Dr. William L. Brown
President Alabama Polytechnic Institute
1884 to 1902

EDUCATORS

History of Alabama

I

IBERVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. An organization with headquarters in Mobile, of students especially interested in the local history of the Mobile Territory of the State of Alabama. Its original membership was Peter J. Hamilton, president, A. C. Harte, recording secretary, Rev. A. G. Moses, secretary and treasurer, and M. Brewster, F. G. Bromberg, P. C. Boudousquie, C. W. Butt, L. M. Brown, Erwin Craighead, L. de V Chaudron, A. C. Harte, R. Hines, Thomas M. Owen, H. Pillans, P. Rapier, P. J. Robert, W. F. Tebbetts, J. A. Taylor, W. K. P. Wilson.

The Society is still active, and issues from time to time papers, bulletins, etc., etc.

REFERENCES.—*Publications in Alabama Departments of Archives and History.*

ICE MANUFACTURE. In 1880 there were three ice making establishments in the State with materials valued at \$1,575, and products at \$13,679. In 1914 there were 55 establishments, materials valued at \$930,169, and products, \$1,121,106.

The legislature of February 17, 1854, incorporated the "Livingston Ice House Company," with James Hair, Robert F. Houston, John H. Sherard, Henry H. Hanes, David H. Trott, John F. Valy, Socrates Parkes and George Wilson as incorporators. It was given power to hold property not exceeding \$50,000 in value.

REFERENCES.—*Acts, 1853-54, pp. 294-295; U. S. Census Reports, Manufactures.*

IDIOTS. See Mental Defectives.

IGNEOUS ROCKS. See Building Stones.

IKANATCHAKA. An Upper Creek Indian town known as the "Holy Ground." It was located on the south side of the Alabama River, between Pintalala and Big Swamp Creeks, in Lowndes County. The ground on which it was situated was believed by the Indians to be holy ground, because of certain rites by their prophets in setting it aside, and it was therefore believed to be immune or exempt from hostile attack. It was the home of William Weatherford, the "Red Eagle," and of Hillis Hadjo, "The Prophet." Weatherford had plantations on the right bank of the river higher up. The town was destroyed December 23, 1813, by Gen. F. L. Claiborne's forces.

REFERENCES.—*Ala. Hist. Society, Transactions (1897-98), vol. 2; Index, Holy Ground and Weatherford; Handbook of American Indians (1907), vol. 1, p. 596; Meek, Romantic Passages in Southwestern History (1857), pp. 278-*

280; Drake, Book of Indians (1848), Book 4, p. 58; Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, Report (1901), vol. 1, p. 398.

IKANHATKI. An Upper Creek town in Elmore County, on the north side of the Tallapoosa River, and about 2 miles down stream from Kulumi. This town is generally regarded by Gatschet and others as inhabited by Shawnees. The first reference to it is found on De Crenay's map, 1733, where it is spelled Canatque. It is then located on the Tallapoosa River, very near Fusihatchi, and both on the south side of the river. These towns must have been subsequently moved across the river, where they were located in later historical times. Doubtless, however, they retained the fields and possibly some settlements in their old sites. In a list of Creek villages of 1764 the name is spelled Kanaatkes, with which some old Kusas were then living. This census gives the two people 40 warriors, and their town as 3 leagues from Fort Toulouse. The English trade regulations of 1761, assigned the town, spelled as Conhatchee, to the traders, Crook and Company. It had at that time 30 hunters. Dr. Swanton questions the Shawnee origin of this town, believing it to be Muscogee. After the Creek War he states that its inhabitants went almost in a body to Florida, and that at present their descendants form one town with the people of Fusihatchi in the southern part of the Seminole Nation, Okla.

REFERENCES.—*Hawkins, Sketch of the Creek Country (1848), p. 34; Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, Report (1900), p. 398; Georgia Colonial Records (1907), p. 523.*

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. Incorporated by act of the legislature of the State of Illinois, February 10, 1851, and various amendments thereto; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track and branches, 5,754.62, side tracks, 2,086.19, total, 7,840.81; mileage operated in Alabama—main track and branches, 131.18, side tracks, 27.78, total, 158.96; capital stock authorized—\$109,296,000, no preferred stock, actually issued, \$109,291,716; shares, \$100; voting power, one vote a share; and funded debt, \$142,008,700.

The Illinois Central Railroad Co. entered Alabama with the construction of the Canton, Aberdeen & Nashville Railroad in Alabama, which was completed and put in operation in June, 1899. The road was built in order to reach the coal mines at Brilliant, and it extended from that point to Winfield, 7.84 miles. The tracks of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad (q. v.) were used between Aberdeen, Miss., and Win-

field by the Illinois Central in operating the new branch road.

In 1906 a contract was entered into with the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. (q. v.) and its subsidiary companies by which the Illinois Central obtained, for a long term of years, the use of their tracks between Winfield and Birmingham, which gave the latter company a connection between its St. Louis-New Orleans line and the Birmingham mineral district.

In 1907 the company made trackage agreements with the Southern and the Northern Alabama Railway companies for the use of their lines between Haleyville and Jasper, a distance of 40 miles. About the same time, arrangements were made for the construction of a road from Haleyville, Ala., to Corinth, Miss., 80.23 miles, under separate charters in Alabama and Mississippi, and land was secured for the erection of a modern freight terminal in Birmingham. The charter in Alabama was issued under general laws to the Alabama Western Railroad Co.

On December 16, 1907, the portion of the new line between Corinth, Miss., and Red Bay, Ala., 41.97 miles, was put in operation. The rest of the line was completed and put in operation on April 19, 1908.

In June, 1899, the Illinois Central bought the entire capital stock of the Central of Georgia Railway Co. (q. v.), but the latter property is operated separately.

REFERENCES.—Railroad Commission of Ala., *Annual reports, 1900 et seq.*; *Poor's manual of railroads, 1899 et seq.*; *Annual report of the company to Ala. Public Service Commission, 1915.*

ILLITERACY COMMISSION, THE ALABAMA. A permanent State executive commission, created by the legislature, February 9, 1915, "for the removal of adult illiteracy in Alabama." It is composed of five members, both men and women, including the State superintendent of education, who is ex officio a member, appointed by the governor, "for their fitness, ability and experience in matters of education, and their acquaintance with the conditions in the State of Alabama and its various communities." It is a body corporate "with all the powers necessary to carry into effect all the purposes of" the act creating it. Its officers consist of a president and a secretary-treasurer, elected by the commission from its membership. The latter officer is required to furnish bond in a reputable bonding company, in such sum as the commission may designate, for the faithful performance of his duties, and he may be removed from office and a successor appointed by the commission at its discretion. The members receive no compensation for their services nor expenses of any kind out of the State treasury, but may be reimbursed out of any funds which may come into the hands of the commission from other sources, for their actual traveling and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

It is the duty of the commission "to make

research, collect data . . . looking to the obtaining of a more detailed and definite knowledge as to the true conditions of the State in regard to its adult illiteracy, and report regularly the results of its labors to the governor, and to perform any other act which in its discretion will contribute to the elimination of the State's adult illiteracy by means of the education and enlightenment of illiterate persons in the State. . . . It is empowered to adopt such additional rules and regulations as may seem expedient for carrying on its business, but it must expend the funds coming into its hands in a manner and for purposes "in keeping with the general purposes" of its creation.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act, on March 25, 1915, the governor appointed as members of the commission ex-Gov. William D. Jelks of Birmingham, James B. Ellis of Selma, Miss Mary N. Moore of Athens (now the wife of Bishop H. McCoy of Birmingham), and Mrs. W. K. Linscott of Mobile. The commission organized on April 2, 1915, by electing ex-Gov. Jelks as president, and William F. Feagin, superintendent of education and ex officio member of the commission, as secretary-treasurer. The last-mentioned officer was authorized to select for each county at least five citizens to serve as a county subcommission; to solicit donations for the furtherance of the movement; and to appoint a field agent to travel over the State in the interest of the cause. The commission requested the governor to proclaim the first Monday in June as Illiteracy Day and to appeal to the citizens of the State to observe it. The proclamation was issued on May 5, and Illiteracy Day was generally and enthusiastically observed throughout the State. In preparation for an active campaign, the commission caused a careful analysis to be made of the United States Census reports for 1910, the results of which were published in a bulletin entitled "The problem, the plan, the proclamation of the governor." The publication and wide circulation of this pamphlet produced a profound effect among the people of the entire State; and, together with the personal appeals made by the secretary-treasurer, resulted in a very liberal subscription of funds with which to inaugurate and carry on the work. A field agent was therefore appointed, and active work begun among the teachers and other interested persons in the different counties. In furtherance of the work, four pamphlets were issued by the commission and given general distribution; and as a means of stimulating interest and of obtaining additional funds, "Button Campaigns" were conducted in many of the counties, cities, and towns throughout the State.

The first city campaign was conducted in Union Springs, and the first county campaign in Autauga County. Similar campaigns subsequently were made in Montgomery, Eufaula, Huntsville, Opelika, Dothan, Anniston, Gadsden, Talladega, Selma, Mobile, Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, and Bessemer in the order given. The general effect of these campaigns, aside

from the funds realized, is thus described by the commission in its first report:

"Men and women of intelligence above the average being brought face to face with the astounding figures printed on the button, openly confessed they were ignorant of educational conditions in the State. A desire for information was stimulated, resulting in a general awakening of the public conscience as to Alabama's duty in speedily remedying existing conditions.

"The subject of illiteracy was uppermost in the minds of the people; it occupied a prominent place on club programs and was discussed with telling effect from the pulpit. As the light was thrown on the subject, commercial organizations began to realize its economic significance and entered without reservation into the spirit of the publicity movement.

"The more striking effect of the campaigns was their general influence in preparing the minds of the people for better school facilities—a need that could be met only by giving them the right of local taxation. The campaigns truly paved the way for the great local tax victory of November 7, 1916."

Genesis of the Movement.—The germ of the idea which eventuated in the illiteracy campaign in the State and the creation of the Alabama Illiteracy Commission was planted in the minds of the members of the delegation of Alabama educators to the annual meeting of the Southern Educational Association, held in Houston, Tex., November 30-December 2, 1911, by Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, county superintendent of education of Rowan County, Ky., who told of the work being done in the mountains of Kentucky in the effort to remove illiteracy. An invitation to visit the State and address the Alabama Educational Association was extended to her, and on the evening of April 5, 1912, she spoke to an audience composed of more than 2,000 teachers and citizens. "Her address was one of the most inspiring ever delivered before the association," says the report of the commission. "The seed sown in the hearts of the teachers is today bearing fruit in the lives of many of our good people, who, as children, because of circumscribed conditions, were denied the educational privileges to which every child is entitled."

"During the spring of 1914," continues the report, "the co-operation of the county superintendents was enlisted in a movement to secure a complete list of illiterate white children between the ages of eight and twenty years. The work was done during the month of July when the biennial enumeration of school children was made. The results were inaccurate in some respects, due to the difficulties necessarily encountered in such an undertaking. However, it served the purpose for which it was intended; it brought the general public to a full realization of the fact that the 'mill of neglect' was busy each year grinding out a new crop of illiterates. It did much to stimulate the public conscience to a full realization of the necessity of a compulsory attendance law, which was enacted

by the Alabama Legislature, September 15, 1915. In addition, it created a sentiment favorable to great movements which were about to be projected.

"The executive committee of the Alabama Educational Association, at its annual meeting in November, 1914, adopted as a campaign slogan for the year, 'Illiteracy in Alabama—Let's Remove It,' and set apart Friday night, April 2nd, during the 1915 meeting of the Association to be observed as Illiteracy Night.

"The program of the evening was participated in by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, who discussed general educational conditions in the United States with special reference to illiteracy; Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, of Rowan County, Kentucky, who told of the progress of the work in Kentucky; and the State Superintendent, who spoke of conditions in Alabama and outlined definite plans looking to the gradual reduction of illiteracy.

"On February 9, 1915, prior to the above named date, a bill authorizing the creation of the Commission for the removal of adult illiteracy having been passed by both houses of the Legislature, was signed by Governor Henderson."

Commissioners.—William D. Jelks, president, 1915-; J. B. Ellis, 1915-; Mrs. Mary Moore McCoy, 1915-; Mrs. W. K. Linscott, 1915-; William F. Feagin, secretary-treasurer, ex officio member, 1915-.

Field Agents.—Mrs. E. D. Thames, 1915; J. B. Hobdy, 1915; Miss Esther R. Foster, 1915-.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Report*, Apr. 2, 1915-Oct. 1, 1916; *Literacy and illiteracy in Alabama—biennial census for 1914* (Sept. 30, 1914, pp. 32, copies issued, 20,000); *The plan, the problem, the proclamation of the governor* (May 10, 1915, copies issued, 5,000), a comparative, statistical study by counties; *Elimination of illiteracy in Dale County* (July 19, 1915, copies issued, 25,000); *Exercises for Alabama adult schools* (May 1, 1916, copies issued, 10,000), a textbook in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic sold at 10 cents a copy, or furnished free to illiterate pupils unable to pay for it.

See Education; Education, State Department of.

REFERENCES.—*General Acts*, 1915, pp. 80-81; publications listed *supra*.

ILLUMINATING OILS, INSPECTION OF.
See Inspection of Merchandise.

IMBECILES. See Mental Defectives.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION SCHOOL. An institution for the education of negroes, conducted by the Catholics of Mobile. On September 30, 1916, its report to the State superintendent of education showed buildings and site valued at \$4,000; equipment, \$500; 2 teachers; 130 pupils; and a total support of \$730.

REFERENCES.—Superintendent of Education, *Annual report*, 1916, pp. 182-183.

IMMIGRATION, BOARD OF. See Immigration Commissioner.

IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER. The executive officer of the State immigration board, authorized March 4, 1907, and abolished by act of February 11, 1915, the records and duties of the office being transferred to the department of agriculture and industries. The commissioner, though in charge of the administrative affairs of the immigration department, was under the supervision and control of the immigration board, by which all questions of policy and procedure were to be decided. He was appointed by the governor for a four-year term; was required to furnish a surety bond of \$5,000; and his salary was \$2,400 a year. It was his duty to encourage the immigration to the State of desirable persons by means of published circulars of information, handbooks on the resources of the State, and the promulgation of compilations concerning lands available for settlement. He was also required to make to the governor an annual report of the workings of the department, which should be printed as other State documents.

Soon after the creation of the department in 1907, Gov. Comer appointed R. H. de Holl as commissioner. He went to Germany at the expense of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. and brought back about a hundred immigrants. However, rulings of the Federal authorities had the effect of destroying the efficacy of the law for similar efforts, and Mr. de Holl declined further service. The office remained vacant until the appointment of Robert H. Walker, October 19, 1910.

On April 24, 1911, an act was passed which appropriated out of the general fund of the State \$5,000 a year for the encouragement of immigration. With this sum work went forward to 1915, when the office was abolished, and its activities added to those of the department of agriculture and industries already existing on the subject. It is proper to add, however, that the new duties under the act of 1915 are to be performed by the commissioner under the general direction of the State board of horticulture, of which he is a member.

Immigration, Board of.—The ex officio board, mentioned above, consisted of the governor, as chairman, the commissioner of agriculture and industries, and the immigration commissioner. It was empowered to make arrangements with individuals, firms or corporations for promoting immigration, and might send an agent to any part of the United States, or to foreign countries, for that purpose, provided there should be no expense to the State. It was made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not less than \$1,000, for any person, firm, association or corporation to bring or cause to be brought into the State, any immigrants from any foreign country in any other way than through the immigration board. With the exception of the commissioner, the members of the board served without pay.

The establishment of this board was the

first official step taken by the State toward stimulating immigration after the old office of commissioner was abolished by the code of 1886. Shortly after its creation, the Attorney General of the United States rendered certain opinions concerning the national immigration laws, which so limited the operation of the State law as practically to nullify it, permitting nothing more than the advertisement in a general way of the State's resources and advantages for settlement. No personal inducements or dealings with possible immigrants from abroad were permitted.

Operations Under Old Law.—The first formal encouragement of immigration in an official way was required as a part of the duties of the bureau of industrial resources, created by the constitution of 1868, but which was abolished in 1875. The first specific agency provided to carry out the mandate of the constitution was the adoption of an act of February 11, 1875, which empowered the governor to appoint a commissioner of immigration and a board of commissioners directors for the encouragement of immigration, without conflicting with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The number of members to constitute the board was not specified, and no funds were appropriated for its work, which it was expected would be financed by contributions from the various counties desiring new settlers, and donations from corporations and industrial companies in need of more skilled laborers. Provision was made for the establishment of an "immigration depot," at Mobile for the care of immigrants until called for by the parties contracting for them.

In pursuance of this act, Gov. Houston appointed C. F. Seivers, commissioner of immigration, and A. Murdock, F. H. Herndon, Price Williams, D. Clopton, B. M. Woolsey, G. G. Lyon, W. H. Chambers, J. I. Foster, Daniel Coleman, J. R. Hawthorne, L. M. Stone, E. S. Shorter, S. A. Fordyce, and W. V. Chardavoyne as a board of directors. The board took up its work at once, held several meetings, and planned a campaign of publicity for settlers, both in America and abroad. But for reasons which are not apparent in the records, the next legislature repealed the law, and passed a new act, approved March 7, 1876, which empowered the governor to appoint a commissioner of immigration, who was authorized to designate two assistant commissioners, all to serve without salaries or other expense to the State, and to secure their compensation from per capita commissions on contracts for the sale or lease of lands to immigrants, to be paid by the contracting parties. It was the duty of the commissioners to collect and disseminate data and information as to the resources, products topography, prices of lands for sale or lease, wages and demand for labor, with a view to obtaining new settlers and investors from desirable classes of people outside the State. They were expected to constitute themselves a general clearing house for information of all sorts which related to the settlement of

the vacant lands of the State, or the development of its idle industrial resources. The funds with which to defray the expense of these important activities, the commissioner was expected to obtain by voluntary subscriptions, donations, "or loan on such security as he can offer; Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed or held as incurring in any manner or creating any claim or obligation whatsoever upon the State of Alabama."

In his message to the legislature, November 14, 1876, Gov. Houston said: "I submit herewith a report from the commissioner of immigration, and invite your attention to its contents, as showing the prospects of the enterprise in his hands. It is gratifying to me, as it must be to yourselves, to know that in many localities of the State considerable numbers of the best class of people from other States have become permanent citizens. They are gladly received and welcomed by the resident population, and will not only make very desirable additions to the society of the respective localities, but will also aid in the general prosperity, wealth and power of the State. . . . The tide of immigration has now well set in, and I expect much of these instrumentalities in the future." The legislature, February 9, 1877, so amended the law as to provide for the appointment of as many assistant commissioners as the governor might think necessary, whose terms should not exceed two years unless reappointed.

In order to carry on the work contemplated by the law, Commissioner Sellers accepted employment as a commercial traveler, by which means he visited many sections of the North, Northwest, and West and familiarized himself with the conditions obtaining in those communities which were settled largely by immigrants. This expedient was made necessary by the absence of an appropriation for the work. He issued a report in 1878 in which he recounted his efforts toward securing immigrants and recommended the establishment of a regularly organized State department with a central office at the capitol and funds for prosecuting its work. Nothing was done by the legislature, however, toward making the department effectual.

The immigration acts of March 7, 1876, and of February 9, 1877, were codified as chapter 19 of the code of 1876. This chapter with its seven sections was not carried forward into the code of 1886. The reasons for their omission are thus stated by the commissioners in their report to Gov. E. A. O'Neal, p. 11:

"Sections 1756 to 1762 of the Code of 1876, in reference to commissioner and assistant commissioner of immigration have been omitted as unnecessary, these offices not being filled, and as it is obvious are rather for the transaction of private than of public business."

While there were various commissioners and assistant commissioners, there is no record of their service, if any. No reports were printed, following the report of Mr. Sellers

in 1878, and if any were ever filed, they are not now available.

The next stage in the official promotion of immigration was the incorporation of a provision in the act of February 23, 1883, establishing a department of agriculture, requiring the commissioner "to aid immigration by publishing each year such information as to the agricultural, mineral and other industries and resources of this State as shall be of interest to those seeking homes in the State of Alabama." This duty still remains in force, with the addition of a requirement that the commissioner shall aid those "seeking investments" as well as homeseekers. In the execution of his duty hereunder, the commissioner has published a number of handbooks and other literature of a descriptive nature. He has also advertised the advantages and resources of the State by participating in state, sectional and national fairs and expositions, and by occasional advertisements in leading farm and industrial journals.

Immigration Policy.—During its entire history, the State has maintained a liberal policy on the subjects both of immigration and emigration. Every constitution has carried a provision declaring that emigration from the State should not be prohibited, and that no citizen should be exiled. With the adoption of the constitution of 1875 the fundamental provision was enlarged, and carried forward into the constitution of 1901, viz: "That immigration shall be encouraged; emigration shall not be prohibited, and no citizen shall be exiled." This section was construed in the case of *Kendrick v. State*, 142 Ala., p. 43. It was there held that an act of the legislature prohibiting emigration agents from plying their vocations within the State, without first obtaining a license therefor, was not violative of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, nor of section 31 of the constitution of Alabama. The license imposed was held to be an occupation tax, designed for the purpose of raising revenue, and that it was not intended to interfere with the freedom of egress from the State, or the freedom of contract.

The present policy is indicated in the following extract from the immigration law of February 11, 1915:

"The commissioner of agriculture and industries shall use lawful means to prevent the induction into this State of immigrants of an undesirable class, and to this end shall investigate the conditions of the applicants for admission through the department, so as to discourage the coming in of [persons of] an anarchistic tendency and paupers, persons suffering from contagious or communicative diseases, cripples without means and unable to perform mental or physical service and idiots, lunatics, persons of bad character, or any persons who are likely to become a charge upon the charity of the State and all such that will not make good and law-abiding citizens."

It is further provided that "immigrants shall be sought from desirable white citizens

of the United States first, and then citizens of English-speaking and Germanic countries and France, and the Scandinavian countries and Belgium, as prospective citizens of this State and conformable with the laws of the United States."

In the early history of the State, however, constitutional provisions and statutes were not necessary to stimulate immigration. One historian declares with enthusiasm that after the conclusion of the treaty of Fort Jackson, "The flood-gates of Virginia, the two Carolinas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia were now hoisted, and mighty streams of emigration poured through them, spreading over the whole territory of Alabama. The axe resounded from side to side, and from corner to corner. The stately and magnificent forests fell. Log cabins sprang, as if by magic, into sight. Never before or since, has a country been so rapidly peopled."

Directors of First Board of Immigration, 1875.—W. H. Chambers, W. V. Chardavoyne, David Clopton, Daniel Coleman, J. C. Foster, J. R. Hawthorn, Thomas H. Herndon, George G. Lyon, Abraham Murdock, Eli S. Shorter, Lewis M. Stone, Price Williams, B. M. Woolsey.

Commissioners (Old law).—C. F. Seivers, 1875; E. R. Smith, 1879; J. J. Alston, 1881; Henry C. Stoutz, 1882.

Assistant Commissioners (Old law. Dates of appointment only are given).—Charles N. Golding, 1876; Jay W. Cowdery, 1876; Norris C. Buxbanne, 1876; J. E. Reimann, 1877; Lewis Heinsheimer, 1877; Joseph Goetter, 1877; George D. Reigal, 1877; W. R. King, 1877; John A. Lile, 1877; Louis Ballinger, 1877; W. J. B. Lansdale, 1878; W. J. Vankirk, 1878; J. M. Alexander, to Paris, 1878; Dr. Thomas T. Pratt, to Paris, 1878; Prof. James F. Park, to Paris, 1878; George Dunn, 1878; C. W. Gee, 1879; J. J. Alston, 1881; Otto Cullman, 1881; Charles Smallwood, 1881; Henry C. Stoutz, 1882.

Commissioners (New law).—R. H. de Holl, 1907; R. H. Walker, 1910-1911; Lee Cowart, 1911-1915.

PUBLICATIONS.—(Old) *Address of Commissioner of Immigration*, March 20, 1876; *Report*, Nov. 6, 1876; *Report*, Oct. 11, 1878. 3 vols. (New) *Report*, Feb. 3, 1911-Jan. 1, 1915. 1 vol. *Alabama's new era*, 1911-1913, vols. 1-3; and sundry circulars and leaflets.

See Agriculture and Industries, Department of; Horticulture, State Board of; Industrial Resources Bureau; Population.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1901, sec. 30; *Codes*, 1876, secs. 1756-1762; 1907, sec. 22, subdiv. 14, and secs. 827-837; *Acts*, 1874-75, pp. 121-124; 1875-76, pp. 266-267; 1876-77, p. 125; 1882-83, p. 193; Gov. George S. Houston, "Message," in *Senate Journal*, 1876-77, p. 16; *General Acts*, 1907, pp. 313-316; 1911, p. 689.

IMPEACHMENTS. The grounds, methods of procedure, and the officers subject to removal by impeachment are set out in article vii, sections 173-176 of the constitution of 1901. Certain State and county officers may be impeached, under the provisions of

section 173, "for wilful neglect of duty, corruption in office, incompetency, or intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors or narcotics, to such an extent, in view of the dignity of the office and importance of its duties, as unfits the officer for the discharge of such duties, or for any offense involving moral turpitude while in office, or committed under color thereof, or connected therewith.

... For these causes the following State officers may be impeached before the senate: governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, auditor, secretary of state, treasurer, superintendent of education, commissioner of agriculture and industries, and justices of the supreme court. Other officers may be impeached for the same causes by the supreme court, namely, chancellors, judges of circuit courts, of probate courts, and of other courts from which appeal may be taken directly to the supreme court, solicitors and sheriffs. Under the constitution the impeachment of other officers may be provided for by legislative enactments. The clerks of circuit courts, criminal courts, and other courts of like jurisdiction, tax assessors, county treasurers, county superintendents of education, judges of inferior courts created under authority of section 168 of the constitution, coroners, justices of the peace, notaries public, constables, and other county officers, and mayors, intendants, and other officers of incorporated cities and towns may be removed from office for any of the causes specified in section 173 by the circuit or criminal court of the county in which such officer holds his office. In such cases it is provided that the right of trial by jury and appeal shall be secured to the defendant.

Under the constitution, the penalties in cases of impeachment or removal from office "shall not extend beyond removal from office, and disqualifications from holding office, under the authority of this State, for the term for which the officer was elected or appointed; but the accused shall be liable to indictment and punishment as prescribed by law."

Pursuant to the provisions of the constitution, a body of law governing impeachment proceedings has been enacted and incorporated in the code of 1907, sections 1172-1177 and 7099-7126. Under the provisions of the code, disqualification is made a ground for impeachment, and proceedings may be instituted upon the information of five resident tax payers. In the impeachment case against Charles W. Buckley, 54 Ala., p. 599, the court held that such proceedings constituted a criminal prosecution. Sections 1172 to 1177 of the code, based on an act of August 13, 1907, govern the impeachment of municipal officers.

The first impeachment case in the State was the famous attempt in 1829 to depose three justices of the supreme court. This case is popularly known as "The Trial of the Judges." It was not an impeachment in the strict sense of the term, as it was not instituted as required by the constitution of 1819,

but was commenced by means of a memorial to the senate under authority of article v, section 13, of the constitution, which prescribed that "the judges of the several courts in this State shall hold their office during good behavior; and for wilful negligence of duty, or other reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly."

At that time judges were elected by joint vote of the two houses of the legislature, and served during good behavior. The supreme court was composed of the judges of the various judicial circuits. The proceedings were begun by William Kelly, a lawyer of north Alabama, who undertook the removal from office of Justices Reuben Saffold, John White, and Anderson Crenshaw, for alleged improper rulings and decisions in connection with the celebrated usury cases. The case was tried before the senate, Arthur F. Hopkins and John J. Ormond acting as counsel for the judges, and William Kelly prosecuting. The judges were acquitted and sustained. In the case of Judge Saffold, the resolution states that "it is the opinion of the Senate that the charges preferred against Judge Saffold by William Kelly, Esq., are not sufficiently sustained by proof to authorize an address to the Governor for his removal." Similar resolutions were adopted in each of the other cases.

Other impeachment trials have occurred since "The Trial of the Judges," as follows:

_____ Ledbetter, clerk Bullock County court; 1846; wilful neglect of duty and incompetency; acquitted.—10 Ala., p. 241.

Charles W. Buckley, probate judge Montgomery County; 1876; corruption in office and malfeasances; acquitted.—54 Ala., p. 599.

William Seawell, justice of the peace, Montgomery County; 1879; corruption in office; acquitted; the court held that charges were too vague and indefinite to uphold the proceedings.—64 Ala., p. 225.

Wiley C. Jones, probate judge Barbour County; 1881; wilful neglect of duty, corruption in office, habitual drunkenness, incompetency, and commission of offenses involving moral turpitude; plead guilty to the charge of neglect of duty, and thereupon nolle prosequi entered as to the others.

F. M. Taylor, probate judge Winston County; 1886; wilful neglect of official duties, corruption in office, and embezzlement; plead guilty to the charge of neglect of duty, and was removed from office.—Atty. Gen., Report, 1886, p. 88.

Robert R. Savage, probate judge Cherokee County; 1889; habitual drunkenness while in office; impeached.—Ibid, 1890, p. 6.

John B. Talley, judge ninth judicial circuit; 1894; wilful neglect of duty and murder; acquitted on first charge, convicted on second, and removed from office.—Ibid, 1894, pp. 7-9.

William C. Robinson, probate judge Lee County; 1895; habitual drunkenness; acquitted.—Ibid, 1896, pp. 6-8.

J. H. Lovejoy, probate judge Etowah County; 1902; corruption in office and wilful neglect of duty; acquitted.—135 Ala., p. 64.

Richard H. Lowe, solicitor eighth judicial circuit; 1901; wilful neglect of duty; impeached and office declared vacant.

J. C. Wood, probate judge Lowndes County; 1903; offenses involving moral turpitude; resigned, and proceedings dismissed.

Frank Cazalas, sheriff Mobile County; 1909; wilful neglect of duty under section 174 of the constitution; impeached.—Atty. Gen., Report, 1908-1910, pp. xxxi-xxxii.

Edgar E. Latham, sheriff Tuscaloosa County; 1910; intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors; acquitted.—Ibid, pp. xxxii-xxxiii.

P. W. Jinwright, sheriff Bullock County; 1911; wilful neglect of duty, incompetency, connivance, etc.; impeached.

William Martin, sheriff Hale County; 1913; wilful neglect of duty and incompetency; State failed to make out a case.

A. L. Hasty, probate judge Marengo County; 1913; wilful neglect of duty, incompetency and corruption in office; acquitted.

John W. Laff, sheriff Chambers County; 1914; corruption in office and offenses involving moral turpitude; acquitted.

Robert I. Burke, probate judge Cullman County; 1914; wilful neglect of duty; acquitted.

W. L. Pratt, probate judge Bibb County; 1915; intemperance in the use of intoxicants; impeached.

J. B. Lyons, probate judge Lee County; 1915; misappropriation of county funds and habitual drunkenness; resigned, and case dismissed.

David C. Almon; solicitor eighth judicial circuit; 1915; corruption in office, offenses involving moral turpitude, wilful neglect of duty; acquitted.

P. M. Daniel, sheriff Russell County; 1916; wilful neglect of duty and incompetency; impeached.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1819, art. v; 1901, art. vii, secs. 173-176; *Code*, 1907, secs. 1172-1177, 7099-7126; *Acts*, 1875-76, pp. 277-284; *Savage's case*, 89 Ala., p. 1; *Talley's case*, 102 Ala., p. 25; *Robinson's case*, 111 Ala., p. 482; *Cazalas' case*, 162 Ala., p. 210; *Latham's case*, 174 Ala., p. 281.

IMPORT DUTIES. An indirect tax collected by the United States Government on certain articles and materials imported into the country, at stipulated rates, sometimes specific and sometimes ad valorem. These duties are the only taxes upon imports now collected in the State. Mobile is at present the only port of entry in Alabama where customs duties are collected. Before the organization of the State of Alabama, there were ports of entry collecting tonnage charges on imports at Fort Stoddert and at Blakeley, but there was no customhouse at

either port. The first customhouse was established at Mobile by the United States Government in 1831. (See Mobile Federal Building.) There are only meager records of the duties collected at Blakeley, Fort Stoddert or Mobile previous to 1871. It appears, however, that duties on imports and tonnage charges for the year ending September 30, 1823, aggregated \$27,953.50.

The duties collected at Mobile by the United States Government in each fiscal year from 1871 to 1916 are shown by the appended table:

Duties Collected at Mobile, Alabama.

Year ended June 30	Amount
1871	\$660,126
1872	371,414
1873	89,110
1874	75,622
1875	19,396
1876	38,592
1877	38,141
1878	33,206
1879	21,141
1880	27,106
1881	222,017
1882	108,957
1883	200,399
1884	50,139
1885	6,869
1886	18,787
1887	18,815
1888	9,235
1889	12,071
1890	4,989
1891	7,397
1892	9,157
1893	14,921
1894	9,561
1895	17,852
1896	19,053
1897	20,048
1898	9,707
1899	11,686
1900	17,452
1901	26,735
1902	16,193
1903	32,261
1904	34,651
1905	33,893
1906	26,149
1907	34,391
1908	58,660
1909	49,414
1910	69,028
1911	69,487
1912	85,859
1913	85,124
1914	73,873
1915	80,402
1916	73,103

See Blakeley; Federal Taxation; Fort Stoddert; Income Tax; Internal Revenue; Mobile, Port of; Mobile Harbor; Water-borne Commerce.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest*, pp. 849-877; McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914); *American State Papers, Finance*, vols. 1-5, *passim*.

IMPOSTS. See Import Duties.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. It is provided by section 20 of the constitution of 1901, "that no person shall be imprisoned for debt." The same inhibition was contained in section 21 of the constitution of 1875, and in section 22, article 1 of the constitution of 1868, where it first appeared. Previous constitutions, viz, those of 1819, 1861, and 1865, contained, as a section of the "Bill of Rights" included in each, the following provision:

"The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be detained in prison, after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law."

Thus, for practically 50 years, or from the organization of the State government until the adoption of the constitution of 1868, so far as constitutional provisions were concerned, a debtor could be arrested, placed in prison and kept there, at the desire of the creditor, so long as he failed to surrender his estate for the satisfaction of his debts, but no longer, unless there was "strong presumption of fraud." However, after the passage of the act of February 1, 1839, "to abolish imprisonment for debt," a debtor could neither be imprisoned nor arrested for debt, except in cases of fraud. Section 1 of the law provided "that from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful to take the body of any person, in custody, to answer for a civil demand except in cases of fraud as hereinafter prescribed." From the passage of this act until the constitution of 1868 became effective, debtors could be imprisoned lawfully only when fraudulent methods had been used in contracting or in avoiding payment of a debt. Since 1868 imprisonment for debt, whether fraudulently contracted or not, has been held by the supreme court to be unconstitutional. That is to say, a debtor may not be arrested nor incarcerated as a means of forcing him to pay a debt, or as a penalty for its nonpayment, even when fraud has been used in contracting the debt or in avoiding payment.

In *Ex parte Hardy* (68 Ala., p. 303) the supreme court held, with the chief justice dissenting, that that part of a statute which authorized a court of equity to commit to prison the person of a debtor who refused to comply with a decree of the court requiring the delivery of property in settlement of a judgment for debt, on the ground that such refusal was a contempt of court, was violative of section 21 of the constitution of 1875, and therefore null and void. This ruling has formed the basis of all subsequent decisions.

Old Laws and Practices.—The provisions of the first constitution of the State with respect to imprisonment for debt were simply the embodiment in a single sentence of the substance of the laws of Alabama Territory in effect at the time that instrument was framed. The Territorial code was founded upon the English common law, which sanctioned imprisonment for debt; but the pro-

visions of the common law had already been modified in some particulars by the Mississippi Territory when Alabama Territory was created in 1817. The existing laws of the former were carried forward into the organization of the latter, as was the case with the statutes of the latter when the State was organized.

Among the earliest statutes upon the subject was the act of the legislature of Mississippi Territory, passed February 7, 1807, "concerning executions, and for the relief of insolvent debtors." It covered the entire procedure in the collection of debts, and superseded all previous enactments. It authorized the seizure of "the goods, lands, or body" of a debtor upon writs of fieri facias, elegit, and capias ad satisfaciendum, sued out by a creditor holding a judgment of a court of record of the Territory, for the satisfaction of such judgment; and a debtor so imprisoned might be kept in prison until the debt and the court costs were paid. However, an insolvent debtor might take the oath of insolvency, prescribed in the act, and file a sworn schedule of his assets with the courts, whereupon he would be discharged from prison, and could not again be imprisoned on account of the same judgment.

With respect to the support of prisoners for debt, the act provided: "Any person imprisoned in a civil or qui tam action, shall furnish his, or her own sustenance, or pay the gaoler fees for the same, until lawfully discharged; and when any prisoner shall be committed to gaol in a civil action, as aforesaid, and shall provide for his, or her own support, in any way wherein the sheriff or gaoler shall have no concern, it shall be the duty of the gaoler, or prison keeper, to admit to the wicket grate, or small window of a prison, in which such prisoner shall be confined, any person who may come to administer to the wants of such prisoner, by furnishing him or her with meat or drink; which shall be conveyed through such small window or grate, that the security of the prison be not too frequently exposed by opening the doors thereof." It provided further: "That if any person being in prison, charged in execution, [for debt] shall happen to die in execution, the party or parties at whose suit or to whom such person shall stand charged in execution for any debt or damages recovered, his or their executors or administrators may, after the death of the person so dying in execution, lawfully sue forth and have new execution against the lands and tenements, goods and chattels, or any of them, of the person so deceased."

The law was no respecter of persons, for the members of the legislature itself, who were by law immune from arrest while engaged in their duties as such, could obtain relief from its penalties only temporarily, under the following section: "That if any person taken in execution, be delivered by privilege of either House of Assembly, so soon as such privilege ceaseth, he shall re-

turn himself a prisoner in execution, or be liable to an escape."

On December 11, 1811, the legislature extended the benefits of the above-discussed act to persons "in custody, upon original or mesne process," the same as to persons charged in execution; and on January 15, 1821, the legislature passed an amendatory act for the relief of insolvent debtors, by which it was provided that a debtor arrested upon mesne process, or taken in actual custody, who desired to surrender his property for the benefit of his creditors, might give bond in the amount of the judgment or execution for his personal appearance at such time and place as should be designated by the court, and thus secure his release; and, further, that an insolvent debtor might obtain his discharge from arrest or imprisonment by filing a declaration of his insolvency and a schedule of his creditors with the amount due each. The making of a false return in filing such declaration and schedule made the culprit "subject to all the pains and penalties prescribed by law against perjury," and such person should "never thereafter be entitled to the privileges or benefits extended" by the act. Additional stipulations contained in the act were as follows: "That no person in custody shall have the liberty of the prison bounds, who shall neglect or refuse for sixty days to take the benefit of this act;" and "that all persons ordered to be imprisoned for failing to pay any fine imposed by law, who shall be unable to pay the same, shall have the benefit of this act, subject to the same rules and instructions applicable to other debtors."

With the foregoing modifications, all tending to ameliorate the harshness of the common law, the statutes of Mississippi and of Alabama Territories concerning debtors, solvent and insolvent, remained in effect, unchanged by the provisions of the constitution of 1819, which merely forbade the further detention in prison of a debtor who surrendered his property for the benefit of his creditors, unless there were grounds for a strong suspicion of fraud, until the passage of the act of February 1, 1839, above referred to, which prohibited arrest or imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraud; and with this further modification, continued in force until the adoption of the constitution of 1868.

Thus, prior to 1807 there could be no relief from imprisonment for debt except death or the will of the prosecuting creditor; from 1807 to 1821 a debtor could secure his release by surrendering his estate or by proving himself insolvent—his further confinement after taking such action being forbidden by the constitution after the organization of the State in 1819; from 1821 to 1839 he could escape arrest and imprisonment by furnishing bond to appear in court and deliver up his estate, or prove his insolvency; from 1839 to 1868 he could be arrested for debt only in cases of fraud; and since 1868 he cannot be imprisoned, directly or indi-

rectly, because of debt, whether accompanied by fraud or not.

Prison Bounds.—One of the interesting phases of imprisonment for debt as practiced in Mississippi and Alabama Territories and in the early years of the State, was the extension of partial liberty to certain classes of prisoners by allowing them the freedom of "prison bounds." The custom dates from the passage of an act in February, 1807, "for the appointment of justices of the peace, and the establishment of county courts," which provided, among other things, "that the justices of every county court shall be . . . empowered to mark and lay out the bounds and rules of their respective prisons, not exceeding ten acres, which marks and bounds shall be recorded, and renewed or altered, from time to time, as occasion shall require; and every prisoner not committed for treason or felony, giving good security, (at the discretion of the court,) to keep within the said rules and bounds, shall have liberty to walk therein out of the prison for the preservation of his health, and keeping continually within the said bounds, shall be adjudged and admitted in law a prisoner."

The act of February 7, 1807, above referred to, provided "That if any person or persons, taken or charged in execution, shall enter into bond with good and sufficient securities, under a reasonable penalty, upon condition that he or they shall not depart or go out of the rules or bounds of the prison to which he or they shall be committed, it shall be lawful for the sheriff, in whose custody such prisoner shall be, to permit him or them to go out of the prison and return at their pleasure." An act of December 23, 1824, superseded these laws, and required county officials "to mark and lay out, the bounds and rules of their respective prisons, not exceeding one mile from the jail, which marks and bounds shall be recorded and renewed, or altered from time to time, as occasion may require." The conditions under which a prisoner in a civil action for debt or damages might have the freedom of the prison bounds remained the same as in the former laws. This law, in turn, was repealed by act of June 30, 1837, and the boundaries of the different counties were fixed as "the limits within which prisoners confined for debt shall be restricted, on entering into bond. . . . to keep within the prison bounds." It was further provided that plaintiffs in suits should not thereafter be compelled to pay for the support of prisoners who took the benefit of the bounds.

With the foregoing revisions, the laws governing prison bounds were incorporated in the codes of 1852 and 1867, and continued in force until abrogated, together with those regarding insolvent debtors, by section 22, article 1 of the constitution of 1868, forbidding imprisonment for debt.

Ex Parte John Hardy.—The whole subject of imprisonment for debt, both its constitutional, its legal and its historical phases, is discussed at length in the opinion of the supreme court in the case of *Ex parte John Hardy* (68 Ala., pp. 303-352), which was an

application for a writ of habeas corpus, denied by the lower court, for the release of John Hardy, a citizen of Dallas County, committed to jail for contempt of court, consisting in his refusal to obey the court's order that he surrender certain securities in settlement of a judgment debt. The court by a majority held that such imprisonment was tantamount to imprisonment for debt, and granted the petition for release from custody; but the chief justice, dissenting, held the opposite doctrine, and submitted an elaborate argument in support of his opinion. Other decisions bearing upon the subject will be found in the list of references hereto.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution* 1819, art. 1, sec. 18; 1861, art. 1, sec. 18; 1865, art. 1, sec. 22; 1868, art. 1, sec. 22; 1875, art. 1, sec. 22; 1901, sec. 20; Toulmin, *Statutes of Mississippi Territory*, 1807, pp. 175-200, 215-218; and *Digest*, 1823, pp. 178, 289-324, 520-521, 657, 659; Aikin, *Digest*, 1833, pp. 225-231, 351-352; Clay, *Digest*, 1843, pp. 272-278, 499; *Code*, 1852, secs. 2175-2191, 2734-2749; 1867, secs. 2574-2592, 3173-3188; 1876, secs. 3550 (p. 798, footnote), and 4494 (p. 943, footnote); *Acts*, 1824-25, p. 34; 1837, p. 7; 1838-39, pp. 80-81; *Allen v. White*, Minor, p. 289; *Keenan v. Carr*, 10 Ala., p. 867; *Nelson v. State*, 46 Ala., p. 186; *Morgan v. State*, 47 Ala., p. 36; *Caldwell v. State*, 55 Ala., p. 133; *Ex parte John Hardy*, 68 Ala., p. 303; *State v. Allen*, 71 Ala., p. 543; *State v. Bauerman*, 72 Ala., p. 252; *Lee v. State*, 75 Ala., p. 29, and *State v. Leach*, *Ibid*, p. 36; *Tarpley v. State*, 87 Ala., p. 271; *Wynn v. State*, 82 Ala., p. 55, and *Smith v. State*, *Ibid*, p. 40; *Bailey v. State*, 87 Ala., p. 44; *Ex parte Russellville*, 95 Ala., p. 19; *Ex parte King*, 102 Ala., p. 182; *Carr v. State*, 106 Ala., p. 35; *Brown v. State*, 115 Ala., p. 74; *Chauncey v. State*, 130 Ala., p. 71; *Gray v. State*, 140 Ala., p. 183.

IMUKFA. An Upper Creek town on the north or right bank of Imukfa Creek, in the southern part of Clay County. The people of the town were a vigorous and hearty branch of the Muscogees, and in 1799, Hawkins says that they had "fine rich plats on the creek, and a good range for their cattle; they possess some hogs, cattle and horses, and begin to be attentive to them." The word is Hitchiti, meaning a shell, or a metallic ornament of concave shape. Hawkins defines it as "a gorget made of conch." At or near this village Jackson fought the Creek Indians on January 22, 1814, or perhaps more properly, he successfully defended himself against their attack at that point, following the battle of Enitachopco.

See Emuckfau; Okfuski.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 398; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 47; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 603.

INAUGURATION EXERCISES. See Davis, Jefferson, in Alabama; Governor.

INCOME TAX. A tax upon incomes of individuals and corporations is the newest method adopted for raising public revenue.

The taxation of incomes had for several years been considered in various States, and in 1913 such taxes were made a part of the Federal fiscal policy. By a resolution of Congress, July 12, 1909, the sixteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, permitting the levy of an income tax by the Government, was submitted to the legislatures of the several States. During a period of three and a half years, the question of its ratification was before the people. Alabama acted on August 17, 1909, being the first of the States to ratify. On February 25, 1913, the Secretary of State announced its ratification by 38 States.

On October 3, 1913, Congress passed the income-tax law. It became effective November 1, 1913. The income tax is collected in connection with the internal revenue (q. v.) and the administration of the law in this State is under the Collector of Internal Revenue at Birmingham. Under its provisions, Alabama citizens and corporations paid a total income tax, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, of \$261,760, of which \$84,633 was reported by individuals, and \$177,127 by corporations. There were 1,908 individuals so reporting. For the year ending June 30, 1916, a total of \$311,552 was paid, \$109,983 by individuals, and \$201,568 by corporations. The number of individuals paying the tax was 1,791, of whom 1,428 were married men, 243 single men, 121 single women, and 9 married women who rendered separate returns. The income-tax returns from Alabama for 1915 and 1916 were:

Net Income	1915	1916
\$ 2,000 to \$ 4,000	489	437
4,000 to 5,000	377	319
5,000 to 10,000	761	679
10,000 to 15,000	192	183
15,000 to 20,000	19	81
20,000 to 25,000	24	36
25,000 to 30,000	16	21
30,000 to 40,000	16	14
40,000 to 50,000	5	6
50,000 to 75,000	6	11
75,000 to 100,000	2	2
100,000 to 150,000	—	—
150,000 to 200,000	1	1
200,000 to 250,000	—	1

The aggregate Federal income tax collected in Alabama during each of the years in which it was in effect, from 1866 to 1916, is shown below:

1866	\$ 3,568.75
1867	404,036.77
1868	179,825.32
1869	81,092.95
1870	185,284.07
1871	78,249.54
1872	35,799.41
1873	9,442.75
1895	108.78
1914	218,629.27
1915	261,760.79
1916	311,552.33

Total\$1,769,350.73

REFERENCES.—U. S. *Statutes at Large*, vol. 38, pt. 1, pp. 166-181; Com. of Int. Rev., *Annual reports*, 1914, pp. 110-113, and 1915, pp. 114-117;

U. S. *Constitution*, 16th amendment; Com. of Int. Rev., *Regulations* (1913), p. 10; Mortimer L. Schiff, "Some aspects of the income tax," in *Annals of the Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sc.*, vol. viii, Mar. 1915, pp. 15-31; National Tax Association, *Proceedings*, 1914, pp. 264-269, 298-313, and 1915, pp. 279-334; *Acts*, 1909, pp. 13-14.

INDEMNITY LANDS. Lands certified to the State by the United States Government as compensation for deficiencies in the lands actually received under original grants, whether sixteenth sections held by the State in trust for the public schools of the several townships, or the swamp and overflowed lands donated outright to the State. All of these lands remaining undisposed of are at present under the jurisdiction of the State auditor (q. v.), by an act of June 19, 1915, and he is allowed an additional clerk to keep the necessary accounts and records. At the same time, under act of August 2, 1915, amending section 1782 of the code of 1907, the superintendent of education is authorized to sell, subject to the approval of the governor, all school and indemnity lands, or any part of the timber thereon. Sales of indemnity lands have been made from time to time since 1895, but the amount of the proceeds can not be stated because they have sometimes been combined in the auditors' reports with those from sales of sixteenth sections. In 1913 the superintendent of education issued a bulletin prepared by W. J. Martin, State land agent, showing the indemnity lands which were to be sold publicly on various dates, beginning April 21, 1913. The lands were described as to location and as to approximate value of mineral contents. Detailed information regarding actual sales made is not at present accessible.

Genesis.—As early as 1872 the attention of the legislature had been directed to the act of Congress of February 26, 1859, under which the State was entitled to receive from the Government considerable acreage, "in the place of the sixteenth section lost by reason of private claims, pre-emption, Indian claims, or where the sixteenth section is wanting by reason of State boundaries, rivers, etc."; in lieu of swamp and overflowed lands (q. v.), granted by act of Congress, September 28, 1850, but not received for similar reasons; and also to receive compensation for 5 per cent of the value of lands granted to the State upon its admission to the Union, which had been disposed of by military warrants and land scrip issued for military services in the wars of the United States.

A joint resolution of March 18, 1873, authorized the governor to appoint an agent in behalf of the State "to prosecute to final decision before Congress or in the courts," its claims on account of the two and three per cent funds (q. v.). The agent was to be allowed "such a compensation as shall be agreed upon between the governor and said agent, and to be paid only after the recovery of the claim, in whole or in part, and not to be paid out of any other fund." It was further provided "that the State shall not be otherwise liable for any expense whatever attending the prosecution of such claim."

Apparently no appointment was made under this authority, and no active steps in the prosecution of the claims were taken during the following six years.

The matter came before the legislature again in 1878, and an act was passed on February 12, 1879, which provided, among other things, "that the governor of the State be empowered, at his discretion, to employ under written contract such agent or agents as he may deem necessary under the present or any future act or acts of congress, to select and locate any swamp and overflowed lands heretofore granted or that may hereafter be granted to the State by the congress of the United States, such agents to be paid only out of the proceeds of sales of swamp and overflowed lands."

State Agent Appointed.—In December, 1879, Gov. R. W. Cobb entered into a contract with John H. Caldwell, of Calhoun County, whereby the latter undertook, for a contingent remuneration, not only to prosecute the claims specifically set forth in the legislation referred to, but also "to examine into and ascertain what amounts are due from the United States to the State of Alabama on account of grants heretofore made or to be hereafter made by Congress to said State, and as such agent to receive and receipt in the name of the State, for all amounts which may be paid by the United States, as now due to the State of Alabama, on account hereinbefore mentioned, and to locate all swamp and overflowed lands not heretofore secured and located to the State." The contract with Mr. Caldwell was renewed by Gov. E. A. O'Neal, January 8, 1885, and Charles M. Shelley was associated with him under a similar contract. The claims of the State were vigorously pressed by the agents, and during the year 1886, they obtained from the Government, scrip for 33,884.91 acres of swamp and overflowed lands.

On February 28, 1887, the legislature conferred more specific powers upon the governor for the purpose of securing to the State "the benefits resulting from all claims . . . against the United States . . . under existing laws or . . . laws hereafter enacted." The act also authorized the governor to have the lands called for by the scrip already obtained selected and certified to the State. On December 11, 1886, the governor had been empowered to sell the indemnity swamp and overflowed lands, or the equivalent scrip. Pursuant to the first-mentioned act, Gov. Thomas Seay made a new contract with Mr. Caldwell, who shortly instituted proceedings against the United States; and, under a decision of the United States Supreme Court rendered October 24, 1887, the accumulated net proceeds of the two and three per cent funds, which had been withheld on the ground that the State had never paid its quota of the direct tax (q. v.) levied by Congress in 1861, were paid into the State treasury. The State's prorata of this tax was \$529,313.33, and it had been thought to constitute a set-off against the claims of the State. However, the

Supreme Court held otherwise, and the accumulations have since been paid over in accordance with the act of admission. The cost of litigation and the other expenses of collection were defrayed by the agent of the State.

In his report to the governor in 1889, Mr. Caldwell included certain information with respect to the claim of the State for indemnity school lands, under section 2275 of the United States Revised Statutes. He advanced the argument that the State was entitled to make its selections of such lands from any of the Government lands within its boundaries. The administration at first opposed this construction of the law; but, after much delay and litigation, the right of the State in behalf of the townships was affirmed, and the agent made selection of all indemnity school lands from the reserved mineral lands. His success in this particular was a considerable service to the school system, for the indemnity lands in the mineral district were of greater value and more readily saleable than the sixteenth sections originally granted in the several townships would have been.

Sales Authorized.—On December 9, 1890, the legislature authorized the superintendent of education to sell the school indemnity lands, subject to the approval of the governor, at public or private sale, and for cash or part cash and part on time; provided that in no case should there be less than one-fourth of the purchase money in cash, and that the remainder should be paid in yearly installments, extending over a period of not more than three years, and secured by notes, with approved sureties, bearing interest from the date of sale. The proceeds of such sales were to be divided as follows: one-fourth to be paid to the agent of the State, and three-fourths into the State treasury to the credit of the school fund of the township to which the land belonged. It further authorized him to lease any of the lands for a term not exceeding 5 years, or to dispose of the minerals from them upon a royalty basis for a term not exceeding 20 years.

On December 12, 1892, an act was passed at the suggestion of Gov. Thomas G. Jones, providing for partitioning the indemnity lands between the State and Mr. Caldwell in accordance with the contracts under which they had been secured. This was done, one-fourth going to Caldwell, and the remainder to the State. Deeds to Caldwell for his lands were executed by the governor in behalf of the State. Gov. Wm. C. Oates informed the legislature on November 19, 1896, that the partition had been made. Up to the end of 1894 none of the State's share of the lands had been sold, the governor believing that the general unprosperous conditions prevailing during the previous two years made it inadvisable to place them on the market.

On February 19, 1899, the senate adopted a resolution calling on the governor and the superintendent of education to report the exact number of acres of indemnity lands received from the Government, their location and

value, and their character; that is, "whether coal, iron, mineral, agriculture [sic] or timber lands"; the amount of the five per cent fund received and the disposition made of it; the consideration paid by John H. Caldwell for the lands deeded to him by the State, "and why it was that such great amount of said lands and such fund was paid said John H. Caldwell; and any other facts or information calculated to throw light and information upon this important matter." Gov. Joseph F. Johnston and Supt. of Education John W. Abercrombie replied on February 23. They reviewed the various transactions in connection with the indemnity lands, and cited the terms of the contracts under which they had been secured by Caldwell as agent for the State. The governor gave the total number of acres received as 35,395, and their location and character as mineral lands in Bibb, Jefferson and Walker Counties; but he did not state what proportion was school indemnity and what swamp and overflowed land. On the same day an act was approved which authorized the governor to employ an agent "for the purpose of examining into the sale and disposition heretofore made of school, or other lands belonging to the State with a view of recovering to the State lands which have illegally passed out of [its] possession."

See Auditor, The State; Sixteenth-Section Lands; Land Agent, the State; Swamp and Overflowed Lands; Two and Three Per Cent Funds.

REFERENCES.—*U. S. Rev. Stat.*, secs. 2275-2277; *U. S. Stat. at Large*, vol. 11, p. 385; *Code*, 1896, secs. 3661, 3665; 1907, secs. 1782-1803; *Acts*, 1872-73, pp. 535-536; 1878-79, pp. 198-199; 1886-87, pp. 73-74, 162; 1890-91, pp. 88-91; 1892-93, p. 74; *General Acts*, 1898-99, p. 116; *Ibid.*, 1915, pp. 217, 266; Gov. Thomas Seay, "Message," in *Senate Journal*, 1886-87, pp. 441-443, and *Ibid.*, 1888-89, pp. 245-247, and *Ibid.*, 1890-91, pp. 25-26; Gov. Thomas G. Jones, *Ibid.*, 1892-93, pp. 123-124, *Ibid.*, 1894-95, p. 58; Gov. Wm. C. Oates, *Ibid.*, 1896-97, p. 133; Gov. Joseph F. Johnston, *Ibid.*, 1898-99, pp. 1136-1137; *Senate Journal*, 1898-99, pp. 1079-1080; Thomas Donaldson, *The public domain* (H. Mis. Doc. 45, pt. 4, 1884, 47th Cong., 2d sess.), pp. 223-231, 710-711, 1249-1250; Stephen B. Weeks, "History of public school education in Alabama," (in *U. S. Bureau of Education Bulletin* No. 12, 1915), pp. 26-41; W. J. Martin, State land agent, *Report*, Apr. 20, 1911-Dec. 16, 1914 (1914, pp. 29), and "Sale of indemnity lands," in Dept. of Education, *Bulletin*, Apr. 1913 (1913, p. 12); John H. Caldwell, *Report to Gov. Thomas Seay*, in *House Journal*, 1888-89, pp. 977-990.

INDEPENDENCE DAY. See Special Days.

INDIAN CHIEFS AND ASSOCIATED CHARACTERS. The characters discussed here have so much association with the historic connections of the State, that these sketches, while largely of a biographical nature, are given in this place because they present information not shown under other titles.

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ALECK, CAPTAIN, or CAPTAIN ELICK, Creek Chief. The few general facts of the early life of this Lower Creek chief, as given by himself, are that he had lived so long among the white people that he looked upon himself as much a white as a red man; that the white people had given him the name he bore, Captain Aleck, and that he had always lived in friendship with the English.

Apart from these statements, an evidence of Captain Aleck's association with white people is the letter A, the first letter of Aleck, which he adopted as his mark in signing his name. That Captain Aleck had always been a true friend of the English is borne out by all the recorded facts extant of his history. He showed his loyalty by his actions. The first notice of him is in 1754, when all things pointed to rupture between England and France and between England and Spain. On November 11, accompanied by a few followers, he called on Governor John Reynolds in council in Savannah and informed him that the French had persuaded some of the Upper Creeks to come to Mobile and receive presents, and the Spaniards had done likewise in persuading some of the Lower Creeks to come to Pensacola for the same purpose. That he had not yet learned the objects of the French and Spaniards in these matters, but if he succeeded in doing so, he would inform the Governor. Captain Aleck's talk agreed with the reports that had already come to the ears of the Governor that the French and Spaniards were very busy in endeavoring to win the Creeks over to their respective interests. Some presents were the next day presented to Captain Aleck and his followers, with which they were well pleased.

On May 11, 1757, Captain Aleck and his brother Will, accompanied by twelve men and women, had a talk with Governor Ellis in the council chamber in Savannah. After a conversation on several topics, the Governor told Captain Aleck that the Creeks should join no party to the prejudice of the English, to which Captain Aleck gave his full assent. The Governor then expatiated largely upon the cruelties of the French in all their proceedings, and instanced a recent attempt by them to induce the Choctaws and Cherokees to exterminate the Chickasaws, which attempt proceeded solely from this desire to get possession of the lands of the Chickasaws. That the Great King expected the Creeks to join the English and assist them in driving back the French, who were daily encroaching on the Indians' lands, and who, if they should grow stronger, would treat the Creeks as they had lately tried to treat the Chickasaws. On the contrary, the English had honestly paid for the lands which they got from the Indians. But the policy of the French was to become masters of the Indians' lands, after murdering the Indian inhabitants; and their present designs were either to cut the Indians off entirely, or to reduce them, their wives and children, to a state of slavery. The English, on the other hand, were a people fond of trade and sent their ships laden with merchandise to all parts of the world; that

wherever they went, their study was to make people free and happy; and when they talked, their tongues and hearts went fast together; that the Great King showed the love he bore his red children by presents and by frequent and friendly talks. The French too gave presents, but these presents, like the rum drank by the Indians, however sweet it might be at first, always made them sick in the end. After other remarks, by no means complimentary to the French, the Governor closed his talk by saying that every Indian who went to war against the French, should receive for every French scalp a reward equal in value to eight pounds of deer skins; and for a French prisoner a reward equal in value to sixteen pounds of deer skins, which he would much rather pay for than for the scalps. For, although the English were known to be warriors, it was likewise known that they took no pleasure in shedding human blood. Captain Aleck in reply said that the Governor's talk was very true and just, that he had come down to hear a good talk and not for presents, and so was not disappointed; that his brother would set off to the nation in a few days, and there was a beloved day approaching and his brother there would declare this talk before all the people, and no one could say that he had never heard it. Captain Aleck then applied for a grant of a piece of land or small island on which he was settled, but, as he could not satisfactorily give its location, the consideration of his request was postponed, but he was told that if the land was vacant, or if the proprietor of it would accept other land in its place, he should have a grant for it. This matter settled, the Governor invited Captain Aleck and his brother to dine with him.

Nothing further is on record about Captain Aleck until January, 1763, when he sought the good offices of Governor James Wright to recover his wife, who had been stolen from him by some Yuchee Indians and carried into the province of South Carolina. Governor Wright wrote to Governor Boone of South Carolina desiring him to use every effort to secure the return of Captain Aleck's wife.

Captain Aleck was present as Speaker of the Upper and the Lower Creeks at the Great Congress in Augusta in November, 1763. On one occasion during the six days in which the Congress was in session he spoke of the frequent stealing of horses by white people and Indians and proposed that some means should be adopted to prevent it for the future. These words speak high for Captain Aleck's desire for peace and order on the frontier, the crime of horse stealing being promotive of frequent murders and killings by both white people and Indians, often culminating in wars. Captain Aleck also attended the Pensacola Congress in May, 1765. During its six days sessions he made several appropriate talks and was one of the signers of the treaty. A part of Captain Stuart's talk on May 30 to one of Captain Aleck's is here given as it bears witness to the moral worth of the Muscogee chief: "I am glad to find you in the same good disposition in which I

left you at Augusta, of which you have given so many proofs, during the course of your life; the white people must always put a value on your friendship, as the Governor and I ever will. We are very sensible of the effect and influence your talks have had on your nation and we desire you may continue them." All the facts preserved in historic records, relative to Captain Aleck are favorable to his character as a man and a leader of his people.

The last historical notice of Captain Aleck occurs January 10, 1768. There having been a disagreement between the Georgians and the Creeks with regard to the boundary line which separated the two, on that day, Governor Wright and Captain Aleck, representing the Creek Confederacy, came to an agreement that the dividing line should "commence at the Ogeechee river where the lower trading path leading from Mount Pleasant on Savannah river to the Lower Creek Nation crosses the said river Ogeechee, and thence in a straight line cross the country to that part of the river Alatomaha opposite to the entrance or mouth of a certain Creek on the south side of the said river Alatomaha commonly called Fen-hollow or Turkey Creek, and that the line should be thence continued from the mouth of the said Creek across the Country and in a southwest course to the St. Mary's river, so as to reach it as far up as the tide flows or swells."

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BARNARD, TIMPOOCHEE, Yuchee chief, born about 1783 in the Creek Nation, died in about — near Fort Mitchell in Alabama; was the son of Timothy Barnard, who was the son of Captain John, commanding a company of rangers in Georgia, dying in that colony about 1768. Captain John Barnard may have been of Scotch birth, as possibly may have been the case with his son Timothy, who was born, conjecturally, about 1750. Timothy Barnard evidently received a fair education. He was an officer in a company of rangers in Georgia in 1773, and in the same year was appointed a justice of the peace with power to act on the lands, then recently ceded by the Creeks and Cherokees. He was also a trader among the Creeks and married a Yuchee woman, by whom he became the father of six sons and two daughters. The sons were James, who was a cripple, William, who married a daughter of Sullivan, an Indian trader. Timpoochee, Cuseene, who with his Indian wife emigrated to the Arkansas Territory, Michy and Buck. His daughters were Polly, who married Joe Marshall, and Matoya, who died single. Timothy Barnard was a Royalist during the American Revolution. His property was confiscated by the Georgia legislature and he himself was banished from the State. From the meager ref-

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EDUCATORS

erences attainable, he then made his home in the Creek Nation. It was perhaps about this time that his son Timpoochee was born. Timpoochee is merely an Indian corruption of Timothy. In February, 1785, probably through the influence of Captain Patrick Carr, Timothy Barnard was relieved from the penalty of treason and permitted to return to his former home, there to enjoy and possess every right of citizenship. Being now a thorough American, he was the deputy agent of the Lower Creeks in 1793 and 1794 and was one of the interpreters at the treaty of Coleraine in 1796. He died at an advanced age on Flint River, Georgia, the year not known. But little is known of the early life of Timpoochee Barnard. His mother carefully taught him to speak her native Yuchee dialect, while no doubt he learned much English from his father. Following the custom of his people, he also mastered the Muscogee dialect, as a knowledge of it was indispensable in the public and private life of the Creek people. Timpoochee Barnard first became prominent in General Floyd's campaign against the Creek Indians in January, 1814. He was commissioned major, and commanded one hundred Yuchee warriors. In the latter part of the night of January 27, the Creeks, in large force, made a furious attack on General Floyd's troops, who were encamped in Calebee swamp. Captain John Broadnax was in command of a detachment, stationed at some distance from the main army. The Creeks, discovering the isolation of the detachment, assailed it, surrounded it, and cut it off from the other troops. Major Barnard, taking in the situation, made a desperate onset on the Creeks with his Yuchee warriors, drove them back and so opened a way for Broadnax's men to join the main army. This heroic exploit gave Major Barnard a great name with the Americans. He continued to serve in the army with distinction until the close of the war. He was twice wounded. General Jackson, many years afterwards paid this high tribute to Major Barnard in a conversation with his son William: "A braver man than your father never lived." Major Barnard was present at the treaty of Fort Jackson, August 9, 1814, signing the treaty as "Captain of the Uchees." While no doubt a man of high military instincts, Major Barnard was domestic in his habits and devotedly attached to his family. He had six children, two of them girls, and they all had the reputation of being the handsomest children in the Creek Nation. His son, William, received a fair education, and in after years served in the Seminole war of 1835 under Paddy Carr. The military career of Major Barnard did not close with the Creek War. In 1818, in command of a band of Yuchee warriors, he served under his old commander, General Jackson, through the Seminole War of that year. He distinguished himself in the fight of April 12, 1818, at Econafinnah or Natural Bridge, where was rescued Mrs. Stuart, the only survivor of the massacre of Lieutenant Scott's party on Apalachicola

River, of November 30, 1817. Major Barnard was opposed to the treaty of the Indian Springs, and was one of the delegation that went to Washington to protest against the validity of that treaty. After this event, he continued to reside his remaining years at his home near Fort Mitchell, blessed with all the wealth that was desirable, and noted for his public spirit, his hospitality and benevolence. Thus passed away a genuine man, that was an honor to the Indian race.

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BIG WARRIOR, Creek chief, was born probably at Tuckabatchee and about 1760. No facts have been preserved of his early life. His marriage to the deserted or discarded wife of Efa Hadjo, must have taken place about 1785, as Tuckeneah, his oldest son by her, was a man of affairs in 1810. Big Warrior was not of full Muscogee blood, but was a descendant of a Plankashaw Indian, and he made no little boast of this northern Indian blood. His first recorded appearance in public life was at the treaty of Coleraine in June, 1796; his next appearance at the treaty of Fort Wilkinson in June, 1802. Thirteen days after this treaty, but on the treaty ground, Efa Hadjo, the speaker and first chief of the nation, abdicated his office to Micco Hopole, and the place of the national council was transferred from Tuckabatchee to the Hickory Ground.

From the lack of records it cannot be stated in what year Big Warrior became Speaker of the Upper Creeks. It may have been in 1812, on the death of Efa Hadjo. On his attaining this office it seems that Tuckabatchee again became the national capital. In 1810, or thereabouts, a Scotchman from Pensacola came to Tuckabatchee and spent some time with Big Warrior, with whom he had many talks through a negro interpreter belonging to the Tuckabatchee chief. The topics of these conversations were never revealed, except that during his visit the Scotchman asked William Weatherford, who was then in Tuckabatchee, how many warriors the Creek nation could raise. Soon after the departure of the Scotchman, Tuckeneah, Big Warrior's son, with a party went north and visited the Shawnees and some other tribes. He returned in the summer of 1811. In the fall of this year, Tecumseh at the head of a band of Shawnees came to Tuckabatchee. It is possible that the visit of the Scotchman to Tuckabatchee, and the visit of Tuckeneah to the north, may have had some connection with the coming of Tecumseh. Soon after the Shawnees arrived at Tuckabatchee, the notable council took place, about which much has been written, some fact and some fiction. During his stay in the

Creek nation, Tecumseh made several efforts to detach Big Warrior from his friendly attitude towards the United States.

Some of Big Warriors contemporaries have represented him at the time of the outbreak of the Creek War, and even during its continuance, as being at heart unfriendly to the American government, and only adhered to it from a fear of the consequences, should he take the opposite side. This view was adopted by Pickett, the historian, but it does not seem to be borne out by a close study of Big Warrior's actions during those troubled times. The peace party among the Upper Creeks were greatly in the minority.

There were twenty-nine Upper Creek towns and villages that belonged to the war party and only five to the peace party. Notwithstanding this preponderating majority, Big Warrior, who, at this time was certainly the Speaker of the Upper Creeks, did all in his power to induce the hostile chiefs to come over to the side of the Federal Government. He sent a special messenger to the Alabamas, who were the most implacably hostile of all the Upper Creeks. But all of Big Warrior's efforts towards the pacification of the hostile element were of no avail from their point of view, since he had been mainly instrumental in the execution of Little Warrior and his party for the murders committed by them in February, 1813, near the mouth of Ohio. For using in this matter his executive authority, which was directed agreeably to the requirements of the treaty of Coleraine, Big Warrior, along with six other chiefs, was formally condemned to death by a council of the war party. By midsummer of 1813 this party had become so dangerous, that Big Warrior built for himself and followers a fort at Tuckabatchee, which he filled with supplies. Here he was besieged a number of days by the Red Sticks until two hundred warriors from Coweta came to his relief, and carried Big Warrior and all his people safe to Coweta, which became the great place of refuge for the friendly Creeks. Big Warrior from the very beginning of the Creek troubles until his arrival at Coweta certainly conducted himself as a brave and honorable chief. Without fear or favor he cooperated in the execution of Little Warrior's party, and did his whole duty in attempting to pacify the large hostile element of his people. Lastly, we see him with his few faithful followers in their fort at Tuckabatchee, besieged by their enraged countrymen, bravely holding the fort for weeks, with the full knowledge that should the fort fall no mercy would be extended to its inmates. A consideration of all these facts show that historians have been unjust to the memory of Big Warrior. While he continued loyal to the Americans during the war, so far as the records show, he does not figure in any of the battles. Perhaps he was serving his people better by remaining with them at Coweta. Pickett represents him as being present at Weatherford's surrender.

Four months later, as Speaker of the Upper Creeks, he was one of the signers at

Fort Jackson. Before signing the treaty Big Warrior made an address to General Jackson, in which, in the name of the Creek Nation, he tendered donations of land to him, to Colonel Hawkins, the Creek agent, and to George Mayfield and Alexander Cornells, Creek interpreters. Big Warrior was also a signer of the treaties of the Creek Agency, January 22, 1818, and of the treaty of Indian Spring, January 8, 1821.

Big Warrior died in 1824 in Washington while in attendance there with a delegation of his people. General Woodward describes Big Warrior as the largest man that he had ever seen among the Creeks and as spotted as a leopard. The name of only two of his children, both sons, Tuskenea and Yargee, have been preserved. As an incident in the career of Big Warrior, may be cited,—his conversation in 1822, with the Missionary, Rev. Lee Compere, in which, in giving the traditional history of the Creeks, he stated that in remote times they "had even whipped the Indians then living in the territory of South Carolina and wrested much of their country from them." Modern philological research has confirmed this tradition of Big Warrior as being true history; for the local names of the parts of South Carolina, traversed by the Del Pardo expedition of 1567, and recorded by its historians are significant in the Muscogee tongue, showing a Muscogee occupancy of these parts. Hence, apart from being a wise Creek counsellor, Big Warrior should be accorded some reputation as a man thoroughly and patriotically conversant with the traditional history of his people.

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Died, on the 8th inst. at Washington City, Big Warrior, principal chief of the Creek nation. He was a man of great talents as a savage warrior—a person of immense bodily powers, and it has been said of him that he was endowed with a mind as colossal as his body. Although he possessed not the advantages of education, or even of understanding but little of the English language, yet he has done much towards improving the condition of his people, and had great influence over them. During the late Indian wars, he had been uniformly friendly to the whites and fought for them in many battles.—(From Niles' Register, March 19, 1825.)

CROZAT, ANTOINE, French financier, born in Toulouse in 1655, was the son of a French peasant. He received a good rudimentary education, and at the age of fifteen entered a commercial house as clerk. Endowed by nature with a genius for finance, in time he became the partner of his employer, married his daughter, and on the

death of his father-in-law, he found himself one of the richest merchants of France. He won the favor of Louis XIVth by lending money to the government, was made by him Marquis de Chatel, and on September 14, 1712, was given the trade of Louisiana for a period of fifteen years. By the provisions of his charter Crozat was given the exclusive privilege of trading in the territory between Old and New Mexico, in the territory between Louisiana and the Carolinas, and from the mouth of the Mississippi northward to the river Illinois, together with the Missouri and the Ohio rivers, and the rivers flowing directly and indirectly into the Mississippi. This territory, styled the government of Louisiana, could be enlarged at the King's pleasure. To Crozat, under royal protection was given the exclusive right of exports from France into this territory during the life of his charter. To him alone was given the right to open and work mines in Louisiana, one-fourth of the precious metals to be the property of the crown. No one was allowed to trade with the colonists or Indians except under Crozat's written permit.

"All land under cultivation, and all factories or establishments erected for the manufacture of silk, indigo, wool and leather, were to become the absolute property of Crozat in fee simple, the title to continue in him so long as the cultivation or manufacture was maintained, but to become forfeited at the end of three years of idleness. All his goods were to be exempt from duty; he was to be permitted to draw 100 quintals of powder from the royal magazines each year at actual cost; was given the privilege of using the king's boats to load and unload his ships, provided that the boats were returned in good condition; and was granted permission to send every year a vessel to Guinea for negroes, whom he might sell in Louisiana "to the exclusion of all others." In return for all these rights and privileges Crozat was required to send annually two vessels to Louisiana, on which he was to carry free twenty-five tons of provisions and ammunition for the colonists and garrisons, and to send on each ship "ten young men or women at his own selection." After the expiration of nine years he was to pay the salaries of the officers and garrisons in Louisiana, and in case of vacancies he was to nominate officers to fill the same, commissions to be issued to these officers on approval by the king. The king's expenses for salaries during the first nine years were fixed at \$10,000 annually, to be paid to Crozat in France, and the drafts of the commissaire ordonnateur were to be paid in Crozat's stores, in cash or in goods with an advance of 50 per cent. Sales in all other cases were to be at an advance of 100 per cent. The laws, edicts and ordinances of France and the custom of Paris were extended to Louisiana. In spite of every effort of Crozat to make his patent profitable, the whole affair came to naught. The colonists, who wished to be free-traders, were opposed to the monopoly, and set it at defiance. They traded with the Canadians

from the north, were more or less smugglers with the Spaniards at Pensacola, and everywhere carried on an illicit trade with Indians. Gayarre says: "In vain had his agents resorted to every means in their power to trade with the Spanish provinces, either by land or by sea, either legally or illegally;—several millions worth of merchandise which he had sent to Louisiana, with the hope of finding their way to Mexico, had been lost for want of market. In vain also had expensive researches been made for mines and pearl fisheries. As to the trading in furs with the Indians, it hardly repaid the cost of keeping factories among them. Thus, all the schemes of Crozat had failed. The miserable European population, scattered over Louisiana, was opposed to his monopoly, and contributed, as much as they could to defeat his plans. As to the officers, they were too much engrossed by their own interest and too intent upon their daily quarrels, to mind anything else. There was but one thing which, to the despairing Crozat, seemed destined to thrive in Louisiana—that was, the spirit of discord." Under all these circumstances Crozat became much discouraged. Every year saw him playing a losing game, and at last in August, 1717, he surrendered his charter. Thenceforth he lived an uneventful life until his death in 1738.

DAVILA Y. PADILLA. This Spanish author and explorer has an interest for students of Southern history, for the story of Tristan de Luna's colony in Alabama, 1569-1561, is preserved mainly by him. He was born in 1562 of a good family in the City of Mexico. He became a Dominican in 1579, and in time became lecturer on philosophy and theology in the colleges of Puebla and Mexico, and was Archbishop of San Domingo in 1601. He visited Rome and Spain as a representative of the Dominicans of Mexico and was appointed preacher of Philip the Third. He died in 1604. Davila was the author of several works. He had good opportunities for securing historical materials, and his works contain much information in regard to the contact of the Spaniards with the Indians. To him are we also indebted for the first notice of the establishment of the printing press in Mexico.

DE SOTO, HERNANDO, was born about 1496, in Xeres, Estremadura, Spain, of a noble but impoverished family; but through the friendship and liberality of Pedrarias Davala, he obtained a good education. De Soto spent many years of his early life with his patron, Davila, in Central America. In 1532 he went to Peru where he was associated with Pizarro in the conquest of that country in which he acquired great wealth. He returned to Spain in 1536, the possessor of half a million dollars, and was received with great distinction by the Emperor, Charles the Fifth. He had long been attached to Isabella Bodadilla, the daughter of his old friend, Pedrarias Davila. His wealth now enabled him to marry her,—a

marriage which greatly strengthened his influence at court. With wealth and a happy marriage, De Soto now aspired to eclipse the glories of Cortes and Pizarro. He sought and received permission from Charles the Fifth to conquer Florida at his own expense. He accepted the services of numerous volunteers from Spain and Portugal, and with these, his wife and other ladies, in 1538, he embarked in several vessels for Cuba. Here he spent a year perfecting his plans, and at last with a well equipped army of a thousand men, leaving behind in Havana his faithful wife, he again set sail, and in May, 1539, landed in Florida. De Soto's expedition, the so-called conquest of Florida, has ever been an attractive field to the historical student, yet, in truth, it was almost, if not wholly barren of results, and its main interest lies with the ethnologist, for the flood of light it throws upon the Southern Indians of the sixteenth century, who were really prehistoric Indians. But in contrast with the ethnologist comes the lover of martial exploits, who is carried away with the thrilling stories of De Soto's four great Indian battles,—the battle of the Two Ponds in Florida, of Maubila in Alabama, of Chicasa and of Chicacilla in Mississippi. Still there is a very dark side to this picture, for the expedition of De Soto was conducted with all that cruelty and inhumanity characteristic of the sixteenth century Spaniard,—the seizing of the natives, especially the women to be used as burden bearers and for base purposes, and when these perished from fatigue or the lack of food, the substitution of others, seized in the villages or on the march, the pitiless appropriation of the Indian food supplies, and at the least infraction of the wishes or orders of De Soto, the flinging of the Indians to his blood-hounds to be torn to pieces by them. Oviedo, the historian, who was well acquainted with De Soto, did not hold him in high estimation as a man. In an interpolated passage in Rodrigo Ranjel's narrative, he holds up to the execration of the world, the daily immoralities practised by the Spaniards of the expedition, from the educated De Soto down to the most ignorant private. After a long three years' wandering, De Soto died, a disappointed man, in June, 1542, upon the bank of the great river which he had discovered, and in whose waters he found his last resting place. Moscoso, his successor, after leading the survivors of the expedition in a long wandering to the west, returned to the Mississippi, there built brigantines, embarking in which the wretched remnant of De Soto's army at last reached Mexico. Thence the news of the failure of the expedition reached Havana, and the tidings of the death of De Soto broke the heart of his devoted wife.

DE VAUDREUIL-CAVAGNAL, PIERRE FRANCOIS RIGAND, Marquis, governor of Louisiana, governor-general of Canada, born in Quebec in 1688, died in Paris, October 20, 1765; was the son of Philippe Rigand de Vaudreuil, governor of Canada. He en-

tered the army, attained the rank of major in the Marine corps, and in 1733 was appointed governor of the Three Rivers. He was appointed governor of Louisiana early in 1743 and held the office for ten years, until February 9, 1753, when he was succeeded by Kerlerec. One of the first acts of Vaudreuil's administration of Louisiana was an ordinance requiring all the planters along the Mississippi to put their levees in safe condition by the end of the year under pain of forfeiting their lands to the crown. But all his efforts to promote the agriculture of Louisiana during the ten years of his administration met with but indifferent success. In a letter to the minister of the colonies, he notes the striking contrast of the French of Illinois to those of Louisiana. Vaudreuil's administration was characterized by the usual Indian wars and by several Indian uprisings. Gayarre thus writes of Vaudreuil's administration: "The administration of the Marquis of Vaudreuil was long and fondly remembered in Louisiana, as an epoch of unusual brilliancy, but which was followed up by corresponding gloom. His administration, if small things may be compared with great ones, was for Louisiana, with regard to splendor, luxury, military display, and expenses of every kind, what the reign of Louis XIV has been for France. He was a man of patrician birth and high breeding, who liked to live in a manner worthy of his rank. Remarkable for his personal graces and comeliness, for the dignity of his bearing and the fascination of his address, he was fond of pomp, show and pleasure; surrounded by a host of brilliant officers, of whom he was the idol, he loved to keep up a miniature court, in distant imitation of that of Versailles; and long after he had departed, old people were fond of talking of the exquisitely refined manners, the magnificent balls, the splendidly uniformed troops, the highbrow young officers, and many other unparalleled things they had seen in the days of the Great Marquis." In 1755 Vaudreuil was appointed governor-general of Canada. This new office did not prove as congenial to him as that of Louisiana; for there was much dissension between him and Montcalm, and this want of harmony between the two highest civil and military officers doubtless hastened the fall of the French dominion in Canada. After the fall of Quebec in 1759, Vaudreuil might have routed Wolf's exhausted army, but he dalled and let slip this last opportunity of possibly saving Canada. In 1760, against the will of General Levis, the highest military officer, he capitulated to General Amherst at Montreal. On his return to France he was brought to trial for mismanagement of Canadian affairs, but was absolved of all blame. He died in Paris, October 20, 1765.

DUPRATZ, ANTOINE SIMON LE PAGE, historian and explorer, was born in Tourcoing, France, in 1689, and died in Paris, in 1775. No ancestral or early educational details are known. He served in the French

army in Germany. Having obtained an interest in Law's "Company of the West," he sailed from France in May, 1718, to take possession of the lands of the company located near New Orleans. In 1720, he settled among the Natchez. In 1722 he began on an eight-year exploring tour, in which he visited the regions watered by the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers. On his return to New Orleans he became treasurer of the Company, an office which he held until it was abolished. He then returned to France, landing in June, 1734. In 1758 he published his *Historire de la Louisiane*, etc. An English translation of this work was published in London, for T. Becket, in 1763, followed by a new edition in 1764.

EFA HADJO, EFAU HAUJO, OR MAD DOG, Creek Chief. It would be an interesting fact, if it could be proven, that the Efa Adjo who signed the treaty made by the English and the Creeks in June, 1765, at Pensacola, was the same man as Efa Hadjo, who was in after times so long the speaker of the Creek Nation. Be the fact as it may, the first notice of Efa Hadjo or Mad Dog in April, 1792, shows him a partisan of the adventurer, Bowles. Many of the ignorant Creeks at that time supposed that Bowles represented the English government, and that England, France and Spain were opposed to the Americans. A year later, however, in April, 1793, found Efa Hadjo a decided friend of the Americans. Alexander Cornell in a letter to James Seagrove, the Creek agent, in April, 1793, writes: "If every man should exert himself as well as the Mad Dog, and the headmen of the Upper towns, and Mr. Weatherford, we should have an everlasting peace with our brothers of the United States." From the lack of records, it cannot be stated when Efa Hadjo became the speaker of the Creek Nation. He did not hold this office at the treaty of Coleraine in June, 1796, though he was one of the signers of the treaty. Fusatchee Mico, the Whitebird King of the Hickory Ground, was the speaker at Coleraine. Efa Hadjo was the speaker of the Creek Nation at the treaty of Fort Wilkinson in 1802. He also at the same time was speaker of the Upper Creeks, with Coweta Micco, as speaker of the Lower Creeks. His several talks at this treaty were all sensible and relevant to the subjects under consideration. Twelve days after the treaty Efa Hadjo abdicated his station as speaker and first chief of the nation to Hopole Micco and transferred the seat of the National Councils from Tuckabatchee to the Hickory Ground. He was at this time, as he stated, "getting in age." This action of Efa Hadjo was either of short duration or was not accepted by the Nation, as can be seen from Colonel Hawkins' notice of the chief in 1799.

"This (Tuckabatchee) is the residence of Efan Hanjo, one of the great medal chiefs, the speaker of the Nation at the National Council. He is one of the best informed men of the land, and faithful to his National en-

gagements. He has five black slaves, and a stock of cattle and horses; but they are of little use to him; the ancient habits instilled in him by French and British agents, that red chiefs are to live on presents from their white friends, is so riveted that he claims it as a tribute due to him, and one that never must be dispensed with."

Efa Hadjo died in Tuckabatchee in 1812.

REFERENCES.—American State Papers, *Indian Affairs*, vol. i, pp. 297, 367, 382, 383, 385, 390, 396, 424, 461, 670, 672-681, 840; *Hawkins' Sketch of the Creek Country*, p. 30.

ELVAS, THE KNIGHT OF, explorer and author. There were nine followers of De Soto who came from Elvas in Portugal, and whose names are all recorded by the anonymous Portuguese narrator of the expedition of De Soto. Of these nine men four perished in Florida, one being killed at Maubila, and the other three dying at Aminoya. Of the five surviving Portuguese, one may indulge in his own suppositions or conjectures, as to which one was the author of the anonymous narrative; so far his identity has defied the researches of all the De Soto commentators. This unknown Portuguese Knight seems to have been with the main army. Nowhere does he ever make reference to himself. He seems not to have kept a diary, but may have made memoranda of the dates of some of the events. Aside from this conjecture, his narrative seems to have been written mainly from memory and hence cannot be accurate in every particular. In common with the custom of the day he did not hesitate to invent speeches which he put into the mouths of the Indians. With all its defects, the narrative has a high value as a record of De Soto's expedition, and is especially valuable for the facts it gives relative to the manner of life of the Southern Indians of the sixteenth century. In this respect it is fuller than all the other narratives of the expedition of De Soto.

FARMAR, ROBERT, Commandant of Mobile, was born in 1735. But little is known of his early life. He first appears in 1765, as commander of the troops in Mobile, and in the Alabama-Tombigbee basin, after the withdrawal of the French to the west of the Mississippi River. He seems to have been an officer of much ability, but he soon incurred the ill-will of Governor George Johnstone, who charged him with various acts of official misconduct. The court-martial which followed resulted in his complete vindication. Major Farmar owned considerable property in Mobile, where he married and raised a family of five children. He moved to Tensaw Bluff near the present Stockton, where he lived the life of an opulent planter until his death in 1780. His will is on record in the office of the Surrogate of Canterbury. Descendants reside in Washington.

FRANCIS, JOSIAH, OR HILLIS HADJO, Creek Chief, born probably about 1770, and in Autauga town, was the son of David Fran-

cis a white trader and silversmith, who lived many years in Autauga Town, and made silver ornaments and implements for the Indians. The name of his mother is not known, and apart from his father, the only other fact recorded as to his family relationship is that he was a half-brother of Sam Moniac. Hillis Hadjo, properly spelled Hillis Hadsho, is the name of an official of the Creek busk; "hillis," medicine, "hadsho," crazy. Some corrupt spellings of the name are Hidlis Hadjo, Hillishago, Hillishager, etc. In his youth Josiah Francis learned the silversmith trade of his father. The first recorded public fact of his life is being created a prophet, which was about the latter part of 1812. It took Sukaboo, the great Shawnee prophet, ten days' work to endow Francis with prophetic powers. When this was completed, Francis was considered the greatest prophet in the Creek Nation. He himself now assumed the role of prophet-maker. He made many prophets, among others, Jim Boy of Atossee. In June, 1813, just before the outbreak of the Creek War, General James Wilkinson of the United States Army, noted the presence of Francis, with a large number of followers, camped at or near the Holy Ground on the Alabama River, evidently making preparations for a war of destruction upon the white and the half-breed Indian settlements in South Alabama. For the purpose of procuring ammunition for the oncoming war, early in July, Josiah Francis, commanding the Alabama, Peter McQueen at the head of the Tallassee warriors, and Jim as principal-war chief, commanding the Atossees, with many packhorses took up the line of march from the Holy Ground for Pensacola. They were successful in attaining their object, and on their return march, while encamped on Burnt Corn Creek, they were attacked, on July 27, by a body of Americans, under Colonel James Collier, and there was fought what is known as the battle of Burnt Corn. The victory was with the Creeks. This fact and the loss of American prestige in their defeat, no doubt, prompted the Creeks to begin the war on a larger scale. About the middle of August a great Creek council was held at the Holy Ground. After much debate and deliberation, it was resolved by the council to divide the Creek forces into two divisions, and with each to make simultaneous attacks on Fort Mims and Fort Sinquefield. Hopie Tustenuggee commanded the larger division that was to assault Fort Mims, while Josiah Francis with one hundred and twenty-five warriors was to operate against Fort Sinquefield. On the night of August 30, Francis and his warriors camped in the Wolf's Den, a large deep ravine three miles east of Fort Madison. Thence, the next day, they moved northward and massacred twelve members of the James and Kimball families, living on Bassett's creek. The bodies of the dead were, the next day, brought to Fort Sinquefield for burial by a party sent out for that purpose. The day following, September 2, about eleven o'clock, a part of the people were out of the fort engaged in the burial,

and a number of the women were at the spring, some engaged in washing, and others who had come there to bring buckets of water back to their families in the fort. The time was propitious for Francis and his warriors, who were advancing in a stooping position to cut off the burial party and the women at the spring. The Creeks were discovered in time, and all, with one exception, made their escape into the fort, upon which a furious attack was made. After two hours' fighting, Francis was repulsed with the loss of eleven warriors slain and many wounded. He then retreated across the Alabama River, where several of the wounded died. There is no record of Josiah Francis in other engagements of the Creek War. After the defeat at the Horseshoe, he and Nehemathla Micco placed their people on the Catoma, not far above the Federal crossing. But they remained there a very short time, for General Jackson writing from Fort Jackson on April 18, states "Hillishagee, their great prophet, has absconded." Francis and his refugee people founded a town near Fort St. Marks, in Florida. Early in 1815 Colonel Edward Nichols negotiated a treaty with the fugitive Creeks and the Seminoles. This treaty was an offensive and defensive alliance between the English government and the Indians, and through it the Creeks in Florida were led to believe that they would secure the restitution of the lands ceded by the treaty of Fort Jackson. Early in the summer following Nichols sailed for London, taking with him Francis and other Indians, Creeks and Seminoles. Nichols hoped that his treaty would be ratified by the British Foreign Office, but it refused to receive him or even to listen to his proposals. While Colonel Nichols' treaty was thus ignored by the English government, his friend Francis was treated with much distinction. He was created a colonel in the British army (colonial establishment), with a full uniform; was presented with a diamond-studded snuff box, a gold-mounted tomahawk, five hundred pounds in gold, and some jewels for his daughters. He was admitted to an interview with the Prince Regent which is thus described by a London journal: "The sound of trumpets announced the approach of the patriot Francis, who fought so gloriously in our cause in America during the late war. Being dressed in a most splendid suit of red and gold, and wearing a tomahawk set with gold gave him a highly imposing appearance." Francis and the other Indians were sent back to Florida, in 1816, by the English government in a sloop of war. It would have been well for Francis had he been content with the honor and glory which he had now received from the English government, and had made peace with the Americans. But the old war spirit was too strong and the close of 1817 found him inciting the refugee Creeks and the Seminoles to war. About this time, an American soldier, named Duncan McKrimmon, was captured by the Indians near Fowl Town. He was taken by his captors to Francis' town, delivered to the

chief, who sentenced him to death by the fire torture, in retaliation for the killing of four Indians by the Americans in their attack on Fowl Town. But McKimmon's life was saved through the entreaties of Francis' daughter, Malee. (This name is incorrectly given in some books as Milly. Malee is the Indian imperfect articulation of Mary, there being no r in the Choctaw Muscogee dialects, l being used or substituted in its place.) In the following April, Francis and Nehemathla Micco were captured, and without the formality of a trial, General Jackson ordered both to be hanged. Nehemathla Micco was justly put to death on the charge of torturing his prisoner, Lieutenant Scott, to death. But it may be questioned whether Francis ought to have been executed on the two charges brought against him,—complicity in the massacres during the Creek War, and for inciting the refugee Creeks to war. As to the first charge, Francis was no more guilty than other Creeks for massacres during the war and whom Gen. Jackson did not punish. As to the other charge, it may be said that he was not a party to the treaty of Fort Jackson, of August, 1814, a treaty not recognized by the Creeks in Florida. Hence from his point of view he had the right to renew or continue the struggle of the Creeks against the Americans in Florida. Francis is described by an officer of Jackson's army as "a handsome man, six feet high; would weigh one hundred and fifty pounds; of pleasing manners; conversed well in English and Spanish; humane in his disposition; by no means barbarous—withal a model chief." Accepting as true this favorable account of Francis' character, it may be inferred that, while he himself was averse to needless barbarity in war, he was unable to control his warriors, as in the case of the Kimball-James Massacre and the killing of Mrs. Phillips at Fort Sinquefield. Francis was survived by his wife and several daughters. His wife was a half-blood, her name not recorded, and said to be a half-sister of William Weatherford. Of his daughters, the name of the youngest, Malee, incorrectly given by some as Milly, has been preserved, and ever will be remembered for the romance, tragedy, and pathos connected with it. The story of this Alabama-born girl, her beauty, her accomplishments, her saving the life of McKrimmon, her grief over the execution of her father, her marriage to McKrimmon, her subsequent life,—all surpass in interest the somewhat apocryphal story of the Virginia-born Pocahontas.

REFERENCES.—*Meek's Romantic Passages in Southern History* (1857), p. 271; Pickett's *History of Alabama* (Owen's edition, 1900), pp. 514, 515, 521, 544; Woodward's *Reminiscences of the Creek or Muscogee Indians*, 1857, pp. 43, 53, 97; American State Papers, *Indian Affairs*, vol. 1, pp. 850, 853; American State Papers, *Military Affairs*, vol. 1, pp. 700, 745; Buell's *History of Jackson* (1904), vol. ii, pp. 122-125; Parton's *Life of Jackson* (1861), vol. ii, pp. 395, 397, 415, 420, 431, 437, 455, 457; Halbert and Ball's *Creek War* (1895), pp. 184, 185, 197, 198; *Handbook of American Indians*

(1911), Part 1, pp. 549, 550; Claiborne's *Mississippi* (1800), p. 323.

GUN MERCHANT, Creek chief. This chief of Okchayl first came into prominence after the massacre of the traders on March 14, 1760. Twelve days after this affair, while staying at Muklasa, he, in the name of the headmen of the Upper Creeks and some refugee traders present, sent a talk to Governor Ellis in which he expressed the hope that the Governor would not think that this affair was a concerted plot of the nation in general, that if it had been a concerted affair, not a single trader would have ever got to his own country; that the traders present knew what uneasiness it gave the Indians; and he wished the Governor to believe that the Indians had no malice in their hearts, and their only wish was that a good understanding and friendship might be renewed with the white people. The deeds were done by a few young men and the headmen were not privy to it, and he hoped that traders would be allowed to return to the Nation.

The Governor sent a talk in reply in which he stated the Creeks must inflict capital punishment on the murderers, and that the trade would be renewed when it was safe to do so, but that first the Creeks in every town must select some powerful person to take charge of the traders and their goods; otherwise no traders would venture their persons and goods among them; and the traders must pay a yearly consideration to these guardians. Some weeks after the Governor sent another talk into the Nation. Gun Merchant was at Okfusky when the talk came there. He commented on it largely as a good talk and that they ought to quench the fire while in their power to do so. At his suggestion, the Indians went forth, gathered up the bones of the traders, wrapped them in white deer skins and buried them. Another evidence of Gun Merchant's fair dealing occurred early in 1761. The store of a trader named Henderson among the Upper Creeks was robbed. This coming to the ears of Gun Merchant, he interposed to prevent further mischief, and at the same time took two traders and their goods under his protection. Governor Wright was so appreciative of this action that he sent a special talk to Gun Merchant. But the obligations of the traders and their guardians were not altogether well observed. Gun Merchant in a talk of April 30, which he sent to Governor Wright, says: "There was a Man appointed to look after the Traders in each Town—some performed it, others did not, and that the said Headmen were to be paid for their Trouble; this Talk was given out last year by Joseph Wright from Governor Ellis; but we see no Rewards for it yet; there are others that go Guards to the Pack Horses that get nothing for this Trouble, which make the Young People indifferent of going down."

Gun Merchant was one of the four great medal chiefs of the Upper Creeks created at the Congress in Pensacola in June, 1765.

After this there is no further record relating to his career.

REFERENCES.—*The Colonial Records of Georgia*, vol. viii, pp. 325, 348, 421, 423, 514, 543, 544; *Mississippi Provincial Archives*, vol. 1, p. 210.

GALVEZ, BERNARDO, Governor of Louisiana, Captain-General of Cuba and Viceroy of Mexico, born in Malaga, Spain, in 1748, and died in the City of Mexico, November 30, 1786; was the son of Matias Galvez, who in his latter years was Viceroy of Mexico. In 1772 he entered the French army, and was promoted lieutenant. In 1775, as captain, he entered the Spanish army in the war against the Moors of Algiers, rose to the rank of colonel, and on his return to Spain was promoted brigadier-general. Early in 1777 he was appointed governor of Louisiana, and held that office for eight years. Claiborne says that Galvez was "the ablest and most active man that ever swayed Louisiana." One of the first acts of his administration was the issuing of a proclamation permitting the inhabitants of Louisiana to trade with the United States, followed by another proclamation three days later, permitting them to export their produce to any port of France. By these acts the trade of the province, which had hitherto been controlled by the English, was henceforth carried on mainly by French and Americans. Governor Galvez strongly sympathized with the American Revolution. In 1778 he secretly furnished Colonel James Willing, the continental agent in New Orleans, with arms, ammunition and seventy thousand dollars in cash for the revolted colonies. Meanwhile the English government having contemptuously spurned the overtures of Spain as a mediator between her and the colonies, on May 8, 1779, Charles III, formally declared war against Great Britain. As soon as the declaration of war reached Louisiana, Governor Galvez resolved on the conquest and re-occupation of West Florida. He marched an army up the east bank of the Mississippi in conjunction with a fleet bearing provisions and military supplies up the river, and in succession captured Fort Bute, Baton Rouge, and Fort Panmure and reduced the entire district of Natchez. In October his army was increased by reinforcements from Cuba, and he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. With this force on March 14, 1780, he captured Fort Charlotte and forced Mobile to surrender. Galvez's next objective point was Pensacola. Going to Havana he returned thence in March, 1781, with a fleet and a well equipped army. Still further strengthened with Creole troops from New Orleans, he laid siege to Pensacola, which capitulated on May 9, and West Florida was once more a possession of Spain. After the close of the American Revolution Galvez advocated the free trade of Louisiana with all the ports of Europe and America, but this liberal proposition was proved unacceptable to the Spanish Ministry. As a reward for his great services, early in 1785, Galvez was appointed

Captain-General of Cuba, Louisiana and the Floridas. On June 17, 1785, he succeeded his father as Viceroy of Mexico, and held that to his death the same year in Tucabaza.

ISAACS, CAPTAIN OF TOURCOULA, Coosada chief, born conjecturally about 1765. He received his English name from an Indian trader, who died at an advanced age in Lincoln county, Tennessee. No facts are preserved of his life, until 1792, when he was one of the Creek chiefs that were in the habit of making raids upon the Cumberland settlers in Tennessee. On August 21, 1793, he and his party murdered a Mrs. Baker, a widow, and all her family except a daughter, named Elizabeth. They brought her to Coosada, where she was forced to be an eye-witness of the dance around the scalps of her family. But she was soon fortunate in finding a friend in the noted trader, Charles Weatherford, who lived on the east side of the Alabama River, opposite Coosada. He ransomed her, placed her in charge of his wife, where she remained until restored to her friends. After the treaty of Coleraine, made in 1796, Captain Isaacs became a friend to the United States. He was the only chief at the great Council held at Tuckabatchee in the fall of 1811, that refused to take the talk of Tecumseh. General Woodward very erroneously states that Captain Isaacs went north with Tecumseh and that, on his way back home, he was associated with Little Warrior in the murders committed in February, 1813, near the mouth of the Ohio. Official records show that Captain Isaacs never went north with Tecumseh, nor afterwards to Tecumseh, and that he had nothing to do with those murders, living in all those times at his home in the Nation. Furthermore, from his persistent loyalty to the whites, he was one of the seven prominent chiefs whose deaths had been decreed by the hostile faction in the early summer of 1813. Captain Isaacs met his fate in June, himself, a nephew and three of his warriors, being killed at the same time by the Red Sticks. His wife was a daughter of General McGillivray, but apart from this, there is no further record of his family.

REFERENCES.—Pickett's *History of Alabama* (Owen's Edition, 1900), pp. 425, 512, 519; *American State Papers*, Indian Affairs, vol. 1, p. 487; Woodward's *Reminiscences of the Creek or Muscogee Indians* (1859), pp. 36, 37.

JIM BOY, OR TUSTENAGGEE EMATHLA, was born about 1790 in the Creek Nation, the birth-place not known. Tustenuggee is the Creek term for "warrior;" Emathla is a war title, corresponding nearly to "disciplinarian." Nothing is known of Jim Boy's life prior to the outbreak of the Creek War of 1813, where Pickett calls him High Head Jim. He was chief of the Atossees, and commanded the hostile Creeks at the battle of Burnt Corn, fought March 27, 1813. It is not known in what other battles he was engaged during the war. After its close, he settled near Polecat Spring, and there built

a little town called Thlopthlocco. In 1818 he served under General McIntosh against the Seminoles in Florida. During the Creek troubles of 1836, he attached himself to the friendly party. At the close of these troubles he was solicited by General Jessup to raise warriors for service against the Seminoles in Florida. He and Paddy Carr accordingly raised nine hundred and fifty warriors, and with them reached the seat of war in September. Here the Creeks were organized into a regiment and placed under the command of Major David Moniac. Jim Boy was with his regiment in two battles and in a number of skirmishes in the Seminole war. The battles were the second battle of Wahoo Swamp, fought in November, 1836, and the battle of Lake Monroe, fought February 8, 1837. The Creeks fought courageously in both these engagements.

On his return from Florida, he found that his family had been removed west in the emigration of the Creeks, and that all his property in the nation had been destroyed. He had joined the army in Florida under a promise of the commanding general that his family and property should be cared for, and that he should be remunerated for any loss he might sustain during his absence. This promise was not kept. But all this was a slight trouble compared to the death of four out of his nine children, who were of the two hundred and thirty-six Creeks that were lost in the striking of the emigration steamboat, Monmouth.

Jim Boy's home in the Creek Nation west, was near Wetumpka, where he died in 1851. The name of his wife was Nihethoye. Rev. William Jim Boy, a well known Methodist minister in the Creek nation, is a grandson.

Jim Boy is described as a remarkably handsome man, full six feet high, perfectly formed and with a commanding air. The late Rev. John Brown of Daleville, Mississippi, who served in the Seminole War, states that on one occasion, at General Jessup's headquarters, he saw Jim Boy, clad in his full war dress, engaged in conversation with the general; that he was struck with Jim Boy's appearance, and with the fact that he was by far a finer looking man than General Jessup.

REFERENCES.—McKenney and Hall's *Indian Tribes of North America* (1842), vol. iii, 95, 96; Pickett's *History of Alabama* (Owen's Edition, 1900), pp. 521-524; Woodward's *Reminiscences of the Creek or Muscogee Indians*, pp. 91, 97, 98; Halbert and Ball's *Creek War*, pp. 125-132, 300, 301; Drake's *Indians*, fifteenth edition, pp. 474, 476, 477, 479.

LAW, JOHN, financier, born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1671, and died in Venice, Italy, March 21, 1729. He was the son of a wealthy goldsmith and banker and was well educated. Becoming an orphan at the age of fourteen he fell heir to his father's estates of Lauriston and Randleston. Young Law devoted much of his early life to the study of finance, at the same time becoming an expert in games of chance. In 1694 he went

to London, where he became a gambler, and soon got rid of his inherited estates. From gambling to duelling was an easy transition; and to escape the consequences of having killed his antagonist, Law fled to France. Here he studied the financial methods of Colbert; afterwards he lived in Holland and studied the commercial methods of that country. He then for years rambled over various parts of Europe, vainly broaching financial schemes to different governments and about the time of the death of Louis the Fourteenth returned to France with a fortune of half a million dollars, made by gambling. Through the favor of the regent, Philip, Duke of Orleans, Law now established a private bank which was chartered in 1716 and did a vast business. The bank was abolished in December, 1718, and was succeeded by the royal bank, of which Law was the director-general.

The West India Company was formed in 1717. Law was appointed its director-general, and received a large concession on Arkansas River, with the title of Duke. In 1719, the company obtained the exclusive trade with the East Indies, China and the South Seas, and the name was changed to the India Company, and existed until 1731.

In 1720, in consequence of a large issue of paper money, Law's bank collapsed and he became a fugitive from France. The regent, however, remained loyal to him and appointed him minister at the court of Bavaria, a post he held until the death of the regent. He visited England in 1721, returned to the continent in 1722, and retired to Venice where he died in obscurity. He was survived by a daughter, his presumable wife, his only son having died some years previously.

LITTLE PRINCE, OR TUSTENUGGEE HOPOIE, Creek chief. History and tradition are both utterly silent as to the early life of this chief, who lived at Broken Arrow and was for many years speaker of the Lower Creeks. The first notice of him is in 1780. In the spring or summer of this year, the Indian Agent, John Tate, who was stationed at the Hickory Ground, raised a large number of warriors, for the British service from all the Upper Creek towns, except from the Tallassees and the Natches, and with them marched to the Creek towns on the Chattahoochee. Here he was reinforced by a band of Lower Creeks under Little Prince. The combined Indian forces, all under the command of Tate, began their march to Augusta to the aid of Colonel Thomas Brown, in command of that post. Near the head springs of Upatoy creek, Tate became deranged, was brought back to Coweta, where he died and was buried. After his death, all the Upper Creeks returned except the Tuckabachees under Efa Tustenuggee, or Davy Cornells. He and Little Prince resumed the march with their warriors, numbering two hundred and fifty, arrived at Augusta and were there when the place was besieged by Colonel Elijah Clarke. In the fighting that ensued, the Creeks lost seventy men,—

a loss showing the high grade of their fighting qualities. After the abandonment of the siege and the retreat of the Americans, Colonel Brown first hung some of the most prominent Americans and then delivered the remainder into the hands of the Indians, who, in revenge for their slain warriors, put them to the most torturing and protracted deaths, by cuts, blows, scalplings and burnings. The memories of Colonels Brown and Grierson, the commanding officers of the post, justly deserve to be held in eternal opprobrium for these enormous atrocities. Those familiar with Indian character and history know that the chief has but little real control over his warriors. What he accomplishes is mainly by dint of persuasion. How much Little Prince favored or disapproved of the actions of his warriors at Augusta cannot be known. But one can indulge in no charitable conjecture in regard to his colleague, Efa Tustenuggee, who is described by General Woodward as being "the most hostile and bitter enemy the white people ever had."

So far as known, the Augusta campaign was the only military service ever performed by Little Prince. He was one of the signers of the treaty of Coleraine in 1796. He ever after continued friendly to the American government. He was too old for military service during the Creek War of 1813, but was active in sending his warriors into the field. And for his share in the execution of Little Warrior and his party in the spring of 1813, he was one of the seven chiefs formally condemned to death by the war party. He continued to be the head chief of the nation and speaker of the lower towns until his death in 1832. His grave is yet pointed out on Broken Arrow creek.

REFERENCES.—American State Papers, *Indian Affairs*, vol. i, pp. 845, 849, 857; American State Papers, *Indian Affairs*, vol. ii, pp. 839, 840; Pickett's *History of Alabama* (Owen's Edition, 1900), pp. 519; Woodward's *Reminiscences of the Creek or Muscogee Indians*, pp. 35, 59; McCrady's *History of South Carolina*, 1775-1780, pp. 734-739; Jones' *History of Georgia*, vol. 2, pp. 455-459.

MALATCHEE, MALAHCHEE OR MALACHI, Creek chief, born about 1711, as in May, 1740, he claimed to be nearly thirty years old, was the son of Bream of Coweta, the head chief of the Muscogees. Bream had an elder son, named Auletta, who, in July, 1721, went to Charleston to hold a talk with Governor Nicholson, and to make up their differences. Malatchee was still a youth at the time of the death of Bream, his father. The chief power was then put into the hands of Chigillie, Chikeley or Chikilee, apparently a brother of Bream, until Malatchee should arrive at years of maturity. In 1736 a school for the instruction of Creek children, under the charge of the Rev. Benjamin Ingham, was established on the Savannah River, near the town of Tomochichi. Chikelee and Malatchee visited the school, and became much interested in it, Malatchee saying that if he had twenty children he

would have them all taught. This was a remarkable statement for an untutored Indian chief of that day, and shows that Malatchee was a man of very advanced ideas, far beyond most of his contemporaries. In the meantime, the young Malatchee had so signalized himself as a warrior, that he was looked upon as the greatest man in the Creek Nation. He was one of the party that concluded a treaty with General Oglethorpe, August 1, 1739, his uncle, Chigillie, being the principal. Ever after this treaty, Malatchee enjoyed the favor of General Oglethorpe, for just prior to his Florida Campaign, he ordered a number of presents to be given to him, among these a scarlet coat. Malatchee, in May, 1740, joined General Oglethorpe in his expedition against the Spaniards, and, it seems, was present at the siege of San Augustine. A contemporary has left a sketch of him as he appeared at this period of his life: "His ability, as well as his good will to the English, is not to be questioned; so his person is very engaging; his stature is but little short of six feet, his make clean, and perfectly shaped from head to foot, as he appears when naked to the skin; and when he puts on a coat and hat, his behavior is such, that one would rather image from his complaisance, he had been bred in some European court, than among barbarians. At the same time, though the features of his face are interesting, and show tokens of good nature, yet there is something in his aspect which demands awe." In December, 1747, Malatchee, with sixteen chiefs of various towns of the Creek Confederacy, chanced to be on a visit to Frederica. He was then and there persuaded by the notorious Bosomworth to have himself acknowledged as the head or emperor of the Creek Nation, with full power to cede land, conclude treaties, and transact any other business connected with the royal administration of the affairs of his people. Malatchee was at once proclaimed and saluted Supreme Chief of the Creek Nation. A document setting forth this act was immediately prepared by Bosomworth, signed by the chiefs and attested by some Englishmen present. Malatchee requested that a copy should be sent to the King of England and that due record should be made of the original. Bosomworth's object in this matter, and its unpleasant results, are fully given by Colonel C. C. Jones in his *History of Georgia*. In 1752 the Creeks had a quarrel with the Cherokees, in which the former committed some outrages, among others scalping an English trader. On Governor Glen's demand for satisfaction, Malatchee with a hundred warriors visited Charleston. After a talk by the Governor, Malatchee made a talk in which he apologized for the conduct of the Creeks, and the whole affair was satisfactorily adjusted. Malatchee's talk has been preserved by Hewatt, the South Carolina historian. On the fifth day of November, 1754, six days after he was inducted into office as Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Georgia, Governor John Reynolds sent

a talk to Malatchee in which he assured him that he would use every means to preserve the good understanding that then existed between the King's subjects of Georgia and the Creek Nation. That it would be a very great pleasure to him to have an opportunity of shaking hands with him, and talking with him face to face. That he would notify him when it would be proper for him to come to Savannah, where he would be able to give him a further testimony of his love and friendship. "In the meantime, I wish you, your wives and children health and prosperity, assuring you that I am your loving friend and brother."

Malatchee died in 1755. This date is based upon a statement made by his son Togoulki or Thougoulskie (the Young Twin), at the Augusta Congress of 1763, that his father had been dead eight years. This fixes 1755 as the year of his death. The American Indians, from time immemorial, universally held to the custom of burying all movable property in the grave with the deceased. After long persuasion by the traders, the Cherokees, by the middle of the eighteenth century, had, in a great measure, given up this custom. Malatchee, whether influenced by white people, or whether it was the result of his own thinking, certainly had advanced ideas on this subject. Adair writes: "Except the Cherokee, only one instance of deviation, from this ancient and general Indian custom occurs to me: which was that of Malahche, the late famous chieftain of the Kowwetah war-town of the lower part of the Muskohge country, who bequeathed all he possessed to his real, and adopted relations,—being sensible they would be much more useful to his living friends, than to himself during his long sleep: he displayed a genius far superior to the crowd." Malatchee was succeeded in the chieftainship by his son, Tougulki, or as frequently known, "Young Twin." For a few years before actually assuming the office, Tougulki's uncle, Samplaffi, acted as his guardian.

REFERENCES.—*Year Book of Charleston, S. C.* (1894), p. 339; *The Colonial Records of Georgia*, vol. 4, pp. 565, 566, 567; Adair's *American Indians* (1775), p. 178; Hewett's *History of South Carolina*, vol. 1, pp. 173-178; Jones' *History of Georgia*, vol. 1, pp. 327-331, 392, 399; *The Colonial Records of Georgia*, vol. 7, p. 24; *Ibid.*, vol. 21, p. 22.

MCINTOSH, WILLIAM, Creek chief, born at Corvata, Creek nation, probably about 1775, was the son of Captain William McIntosh, of the British army and a full blood Creek woman. Nothing is known of his early life, only it may be inferred from the fair education which he had acquired and his proficiency in the English language that he must have passed much of it in association with white people. A tradition states that he could even speak some Gaelic, an evidence of his mingling in boyhood or youth with Scotch Highlanders somewhere in Georgia. He first appears in history as one of the signers of the treaty of Washington,

November 14, 1805. After this, nothing is known of his history until April, 1813, when he sent a band of warriors to Tuckabatchie to assist the Upper Creek authorities in arresting Little Warrior and his associates, who had committed some murders at the mouth of the Ohio in February, 1813. The murderers were all put to death. For this action, and on account of his sympathy for the Americans, sentence of death was passed upon him by the hostile Creeks. At the same time six other chiefs were condemned to death. In the fall of that year he appears as the leader of a band of Cowetas in the army of General John Floyd. He was at the battle of Atossee, November 14, 1813, and General Floyd in his report states that McIntosh and his braves fought in this battle "with an intrepidity worthy of any troops." He also distinguished himself at the battle of the Horseshoe, where General Jackson in his report speaks of him as "Major McIntosh."

His name appears as one of the signers of the treaty of Fort Jackson, August 9, 1814. He was also a signer of the treaty of the Creek Agency, Georgia, January 22, 1818. After this, at the head of a force of Creek Warriors he joined General Jackson in Florida for service against the Seminoles. He was commissioned general and placed in command of all the Indian troops, together with a company of Tennessee cavalry. In this short Seminole war, "he signalized himself by various acts of gallantry." General Jackson, in his report of the fight at Econfinnah, says: "On the morning of the 12th (April, 1818), near Econfinnah, or Natural Bridge, a party of Indians were discovered on the margin of a swamp, and attacked by General McIntosh, and about fifty Tennessee volunteers, who routed them, killing thirty-seven warriors, and capturing six men and ninety-seven women and children; also recapturing a white woman who had been taken at the massacre of Scott. The friendly Indians also took some horses, and about five hundred head of cattle from the enemy, who proved to be McQueen's party."

Another official report states that General McIntosh in this fight killed with his own hand three of the enemy and captured one. General Thomas Woodward with five other white men was with General McIntosh in this fight, in which the white woman, Mrs. Stuart, was rescued. She had been a captive since November 30, 1817. General Woodward thus describes this affair, generally known as "McIntosh's fight."

"Shortly after the firing commenced, we could hear a female voice in the English language calling for help, but she was concealed from our view. The hostile Indians, though greatly inferior in number to our whole force, had the advantage of the ground, it being a dense thicket, and kept the party that first attacked at bay until General McIntosh arrived with the main force. McIntosh, though raised among savages, was a General; yes, he was one of God's make of Generals. I could hear his voice above the din of fire—

arms—"Save the white woman! Save the Indian women and children!" All this time Mrs. Stuart was between the fires of the combatants. McIntosh said to me, 'Chulataria Emathla, you, Brown and Mitchell, go to that woman.' (Chulataria Emathla was the name I was known by among the Indians.) Mitchell was a good soldier and a bad cripple from rheumatism. He dismounted from his horse and said, 'Boys, let me lead the way.' We made the charge with some Uchees and Creeks but Mitchell, poor fellow, was soon left behind, in consequence of his inability to travel on foot. I can see her now, squatted in the saw-palmetto, among a few dwarf cabbage trees, surrounded by a group of Indian women. There I saw Brown kill an Indian, and I got my rifle-stock shot off just back of the lock. Old Jack Carter came up with my horse shortly after we cut off the woman from the warriors. I got his musket and used it until the fight ended."

General McIntosh was mainly instrumental in negotiating the treaty of January 8, 1821. This treaty was certainly illegal, for it was made by a party representing only one-tenth of the nation, and to be legal it should have had the consent of the whole nation, assembled in public council. While the Creeks submitted to it, they became alarmed at this cession of their domain. As far back as 1811, in a council held at Broken Arrow, they had enacted a law, forbidding, under the penalty of death, the cession of land, except by the chiefs of the nation and ratified in full council. Rendered uneasy by this and other acts of General McIntosh, this law was formally re-enacted at Polecat Springs in 1824.

In their progress in agriculture and education the Creeks were becoming more and more appreciative of the value of their lands, and consequently were more and more reluctant to part with them. The treaty of Indian Springs of February 12, 1825, made in defiance of the national law, was the fatal mistake of General McIntosh, and he had to pay the penalty. The Creek nation was greatly excited by this treaty, and in due time, a secret council of the Upper Creeks convened, and at it one hundred and seventy men were appointed to take the life of McIntosh. They received minute instructions as to their marching, place of camping, and the manner of the execution, and ere long were on their way to the Chattahoochee River, on the west bank of which, near Coweta, stood the house of McIntosh. There are several versions, differing in details, as to the manner in which General McIntosh was killed in the early morning of April 30, 1825.

Pickett's version is undoubtedly the most trustworthy, and with the omission of such circumstances as the escape of Chilly McIntosh and the burning of an outhouse, which occurred before the attack on the main house, it is here given:

"In the meantime, the principal body of the assailants had surrounded the main building, and the lightwood being immediately kindled, torches were applied to the sides,

and under it. The flames threw a bright light over the yard, and exhibited to the astonished family of McIntosh the approaching conflagration of the houses, and the hideous forms of those who were to murder them. They frequently shouted with much exultation, 'McIntosh, we have come, we have come. We told you, if you sold the land to the Georgians, we would come.'

"McIntosh, upon the first discovery of the assailants, had barricaded his front door, and stood near it when it was forced. He fired on them, and, at that moment, one of his steadfast friends, Toma Tustinugee, fell lifeless upon the threshold. His body was riddled with balls. McIntosh then retreated to the second story, with four guns in his hand, which he continued to discharge from a window. He fought with great courage, and, aware that his end was near, determined to sell his life as dear as possible. He was at this time the only occupant of the burning house, for his two wives, Peggy and Susanah, who had been dragged into the yard, were heard imploring the savages not to burn him up, but to get him out of the house, and shoot him, as he was a brave man, and an Indian like themselves. McIntosh now came down to the first story, and was received with salutes of the rifle, until, being pierced with many balls, he fell to the floor, was seized by the legs, and dragged down the steps to the ground. While lying in the yard, and while the blood was gushing from his wounds, he raised himself on one arm, and surveyed his murderers with looks of defiance. At that moment, an Ocfuskee Indian plunged a long knife, to the hilt, in the direction of his heart. He brought a long breath, and expired. The party, after this, plundered the houses, killed the stock, and committed other depredations, as described in the public papers of that day."

It may be added that on the same day and very soon after General McIntosh's death, his son-in-law, Sam Hawkins, was killed at his own residence by a party of warriors detailed for that purpose.

The best and most charitable commentary upon the inducements which prompted General McIntosh to defy the law of his nation and thus incur its deadly penalty, was written by Colonel Thomas L. McKenney, who says:

"He probably foresaw that his people would have no rest within the limits of Georgia, and perhaps acted with an honest view to their interests. The intercourse he had enjoyed with the Army of the United States, and the triumph of their arms over the desperate valour of the Indians, which he had witnessed at Autossee, the Horseshoe, and in Florida, induced him to believe he would be safe under the shadow of their protection, even from the vengeance of his tribe. But there were, besides, strong appeals to his cupidity, in the provisions of the treaty of the Indian Springs, and in its supplements. By one of these, the Indian Spring reservation was secured to him; and by another it was agreed to pay him for it twenty-

five thousand dollars. Moreover, the second article of the treaty provided for the payment to the Creek Nation, of four hundred thousand dollars. Of this sum he would of course have received his share. Such inducements might have been sufficiently powerful to shake a virtue based upon a surer foundation than the education of a heathen Indian could afford. Besides this, he was flattered and caressed by the Commissioners, who were extremely eager to complete the treaty, and taught to believe he was consulting the ultimate advantage of the nation. These considerations, in some measure, remove the odium from his memory. But it must still bear the stain which Indian justice affixes to the reputation of the chief who sells, under such circumstances, the graves of his fathers."

General McIntosh is represented as a tall, finely formed man, with polished manners, which he had acquired from contact with the more refined of the white people and from association with army officers on the Southern frontier. He was the owner of a number of negro slaves, whom he treated kindly, and possessed considerable wealth.

General McIntosh had a half-brother on his father's side, named Rolin or Rolla, and a half-brother on his mother's side, named Hoge, often called Hoge McIntosh, who was a full blooded Indian. He had two wives, named Peggy and Susannah, one of whom was a Creek, the other a Cherokee, but in the lack of records, it cannot be decided to which nationality each one respectively belonged. His Creek children were two sons, Chilly, who succeeded him in the chieftainship, and Lewis, and three daughters, Jane, Hetty, and Lucy. Jane was the oldest daughter. She first married Billy Mitchell, a son of the Creek agent David B. Mitchell; she next married Sam Hawkins, whose death has already been noted. She then married Paddy Carr, but left him and went to Arkansas Territory at an early day. General McIntosh had only one Cherokee child, a daughter, who married Ben Hawkins, a brother of Sam. Ben was killed years afterwards in Texas. The McIntosh family has ever been distinguished in the Creek nation, prominent in church, state and military affairs. Several of them were Confederate field officers. The blood of the McIntosh clan thus shows that it was born to command, even when mingled with the wild blood of the Muscogee Indian.

General McIntosh wrote an official report of the affair of Econfinnah, which has the distinction of being the first report of this character ever written by an American Indian.

Nearly all the fighting of the first Seminole war was done by General McIntosh's command. They were mustered out of service on April 24. (Parton's *Life of Jackson*, vol. ii, p. 463.) A summary of their campaign is thus recorded by D. B. Mitchell, the Creek agent: "When McIntosh and his warriors were mustered at Fort Mitchell, he divided his force, and with that part which he retained under his own command, he descended the Chattahoochee on its western bank, and

on reaching the town called Red Ground, encountered their chief and warriors. In this affair he took fifty-three warriors, and one hundred and thirty women and children. The chief made his escape with a few warriors. Colonel Lovett, with the rest of the warriors, mustered at Fort Mitchell, descended the Chattahoochee on the eastern bank, and General McIntosh crossing the river below the fork, the two detachments united on their march to Mickasuky, where they all joined General Jackson. At Mickasuky the Indians had generally fled, and but few were found at the town. On the march to Suwanee, McIntosh, with his warriors, encountered about two hundred of the hostile party, under Peter McQueen, of whom he killed thirty-seven, and made six warriors and one hundred and six women and children prisoners. The next enemy they engaged were the negroes of Sauwannee, amounting to about two hundred and fifty, of whom eleven or twelve were killed, and three made prisoners. The Indians of this part of the country fled before the army, and here ended the Seminole campaign, as far as the Indians were concerned." (American State Papers, Military Affairs, vol. i, p. 749.)

REFERENCES.—McKenney and Hall's *Indian Tribes of North America* (1854), vol. 1, pp. 129-133; American State Papers, *Military Affairs*, vol. 1, pp. 699-701; American State Papers, *Indian Affairs*, vol. 1, pp. 841, 843, 852; *Pickett's History of Alabama* (Owen's Edition, 1900), pp. 519, 558; Woodward's *Reminiscences of the Creek or Muscogee Indians* (1859), pp. 50, 54, 55, 114; White's *Historical Collections of Georgia* (1855), pp. 170-173; *Hand'ook of American Indians* (1907), part 2, p. 782; Spark's *Memories of Fifty Years* (1872), pp. 467-473; and *Alabama Historical Reporter*, vol. 3, no. 7, July, 1855; and Parton's *Life of Jackson* (1861), vol. ii, p. 459, 460.

MCQUEEN, PETER, Creek chief, born probably 1780, and on Line Creek in Montgomery County, Alabama, was the son of James McQueen and a Tallassee woman. James McQueen was a Scotchman, born, it is said in 1683, deserted from a British vessel at San Augustine in 1710, went to the Creek Nation and died there in 1711, at the great age of one hundred and twenty-eight years. There are no facts on record as to the early life of Peter McQueen. It was evidently only a few years before the Creek War that he married Betsy Durant, a daughter of Benjamin and Sophia (McGillivray) Durant, who was a daughter of Lachlan McGillivray. It is not improbable that his marriage into a wealthy and influential family had much to do with his becoming the chief of the Tallisesees. McQueen at this time was a wealthy man for an Indian, owning many negroes and much stock. He was a man of integrity, and lived on good terms with the American officials and other white people. Like many other half-bloods, through the influence brought to bear upon him from English and Spanish sources, he joined the hostile faction in 1813, and became one of the most

prominent Red Stick leaders during the Creek war. McQueen commanded the large band of Indians that went to Pensacola in July, 1813, for supplies of ammunition to be used in the contemplated war against the Americans. On their return march, while encamped, July 27, 1813, on Burnt Corn creek, they were attacked by an American force under Colonel Callier, and what is known as the battle of Burnt Corn took place, in which the Creeks were the victors. After the return of McQueen's party, at some undetermined place, in accordance with the Indian method of keeping the exact day of an appointment, twenty short broken sticks, about six inches long, the sticks representing twenty days, were given to each warrior, one stick to be thrown away every day, and on the last day, when the last stick was thrown away, the warrior was to make his appearance at the rendezvous. In this case, the rendezvous was the Holy Ground. Here in council assembled, the Creek warriors at first resolved to march to Coweta, destroy town and people, as here was the home and rallying place of all the friendly Creeks. But the families of the killed and wounded at Burnt Corn forced the council to change Coweta to Fort Mims, as it contained many of their white and half-breed antagonists at Burnt Corn, and to some fort in the fork of the Tombigbee and Alabama. Fort Mims was accordingly unanimously selected, and after two days' discussion, Fort Sinquefield was the fort selected in the fork. McQueen was a prominent chief at the massacre of Fort Mims. He seems not to have been present at the battle of the Horse-Shoe. After this defeat, he and his two brothers-in-law, John and Sandy Durant, placed themselves for a short time with their people on the headwaters of Line Creek. Thence they went to Florida. Owing to the confusion of the times, McQueen left his negroes in the Creek Nation, which were unjustly appropriated by some half-bloods, that were American partisans. He afterwards made a vain effort to have them sent to him in Florida. With these grievances it could hardly be otherwise that McQueen was by no means averse to reviving the war. General Thomas Woodward writes of meeting him and Josiah Francis at Fort Hawkins near the close of 1817. The two chiefs were there trading and their meeting with their old acquaintance, Woodward, was entirely friendly. Very soon after this, the fugitive Creeks and Seminoles were at open war against the Americans, and Peter McQueen was recognized as the head leader. The war of 1818 in Florida, known in history as the first Seminole war, was fought almost solely by the friendly Indians under General William McIntosh against the Red Stick Creeks and Seminoles under Peter McQueen. There was very little fighting done by the Americans. The most notable fight was on April 12, 1818, at Econfinnah, in which McQueen was defeated with the loss of thirty-seven men killed, and six men and ninety-seven women and children captured; add to these, a number of horses and about five hundred head of cattle. McIntosh's loss

was three men killed and four wounded. At the close of the Florida war McQueen took refuge on a barren island, on the Atlantic side of Cape Florida, where he soon after died. After his death his widow returned to the Creek Nation and married Willy McQueen, a nephew of Peter, and became the mother of two daughters, Sophis and Muscogee, and two or three sons. Her children by Peter were a son, James, and three daughters, Milly (Malee), Nancy and Tallassee.

REFERENCES.—Pickett's *History of Alabama* (Owen's Edition, 1900), 517, 521; Meek's *Romantic Passages in Southwestern History* (1854), pp. 544, 547; American State Papers, *Indian Affairs*, vol. i, pp. 847, 849, 851, 852, 857; American State Papers, *Military Affairs*, vol. i, pp. 682, 683, 700, 749; Woodward's *Reminiscences of the Creek, or Muscogee Indians* (1857), pp. 9, 21, 25, 42, 44, 48, 97, 110, 153; Parton's *Life of Jackson* (1861), vol. ii, pp. 447, 449; Buell's *History of Jackson* (1894), vol. ii, pp. 127; Halbert and Ball's *Creek War* (1895), pp. 125-149.

MENAWA, Creek chief, born probably at Okfuskee, about 1766, died in the Creek Nation west,—but year of death not known. He was a half-breed, but neither history nor tradition has preserved the name of his white father. He was noted in early life for his annual horse-stealing exploits on the Cumberland frontier in Tennessee, but seldom shedding the blood of the settlers, except when he met with resistance. He received, in consequence of these raids, the name of Hopothla, said by McKenney and Hall to mean crazy war hunter. The stealing of horses by Hopothla must not be ascribed solely to a spirit of adventure. He had evidently inherited the commercial instincts of his white progenitors, and these horses added largely to his wealth. After a few years, he gave up these inroads into Tennessee, largely adopted some of the ways of civilized life and became a wealthy man. He owned large herds of cattle, great numbers of hogs, and several hundred horses. He owned a store, filled with various articles of merchandise suited for Indian life, which he bartered to his people for the products of the chase. He was known to drive to Pensacola, a hundred horses, loaded with peltries and furs. By the time of the outbreak of the Creek war of 1813, Menawa, the name by which he was now known, was one of the wealthiest Indians of the Upper Towns.

When Tecumseh visited the Creeks in 1811, Menawa was the second chief of the Okfuskee towns. He entered heart and soul into Tecumseh's schemes, influenced to this action, in a measure, by his hatred of General McIntosh, who, he knew, in case of war, would be on the side of the Americans. While Menawa was the war chief of his people in the Creek war, the head chief was a medicine man, in whose supernatural powers the ignorant Creeks placed the most implicit confidence. Menawa himself was not exempt from this superstition. He fought in several battles of the Creek war, but is best known

COLLECTION OF STATE DOCUMENTS ASSEMBLED BY DR. THOMAS M. OWEN, ON THE OR-
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from his connection with the battle of the Horse-Shoe. The medicine man had assured the Creeks, fortified on this consecrated ground, that the Americans would attack them in the rear, in the place where it was swept by the river. Menawa, just before the battle, posted his warriors in accordance with this prophecy. General Jackson at once saw that the vulnerable point of the horse-shoe was the breastwork in front extending across the isthmus. He at once rapidly moved forward his cannon, and with them made breaches in the breastwork, towards which the Tennesseans made an impetuous charge. Menawa saw the fatal mistake he made by heeding the false prophet; in his furious wrath, he struck him dead, and then, at the head of his Okfuskee braves, dashed forth over the breastwork against the Tennesseans. The battle which ensued, terminating in the death of near one thousand Creek warriors, has often been described. When it ended, about sunset, Menawa, desperately wounded, lay unconscious amid a heap of the dead. When he recovered, and the darkness grew deeper, the love of life prompted him to escape from the fatal field. He crawled to the river, found a canoe, floated in it down the river to near the camp where the women and children were hidden prior to the battle. The canoe was seen by some of the women, Menawa was taken from it, and sent to an appointed rendezvous on Elkahatchee Creek, where he was joined by other unhappy survivors of the battle. Three days were passed by them in mourning for their dead, in which no one ate, drank or permitted his wounds to be dressed. This over, it was resolved that each one should retire to his own home, and then make his own peace with the victors. Their wounds were then dressed, and all, except Menawa, went away to follow out the plan agreed upon in their council. Such is the story of the escape of Menawa from the battlefield of the Horse-Shoe, as related by McKenney and Hall. It differs irreconcilably from the version given by Pickett, but may be reconciled with the incidents in Woodward's version of Menawa's making use of a woman's dress while lying wounded on the field. Pickett's statement that Menawa, while lying in the river, breathed through the long joint of a cane, one end of which projected above the water, records something that no human being can do, and this statement, made perhaps in a quizzical mood by Menawa himself, was palmed off upon Pickett's credulity. In short, Pickett's version must be rejected. Menawa's wounds kept him in his retreat until after the close of the war. He then sought his old home in Okfuskee, but found everything swept away by the war, and he was now indeed a very poor man. According to one authority he and his people made their homes near the falls of the Catwba for more than a year after the war. He regained his health, reassumed his old time leadership over the Okfuskee people, and again was an influential man in the Creek nation. Like the great majority of his people he was opposed to any cessions of land.

In 1825, in the excitement following the treaty of Indian Springs, a secret council was held, in which a party of chiefs and warriors were appointed to carry into execution the national law by putting to death General William McIntosh, who, in violation of this law, had presumed to make a cession of land at Indian Springs. Menawa was one of these National executioners. In after years, he regretted his share in this affair, saying that he would freely lay down his life, if by so doing, he could bring back to life Billy McIntosh. He was one of the delegates that went to Washington to remonstrate against the treaty of Indian Springs. His conduct during the negotiations was calm and dignified, for he was a gentleman in appearance and manners.

In 1835 he sent his oldest son to serve against the Seminoles in Florida. In 1836 he was among the first Creeks to offer his services against his insurgent countrymen, and in combination with Opothleyaholo, he marched with his braves against the hostile town of Hatchechubbee. On this occasion he wore a full American uniform and "affected the conduct of a civilized leader, whose sole object was to prevent the effusion of blood." This shows a great evolution in his mental and moral attitude, from that of the savage chief in 1814 to a military leader, imbued with the ideas of civilization, in 1836. Menawa was opposed to the emigration of the entire Creek Nation, but wished that certain reservations, to be held in perpetuity, should be granted to such individuals as wished to remain in the ceded territory. Such a reservation was granted to him in consideration of his past services. But scarcely was it granted when "by some strange inadvertence or want of faith, he was ordered to join the emigration camp." He went west with his people, but there is no record of his life in the new country, not even when and where he died. In 1894, Miss Hannah Monahwee, the granddaughter of the chief Menawa, was the matron of the Wetumpka National Labor School in the Creek Nation, Colonel William Robison, Superintendent. Monahwee is another form of writing Monawa.

REFERENCES.—McKenney and Hall's *Indian Tribes of North America* (1854), vol. ii, pp. 97-105; Pickett's *History of Alabama* (Owen's Edition, 1900), p. 590; Woodward's *Reminiscences of the Creek, or Muscogee Indians* (1859), pp. 43, 116, 117, 168.

GREAT MORTAR, YAH-YAH TUSTENUG-GEE, YAHATATASTENAKE, or OTIS MICCO, Creek chief, of whose early life nothing is known. He was born in Okchayl, belonged to the Bear clan, and became a prominent chief of his native town. He did his trading at Fort Toulouse, and during the French and Indian war was in the French interest. Governor Ellis of Georgia often sent messages to him to come and see him, as he wished to cultivate a good understanding with him and convert him to the English interest. The Great Mortar, at last, about the summer of 1759, inclined to the English and perhaps might have become a thorough Eng-

lish partisan but for the foolish conduct of Edmund Atkin, the first Superintendent of the Southern Indians. About the first of October, 1759, Atkin was holding a council with the chiefs and headmen of the Creeks in "the great beloved Square of Tuckabatchee." Here he committed a most egregious folly in stigmatizing the chiefs as Frenchmen, that is, in the French interest, and refusing to shake hands with them, an act regarded by them as extremely discourteous. Worse than all this, he forbade them to hand the white peace pipe to the Great Mortar, because he had been in the French interest. Atkin here threw away a great opportunity, for had he acted with wisdom he might then and there have thoroughly reclaimed the Great Mortar. In the course of his talk to the Creeks, he made use of so many bitter remarks, that at last a chief, stung to madness, sprang up and threw his tomahawk at the agent's head. It fortunately missed and struck a plank above his head. The action would have been repeated but for the interposition of a friendly warrior. After the personal affronts and insults at Tuckabatchee, the Gerat Mortar became a staunch friend of the French. In the war that soon broke out between the Cherokees and the province of South Carolina the French at Fort Toulouse made much use of the Great Mortar and his adherents, by sending through them all kinds of military supplies to the Cherokees. In the spring of 1760 the Great Mortar devised a scheme to kill all the traders among the Upper Creeks and to appropriate their goods. He engaged the services of all the young warriors who were his kinsmen and selected May 14 as the day for the bloody work, as at this time the Creeks were usually in their fields hoeing their crops. The whole affair was a secret, known only to the conspirators. The day came and the bloody work began in the northernmost town, Sukaispoka, whence the raging savages surged down the country to Kialagee, where the massacre was repeated, then to Okfuskey, but before they reached Okchaiyi, the traders of that place received warning, and all made their escape except two, who were killed by some warriors of the town who were in the conspiracy. Ten traders were killed on this day, all the outcome of the Great Mortar's revenge. In the meantime, while the Cherokee war was still going on, the French, after mature deliberation, concluded to settle the Great Mortar, his family and his warriors, far up the Coosa, half-way to the Cherokee country, where he could better enlist the Cherokees and other disaffected Indians in the French cause. The place selected was all that could please the Indians,—no annoying insects, the river at that point shallow, and its bottoms covered with a salty grass upon which the deer were always feeding,—making it altogether a most suitable place for an Indian village. Supplies for it could always be sent up the river from Fort Toulouse. In due time the Great Mortar, furnished with a French commission, a French flag, and other essentials, with his numerous followers,

loaded with supplies for themselves and the Cherokees, began their march to the new settlement. Here they built their cabins, and here they erected the French flag, no doubt the farthest point up Coosa River where the French flag ever floated. The French and the Great Mortar were not mistaken as to the advantages of this border town. It became a great rendezvous to the Cherokees, the Mississippi Indians and the disaffected Creeks. Had this "nest of hornets," so styled by Adair, been left to remain undisturbed, it would have shown itself the deadliest foe of the Georgia and Carolina colonists. The Chickasaws, staunch friends of the English, soon heard of its establishment. Their warriors were thoroughly familiar with the locality, even with the very site of the Great Mortar's residence. A large party of them embodied, marched against the town and broke it up. They attacked the Great Mortar's house. He managed to escape, but his brother who was with him was slain. The disaster wrought deeply upon the proud spirit of the Great Mortar. Ashamed to return to his former home, he and his followers made a settlement in the most northern part of the Creek nation, the place receiving from the traders the name of "Mortar's plantation." From this place, with their Cherokee allies, they made frequent raids upon the Carolina settlements. They were with the Cherokees in 1761, when Colonel Grant brought the war to a close. It is probable that when Colonel Grant began his march from Fort Prince George up into the Cherokee country in June, 1763, the Great Mortar may have begun to doubt the ultimate success of the Cherokee cause, and hence may have wished to make fair weather with the English. For, about this time, in a public talk with another headman, he denied being in the French interest, or an ally of the Cherokees in their war; but declared himself a firm friend of the English, and wished to be looked upon as such; and that he would be greatly pleased to receive a small present from them. This talk of the Great Mortar having been reported to Governor Wright, he ordered on July 21, 1761, that a silver gorget and armlets should be sent to some headman in the nation, who would present them to the Great Mortar. The peace made between the English and French was certainly generally known among the Southern Indians by the spring of 1763. Then for the first time there was an interchange of talk between the Great Mortar and Governor James Wright of Georgia. The Creek chief was present at a council of the Upper Creeks, on April 5, 1763, where he made a talk which was sent to Governor Wright. In his talk the Great Mortar complained and justly so of the intrusion of white people with their cattle and horses upon the Indians' lands, that these people had killed or driven off all the deer and bear, so that the Creeks could not supply their families with provisions as formerly, and as a matter of necessity they had to kill the white people's cattle roaming on the land so as to have food to eat when they were

hungry. The Virginia people occupying these lands had said that they would not leave them, neither for the King's nor the red people's talk, and he hoped that the King would oblige them to take his talk, which would prevent much mischief that would otherwise happen. The Great Mortar next spoke of the insufficient supplies of powder and lead, which the traders supplied the Creek town, which should be fifteen bags of powder and an equivalent amount of bullets to each town. A chief of the Lower Creeks present at the council also sent to Governor Wright a talk of the same import,—that he had told Sampiaffi and Togulki that as soon as the Cherokee war was over, the Virginians should be sent off the lands, but now since the close of the war they were settled there more numerous than before.

On May 8, a common talk by the Great Mortar and Gen. Merchant was sent from Okchayi to Governor Wright in which the land question was still the burden, and the talk closed with the fear that the white people intended to settle all around the Indians and so smother them out of life. The Governor replied to these talks by a talk informing the Indians that there would be a general meeting with them at Augusta in the fall, when all these things would be talked over and settled. He also sent them copies of the King's instructions, forbidding any persons settling on the lands claimed by the Indians, and requiring those already settled on them to remove therefrom. According to Adair the Great Mortar was present at the Indian congress held in Augusta in November. If so, he was there only as a looker on, for his name does not appear among the Creek speakers, nor among the signers of the treaty. Adair also states that the Great Mortar, after his return home, sent off into South Carolina the party that murdered on December 23, the fourteen persons in the Long Cane settlement above Ninety-six. There is a dearth of historical materials relating to the Southern Indian world in 1764. But from some causes, during this year the Great Mortar became the leading chief in the Creek nation. The fall of this year was a period fraught with peril to the people of Mobile and Pensacola. Pontiac was still a formidable character in the northwest in spite of the subjugation of the Shawnees and Delawares, his staunchest allies. In the summer of 1764, he visited the Kickapoos, the Peankishaws, the Miamis and the Illinois, and by his imperious eloquence aroused them to the fiercest hatred and hostility against the English. At Fort Chartres he had his women to make a wampum belt six feet long and four inches wide, wrought with the symbols of the forty-seven towns and tribes that still adhered to his alliance. This belt was consigned to an embassy of chosen warriors with instructions to carry it down the Mississippi River and exhibit it to every nation inhabiting its banks, exhorting them to watch the movements of the English and repel any attempt they might make to ascend the river. Governor George Johnstone and Captain John

Stuart have left it on record that the Great Mortar, and Alabama Mingo of the Choctaw Upper Towns were allies of Pontiac in this great scheme of a general war against the English. This statement certainly implies that emissaries of Pontiac must surely have visited the Southern Indian chiefs in 1764. But whatever hopes they may have entertained were soon after dashed to earth by the ruin of Pontiac's cause. Still the evils of Pontiac's teachings lived after him. His emissaries had instilled into the minds of the various Indian nations that the English intended to surround them, extirpate them by cutting off their supplies, and then take possession of their lands. All this was fully believed by these untutored peoples. In such an alarming state of affairs, it was a most serious consideration with the English officials how to induce the Creeks, now so greatly under the influence of Great Mortar, to attend the congress that was proclaimed to be held in Pensacola. First it was needful to gain over the Great Mortar himself. Finally John Hanny and a Lieutenant Campbell were commissioned by Governor Johnstone to go up into the Creek nation and induce him to attend the congress. They acquitted themselves well of their dangerous mission. The Congress in Pensacola was in session from May 26 to June 4, 1765. The Great Mortar was present and was the recipient of marked attention on the part of the English officers. He was a prominent speaker in the councils and was one of the thirty-one chiefs that signed the treaty then made between the English and the Creeks. On the last day, after the signing of the treaty, the Great Mortar and three other Upper Creek chiefs were vested with the authority of great medal chiefs, and at the same time three Lower Creek chiefs were made small medal chiefs. The medals were given to them under the discharge of the great guns of the fort and of the ships in the harbor and with the music of drums and fifes. Captain Stuart then gave a charge to the chiefs, explaining the nature and duty of their offices, and then presented them to the Indians present as their chiefs, whom they must obey and respect as their superiors. This ceremony over, the Congress was closed with the drinking of the King's health. The Great Mortar was undoubtedly a very superior Indian. But, as in the case of men of all undeveloped races, he was, viewed from the point of modern civilization, like a child in some respects. Sometime after the Congress, on account of some trade regulations, he became very much offended with some traders, and received some affronts from them. This nettled him and with childish pettishness, he resigned his medal to Neahlatko, the Headman of Little Tallassee, with instructions for him to carry it back to Governor Johnstone. At a council held at Okchayi on May 16, 1766, which the Great Mortar attended, Neahlatko in a talk said that if ever the Great Mortar should visit England without the medal given to him by the English it would not look well, and he wished him to take it back, and the general

talk of the people was that he should take it back. By keeping the medal, it might too induce him to live in the nation as now he lived far from it. If he resigned it, the people might think that he took no interest in the affairs of the nation. As now the governor had written to the King that the Great Mortar had accepted the medal, he insisted that the chief should keep it and wear it. The Great Mortar yielded to the force of Neahlatko's arguments and took back the medal. Notwithstanding this action, the Great Mortar at heart never was really friendly to the English,—“that bitter enemy of the English name,” as he is styled by Adair. In 1768 war was raging between the Creeks and the Chickasaws. In April of this year, a deputy Superintendent convened a council of most of the headmen of the Creeks in order to induce them to make overtures by sending the Chickasaws a friendly mediating letter. The Creeks assented, and the letter, accompanied with such peace tokens as eagle tails, swan wings, white beads, white pipes and tobacco, was entrusted to a white man who traded with the Chickasaws. The Great Mortar, animated by a bitter feeling against everything transacted by a British official, determined to render these peace measures of no avail. Soon after the departure of the trader, he set off with ninety men and traveled to within one hundred and fifty miles of the Chickasaw nation. Here he halted and sent seven of his staunchest warriors, under the command of his brother, to surprise and kill any one in the Chickasaw country they might encounter. The trader meanwhile arrived at his point of destination, delivered the letter and the peace tokens, assuring the Chickasaws besides that he had seen no tracks of any war party on the long trading path that he had traveled. With all such evidences of peace, the Chickasaws were thrown off their guard. It was now early in May. Two days after the delivery of the letter and the peace tokens, two women, who were hoeing in a field, were shot down, tomahawked and scalped by two of the Big Warrior's detailed party, who then gave the death whoop and bounded away in an oblique course so as to baffle their pursuers. The Chickasaws at once gave their shrill war whoop, and forty mounted men at once started in hot pursuit. Four sprightly young Chickasaws, outstripping the others, intercepted the Creeks, killed the Great Mortar's brother, and recovered from him the scalp of one of the women, which was fastened to his girdle. The other six Creeks escaped by taking refuge in a large dense cane brake. With all this mishap, the Great Mortar succeeded in his scheme. All hopes of peace were broken and the war continued to rage between the Creeks and the Chickasaws. The last extant notice of the Great Mortar is his presence at the congress held at Augusta in June, 1773. Here he persuaded Captain Stuart to write a conciliating letter to the Choctaws. A white interpreter and a Creek chief named Mesheesteeke were the carriers of this letter, which was accompanied with the usual peace tokens.

History is silent as to its reception. The Great Mortar's design in this matter is left to conjecture. Suffice it to say that Stuart's action was censured by the traders, who ever considered it the worst kind of policy to intervene in Indian inter-tribal wars, for during the continuance of such wars, there was generally more or less peace upon the frontiers, the pitiless wrath of the uncontrollable young Indian warriors being then vented against people of their own race.

REFERENCES.—Adair's *American Indians* (1775), pp. 253-256, 268-272; *Mississippi Provincial Archives* (1912), vol. 1, pp. 184, 189-191, 198-210, 516, 517, 525-531; *The Colonial Records of Georgia*, vol. 9, pp. 70-74; *Ibid*, vol. 8, p. 539; *Drake's Indians*, p. 384.

NEHEMATHLA MICCO, or NEAMATHLA MICCO, Creek chief. Nothing has been left on record as to the early life of this chief. The war of 1813 finds him a chief of Atossa, and a partisan of the hostile faction. He was present at the massacre of Fort Mims. After the defeat at the Horse-Shoe, he and Josiah Francis temporarily placed their people on the Catoma, just above the Federal crossing; thence they all went to Florida, where the two chiefs became leaders of the hostile Indians, and at last by one act, Neamathla won an infamous celebrity. On November 30, 1817, Lieutenant Richard W. Scott, in command of forty United States soldiers, with seven soldiers' wives and four children, in a large open boat, was slowly ascending the Apalachicola River. They were within a mile of the confluence of the Chattahoochee and the Flint, and were passing along by a swamp densely covered with trees and cane, the boat within a few yards of the shore. Here lay in ambush Nehemathla with a large band of warriors. Not a soul of the whites had the least suspicion of danger. Suddenly the ambushed Indians poured a deadly volley into the closely crowded party on the boat, killing or wounding nearly every man. After firing other volleys, the Indians arose from their ambush, rushed forth, took possession of the boat, and then there took place a horrible scene of indiscriminate killing and scalping. Four men, two of them wounded, made their escape by leaping overboard and swimming to the opposite shore. In twenty minutes the affair was over. The lives of five persons were spared, one being Lieutenant Scott, who was wounded, and one a Mrs. Stuart, the only person unhurt. The five prisoners were bound and carried to a Mikasukli village. Here Mrs. Stuart was given to an Indian, named Yellow Hair, who, it is stated, treated her humanely during all her captivity. But an awful doom, by order of Nehemathla Micco, was reserved for Lieutenant Scott. During the entire day he was subjected to the fire torture in every conceivable form before being put to death. During all this time Nehemathla Micco stood by and enjoyed the prisoner's agony. The enormity of this act was too great for pardon, and four months later the day of reckoning came. In April, 1814, he and Josiah Francis were both cap-

tured and both executed. The torture of Lieutenant Scott was the very charge upon which Nehemathla was hanged by order of General Jackson. An eye witness of the execution described him as "a savage-looking man, of forbidding countenance, indicating cruelty and ferocity. He was taciturn and morose."

In Buell's History of Jackson, the first syllable of this chief's name is elided, and emathla converted into Himallo,—Himollemicco. In an official letter of General Jackson it is strangely spelled Hornattlemicco,—a pen or printer's slip, perhaps a combination of both. In another letter he spells it Homattlemicco, which excepting the loss of the first syllable closely approaches Nehemathlamicco. General Jackson's epithet, "the old Red Stick," shows that he was familiar with his career as a Red Stick during the Creek War.

REFERENCES.—American State Papers, *Military Affairs* (1832), vol. i, p. 700; Woodward's *Reminiscences of the Creek or Muscogee Indians* (1859), pp. 43, 53, 54, 97; Parton's *Life of Jackson* (1861), vol. ii, pp. 430, 431, 455-458; Buell's *History of Jackson* (1904), vol. ii, pp. 123-125.

OPOTHEYAHOLO, Creek chief, born probably in Tuckabatchee, year of birth unknown, died in Kansas about 1866, was the son of Davy Cornells, who was the son of Joseph Cornells by a Tuckabatchee woman. On good Creek authority the etymology of the name is "hupuena," child, "hehle," good, and "Yaholo," holloer, whooper. Davy Cornells, the father, was killed by a party of lawless whites in June, 1793, while going under a white flag to see James Seagrove, the Creek agent, at Coleraine. No facts have been preserved of the early life of Opothleyaholo, except that he was considered a promising youth, nor is it known when he rose to the position of speaker of the councils of the Upper Creek towns. His residence was in Tuckabatchee, near the great council house. His first public service was in February, 1825, at the treaty of Indian Springs, whither he went as the representative of the Upper Creeks to remonstrate with General McIntosh against the cession of any part of the Creek country. In his speech before the commissioners, he told them that the chiefs present had no authority to cede lands, which could only be done in full council and with the consent of the whole Nation, and this was not a full council. While perfectly respectful to the commissioners, in his speech he warned General McIntosh of the doom that awaited him if he signed the treaty. Opothleyaholo left the treaty ground for home the next day. McIntosh signed the treaty and paid for this action with his life. Opothleyaholo was at the head of the Creek chiefs that soon after went to Washington to protest against the validity of this treaty, and to execute one that would be more acceptable to his people. In all the negotiations that followed, "he conducted himself with great dignity and firmness, and displayed talents of a superior or-

der. He was cool, cautious, and sagacious; and with a tact which would have done credit to a more refined diplomatist, refused to enter into any negotiation until the offensive treaty of the Indian Springs should be annulled. The executive being satisfied that the treaty had not been made with the consent of the nation, nor in accordance with its laws, but in opposition to the one, and in defiance of the other, disapproved of it, and another was made at Washington in January, 1826, the first article of which declared the treaty of the Indian Springs to be null and void. Under the new treaty the Creeks ceded all their lands in Georgia except a small strip on the Chattahoochee, which after much negotiation was ceded to Georgia in 1827. On the death of Little Prince in ——— Opothleyaholo became practically the principal chief of the Creeks, though he still continued to exercise the functions of speaker of the councils. In the Creek troubles of 1836, Sangahatchee, an Upper town, was the first to rise in revolt, and its painted warriors began to waylay and murder travelers on the highways. Without delay Opothleyaholo arrayed the warriors of Tuckabatchee, marched against the insurgent town, captured it, and delivered the prisoners captured into the hands of the military authorities. He next, at the request of Governor Clay, called a council of his warriors at Kialgee, and there, taking fifteen hundred of them, he marched to Talladega and offered their services to General Jessup, there in command of the regular troops. The offer was accepted, and Opothleyaholo, promoted to the rank of colonel, was appointed commander of all the Indian troops. The united regular and Indian forces, all under the command of General Jessup, now marched without delay to the town of Hatcheechubbee, where were embodied the hostiles, who, overawed by such an imposing force, surrendered, and the trouble was over.

Shortly after this came the enforced migration of the Creeks from their native land. Opothleyaholo had ever been extremely averse to emigration west. One of his objections was that the Upper and Lower Creeks could not live harmoniously in close contiguity with each other in the new country, cherishing, as they did, the bitter feelings engendered by the death of General McIntosh. His forebodings were not realized, for after settling in the new country, the old feud was in a measure forgotten, and Opothleyaholo still continued in his office as chief speaker in the Creek councils. At the outbreak of the great war of 1861, the Creeks divided, the more ignorant position, influenced by Opothleyaholo, adhered to the Federal cause, while the educated and progressive element, under the McIntoshes, were strong adherents of the Confederacy. A civil war ensued, with the result that Opothleyaholo with his partisans, in great destitution, retreated in December to Coffey County, Kansas, where the old chief died shortly after the war. But little is known of the domestic life of Opothleyaholo, whether he had one or more wives. He had a son, born about 1816, who

was educated at the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky, and named Colonel Johnson, in honor of Colonel Richard M. Johnson. He had several daughters, said to have been handsome women.

REFERENCES.—McKenney and Hall's *Indian Tribes of North America* (1854), vol. ii, pp. 7-15; Pickett's *History of Alabama* (Owen's Edition), (1900), pp. 84, 652; Brewer's *Alabama* (1872), p. 18; *Transactions of the Alabama Historical Society* (1899), vol. 3, pp. 163-165; *Transactions of the Alabama Historical Society* (1904), vol. iv, p. 114; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), part 2, pp. 141, 142; *Official War Records*, Serial Nos. 8, 19, 111, 117, 128; Sparks' *"The Memories of Fifty Years"* (1872), pp. 467-478.

PENICAUT, JEAN, author, born in La Rochelle, France, in 1680. He was a ship carpenter by occupation, but must have received otherwise a fair education. He came in 1698 with Iberville to Louisiana. On account of his aptitude for the Indian languages he accompanied all the French exploring parties. He was a man of family, and a slave holder, and the owner of a concession near Natchez, which he purchased in 1720. He sailed to France in 1721, at the advice of Bienville, to secure a treatment for an affection of his eyes. He returned to Louisiana, and was one of the few Frenchmen who escaped the massacre of 1729. The date and place of his death is unknown. Penicaut's *Annals of Louisiana* from 1698 to 1722, is a most important record of the colonization of Louisiana.

PERRIN DU LAC, FRANCOIS MARIE, French administrator and traveler, was born in 1766 in Chaux de Fonds, France; died July 22, 1824, in Rambouillet, Seine et Oise, France. In 1789 he entered the civil service in Santo Domingo. In the troubles that ensued he was loyal to the royal government, and was bitterly opposed to the revolutionary decree freeing the blacks. In 1791 he visited the United States to secure the help of the American government against the negro insurgents of Santo Domingo. His mission proving useless, and the war between England and France preventing his return home, he traveled extensively over many of the American States and territories. Late in 1803 he returned to France and in 1805 he published his American travels. With the exception of a brief interval he lived in retirement, until the accession of Louis XVIII, when he held a position in the navy department. In 1819 he was appointed "Sous préfet" of Sancerre, whence he was transferred to Rambouillet, where he lived until his death.

PITCHLYNN, JOHN, United States interpreter for the Choctaw Nation, born in South Carolina, but supposed by others in the Island of St. Thomas, about 1757. The inference drawn from Colonel G. S. Gaines' sketch that he was born about 1770 is very erroneous; died at Waverly in Clay county,

Mississippi, in May, 1835. Nothing is known of his parents except that his father was a British commissary. He was, however, in some manner, a blood relative of the Lincum family of Mississippi and Louisiana. About 1773 he accompanied his father on a journey from South Carolina to the Natchez settlement on the Mississippi River. While in the Choctaw Nation the elder Pitchlynn sickened and died, leaving his son alone among the Indians. Some circumstances show that this was in the Sokinatcha country, where lived the Indian countryman, Nathaniel Folsom. There is no record of young Pitchlynn's early Indian life, save that it was a hard one and that at one time he was grievously afflicted with the mange, caught by sleeping in too close proximity to the Indian dogs.

Notwithstanding all the unpleasant surroundings of his young manhood, Pitchlynn became a wealthy and influential man among the Choctaws. As was the case with others living among the Indians, he was a sympathizer with the American Revolution. After a residence of several years in the Sokinatcha country, Pitchlynn with others moved up on Hashuqua Creek in Noxuee county, where he lived until about 1805, when he established a home at the mouth of Oktibbeha creek in Lowndes county, at the place known as Plymouth. Pitchlynn was the United States interpreter for the Choctaws for more than forty years, serving as such at the treaty of Hopewell in 1786, at the Nashville conference in 1792, and at the treaties of 1802, 1803, 1805, 1816, 1820, 1825, and 1830, and often served at councils that were called for various purposes by the Choctaw agents. He himself once served as agent for fourteen months, during the absence of Mr. Dinsmoor. He was generally called Major Pitchlynn, but as far as known, there is no evidence that this rank was ever officially conferred upon him.

Major Pitchlynn, to make use of his usual title, ever showed himself desirous of preserving unimpaired friendly relations between the Choctaws and the United States government. In following this principle, he used all his influence in 1811 against Tecumseh, who visited the Choctaw Nation in that year for the purpose of bringing the Choctaws over into his hostile Indian confederacy. Major Pitchlynn, in like manner, was of great service in the ensuing Creek War in arraying the Choctaw warriors on the side of the Americans,—a fact gratefully acknowledged by Colonel John McKee, Choctaw agent. Even before the actual outbreak of the war he advised the raising of a few Choctaw and Chickasaw companies for the defense of the frontiers, and for the protection of the whites traveling through the Indian country.

Perhaps above everything else, Pitchlynn was a great friend of education. He not only took care to have his own children well educated, but constantly encouraged the Choctaws to send their children to the schools established by the missionaries.

Major Pitchlynn was twice married. His

first wife was Rhoda, daughter of Ebenezer Folsom, an elder brother of Nathaniel Folsom. His second wife was a widow, Mrs. Sophia or Sophy Howell, a daughter of Nathaniel Folsom. She spoke no English. As seen, his wives were cousins and half-breeds. He was the father of five sons and three daughters. His sons were John or Jack, James, Silas, Peter and Thomas. His daughters were Betsy, Eliza and Kizziah. Jack was certainly a son of the first marriage. But it is uncertain as to James and Silas.

By the treaty of Dancing Rabbit, Major Pitchlynn was provided with two sections of land on the Robinson road, four miles west of Columbus. "Here he built a large house, where he lived in a style befitting his position in life. According to the Choctaw census of 1831, he was the owner of fifty negro slaves, and had two hundred acres of land in cultivation. In addition to this valuable property, he dealt largely in horses and cattle. He was also joint owner with the elder Robert Jemison, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in a stage line over the Robinson road to Jackson, Mississippi, having personal supervision of that part west of Columbus. In 1834 he sold his lands on the Robinson road, and at the time of his death was living at Waverly, now in Clay county." Major Pitchlynn is described by those who knew him as a handsome man, a little above the middle size, with dark hair and eyes, but becoming somewhat bald in his latter years. He was a hospitable man and ever loyal to his friends; as Colonel Gaines states, he was a "natural gentleman." And in spite of his long residence on the borders of civilization, it can be truly said that there have been but few men that ever lived a more active and useful life than Major John Pitchlynn.

PERIER, RENE BOUCHER DE LA, governor of Louisiana, was probably a native of France, but of his nativity and early life nothing appears to be available. On August 9, 1726, he was appointed governor of Louisiana. Dumont describes him as "a brave marine officer, to whose praise it can be said that he caused himself to be loved by the troops as well as by the inhabitants, for his equity and benevolent generosity." He arrived in New Orleans in October, and at once zealously began the work of establishing the colony on a more prosperous basis. Gayarre says: "Governor Perier signalized the beginning of his administration by some improvements of an important nature. On the 15th of November he had completed in front a levee of 1,800 yards in length, and so broad that its summit measured 18 feet in width. This same levee, although considerably reduced in its proportions, he caused to be continued 18 miles on both sides of the city, above and below." The encouragement of agriculture during Perier's administration was seen in the fields of rice, tobacco and indigo, and the fig and orange recently introduced, was soon thriving everywhere. Negro slaves sent to the colony by the West India

Company were impartially distributed by Perier among the various plantations. This promotion of agriculture necessarily added to the value of land and increased the number of land owners. Governor Perier was a secret partisan of Spain in the war existing between that country and England in 1727. In furtherance of this policy he put an end to all the small Indian wars among the tribes from the Arkansas to the Balize and then excited a feeling of hostility among these tribes towards the English. The most noted event of Perier's administration was the great Natchez war, which terminated in the expulsion of the Natchez from their ancestral seats. In 1732, Bienville was reappointed governor of Louisiana, but as a reward for his services Perier was subsequently promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. Gayarre thus characterizes Perier as a man and governor. "Perier had been over six years governor of the colony, and retired with the reputation of a man of integrity and talent, but of stern disposition, and of manners somewhat bordering on roughness. There was at the bottom of his character a fund of harshness from which the Indians had but too much to suffer, and which made itself felt even by his French subordinates."

SARGENT, WINTHROP, governor of the Mississippi Territory, born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, May 1, 1753, died in New Orleans, Louisiana, June 3, 1820. He was the son of Winthrop and Judith (Sanders) Sargent, the grandson of Colonel Epes and Esther (Macarty) Sargent, and of Thomas and Judith (Robinson) Saunders. His first paternal immigrant ancestor was William Sargent, who came from Gloucester, England, and settled at Cape Ann, Massachusetts.

Winthrop Sargent was graduated from Harvard College with A. B. degree in 1771, and with A. M. in 1774. Soon after he became captain of a merchant ship, which belonged to his father. On July 7, 1776, he enlisted in the Revolutionary Army as a lieutenant in Gridley's regiment of Massachusetts artillery. December 10, 1775, he was promoted captain lieutenant in Henry Knox's regiment of Continental artillery. From January 1, to March 16, he was naval agent at Gloucester. He was promoted captain of artillery in Knox's regiment, January 1, 1777. He was aide-de-camp to General Howe from 1777 to 1783, in the latter year being promoted brevet major.

Captain Sargent took part with his artillery in the siege of Boston, in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. In 1786 he became connected with the Ohio company, which was organized for the settlement of the Northwestern Territory and was appointed by Congress, Surveyor of the Territory.

Major Sargent served as adjutant-general of the army under General St. Clair in his campaign against the confederated Northwestern Indian tribes and was wounded in the disastrous defeat on the Maumee River,

November 4, 1791. Roosevelt in his *Winning of the West*, writing of the mismanagement of St. Clair's campaign, and the incompetency or unfitness of its two commanding officers, says:

"The whole burden fell on the Adjutant-General, Colonel Winthrop Sargent, an old Revolutionary officer; without him the expedition would probably failed in ignominy even before the Indians were reached, and he showed not only cool courage but ability of a good order; yet in the actual arrangements for battle he was, of course, unable to remedy the blunders of his superiors."

In 1794 Sargent was with General Wayne in his successful campaign against the confederated tribes. On December 19 of this year he was commissioned Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, and much of his time he acted as governor. He continued in the discharge of these duties until May 7, 1798, when he was appointed governor of the Mississippi Territory. This territory was created April 7, 1798, and its eastern part was embraced in the present State of Alabama. Governor Sargent arrived at Natchez on August 6, and his first act, August 16, was the delivery of an address to the people of the Territory. Soon after, on September 8, in consequence of the apparent prospect of a war with France, by an official order he temporarily organized the militia of the Mississippi Territory.

On October 28, 1798, Governor Sargent was married to a wealthy young widow, Mrs. Mary McIntosh Williams, daughter of William and Eunice (Hawley) McIntosh, of Inverness, Scotland, later of Natchez, Miss. William Fitz Winthrop was the only son of this marriage.

Governor Sargent was not popular with the people of the Mississippi Territory. While he was a conscientious and patriotic man and did his whole duty in attempting to conciliate and attach the people to the United States, he was a New England Federalist, and doubtless inclined to be autocratic from his long military training. Hence he did not prove acceptable to the turbulent Jeffersonian-Republicans of the Southwest. It was his fate to encounter a strong opposition from some of the most influential men of the Territory. The first opposition was against the code of laws of 1799, which laws were necessarily made before the Territory had voters enough to entitle it to a territorial legislature.

After this there was a constant opposition to all other measures of Governor Sargent's administration. Finally, in 1801, on the accession of Jefferson to the presidency, he was released from his office by the appointment of W. C. C. Claiborne as governor of the Territory. Notwithstanding the opposition to his administration, Governor Sargent seems to have been strongly attached to the Mississippi Territory, for, on his retirement from office, he made it his home the remainder of his life. He lived near Natchez on his plantation, named Gloucester, in honor of his birthplace. And here after his death in New Or-

leans his remains were brought for burial, to rest forever within the confines of that territory to which he had given such faithful service.

SEQUOYA, or GEORGE GUESS, inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, born about 1760, in the Cherokee town, Tuskegee, died in August, 1743, near San Fernando, New Mexico, was the son of a German trader, named George Gist, and of a Cherokee woman of mingled white and Indian blood belonging to a good family. Her name has not been preserved. She became a widow or a deserted wife before the birth of her son, who received the name of his father. His Indian name, spelled *Sikwayi* in the Cherokee language, cannot be translated. As the son grew in years, he assisted his mother in her domestic duties, in the cultivation of her small farm, and in taking care of her horses and cattle. He early showed great mechanical ingenuity and as he grew to manhood became a fine silversmith. Like most of his people he was also a trader and hunter. He had no educational advantages, as he was a man of middle age when missions were established among his people; nor did he ever even learn to speak broken English, an attainment not uncommon with many of the Cherokee half-breeds of his day. In short, George Guess was a totally illiterate man, but a man of profound thought and close observation. In 1809 a chance conversation with some of his people led him to think deeply over the problem how it was possible that white people could communicate thought by means of writing. He then and there resolved to devise a similar system for his own people. A hunting accident after this making him a lifelong cripple, his now enforced sedentary life gave him all the leisure to evolve his great invention. He was during these years a man of some note among his people, for he was one of the signers of the treaty of 1816. After this he made his home in Will's town, situated in the present DeKalb county, Alabama. Here he devoted five years of thought and labor to the subject that was ever uppermost in his mind. He first invented or fabricated ideographic characters, each character representing a word in the Cherokee language. But after much labor, he realized that these characters would be too numerous, and their acquisition far beyond the power of the average memory. At last, in 1820, at his home in Will's town, after years of turmoil, exposed all the time to the ridicule of his friends, he at last evolved a syllabic alphabet, representing eighty-six syllables, perfectly suited to the Cherokee language. In 1821 he submitted his invention to the leading men of the Cherokees; it was accepted as a success, and the name of George Guess became immortal as the Cadmus of his race. "Without advice, assistance, or encouragement—ignorant alike of books and of the various arts by which knowledge is disseminated—with no prompter but his own genius, and no guide but the light of reason, he had formed an alphabet for a rude dialect, which, until then, had been

an unwritten tongue." The Cherokee syllabary was soon recognized by the Cherokees as an invaluable invention for their elevation as a people and everywhere, in their cabins and along the roadside, they began to teach it to each other. Guess, of course, was its first teacher. "The invention of the alphabet had an immediate and wonderful effect on Cherokee development. On account of the remarkable adaptation of the syllabary to the language, it was only necessary to learn the characters to be able to read at once. No school houses were built and no teachers hired, but the whole Nation became an academy for the study of the system, 'until in the course of a few months, without school or expense of time or money, the Cherokees were able to read and write in their own language!'" In 1822 Guess went on a visit to the Cherokees in the Arkansas Territory, constituting one-third of the Cherokee people, and introduced among them his syllabary. It was readily accepted and a correspondence was soon opened between the two divisions of the Cherokee people. Having accomplished his purpose, Guess returned to his eastern home, where he remained but a short time, and then, in 1823, emigrated permanently to the west. He never after visited his people in the east. In the fall of 1823, the general council of the Cherokee Nation, in appreciation of Guess' great service to his people, awarded to him a silver medal, which bore on one side two pipes, on the other, a head with this inscription, "Presented to George Gist, by the General Council of the Cherokee Nation, for his ingenuity in the invention of the Cherokee Alphabet." The inscription was the same on both sides, excepting that on one side it was in English, on the other in Cherokee, in the characters invented by Guess. The medal was sent to Guess, then in the west, through John Ross, the president of the Council, who sent with it a written address. The first literary productions in the Cherokee syllabic alphabet were made, copied, and circulated in manuscript. In 1827 the Cherokee National Council, having resolved to establish a National paper in the Cherokee language and characters, types for this purpose were cast in Boston, and the first issue of the paper, *Tsalagi Tsalihisanunhi* or Cherokee Phoenix, printed in English and Cherokee, appeared in New Echota, February 21, 1828. Thenceforth, year after year, a large amount of literature in the Cherokee language and alphabet was created, educational, legal and religious works, that were suitable for a people rapidly advancing in a Christian civilization. Guess became a prominent man in the public affairs of the western Cherokees. He was chosen one of the delegates that visited Washington and negotiated the treaty of May 6, 1828. He and three other delegates signed their names to this treaty in the Sequoyan alphabet. While in Washington much attention was paid to Guess by various parties, who felt an interest in him on account of his wonderful invention. In 1838, in the re-organization of the Cherokee Nation, Guess as the President of the

Eastern Cherokees, signed the act of union. In 1843, imbued with the tradition that there was a band of Cherokees, long segregated from their people, living somewhere in Northern Mexico, he left home to seek for this lost band. He had gone far on his journey, when worn out with age and toil, alone and unattended, he sank under his efforts and died, near the village of San Fernando, in Mexico. Before his death, news of his condition having come back to his people, a party was sent to his relief, but they arrived too late to find him alive.

An annual pension that had been previously granted to Guess was continued to his widow. Besides his wife, he was survived by two sons and a daughter. Sequoya district of the Cherokee Nation was named in his honor. His name too is forever preserved in the big tree (*Sequoia gigantea*) and the red wood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) of California, and even in the sequoienne distilled from its needles.

REFERENCES.—McKenney and Hall's *Indian Tribes of North America* (1842), vol. 1, pp. 63-70; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), part a, pp. 510, 511; Mooney's *Myths of the Cherokee*, pp. 14, 108-110, 135, 137, 138, 139, 147, 148, 219, 220, 353, 355, 485, 501; *Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology* (1887), pp. 230, 302; Harper's *Encyclopedia of United States History*, vol. 8, p. 130; Phillips' *Sequoya*, in *Harper's Magazine*, pp. 542-548, September, 1870; Pilling's *Iroquoian Bibliography* (1888), p. 21; Foster's *Sequoya, the American Cadmus and the Modern Moses* (1885); *The New International Encyclopedia* (1909), p. 815; Drake's *Indians*, fifteenth edition, p. 364.

STUART, JOHN, superintendent of Indian affairs, born in Scotland about 1700, died in England in 1779. He came to America with General Oglethorpe in 1735 and was appointed to a subordinate command in the British service. He was second in command in Fort London, when it was besieged by the Cherokees in August, 1760. After the surrender of the garrison and the subsequent massacre of some of its inmates, the Cherokee chief, Atakullakulla, claimed him as his prisoner. He took him into the woods, ostensibly for a hunting excursion, but he secretly carried him through the wilderness to his friends in Virginia. Early in 1763 he was appointed Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Southern district. In the ensuing year he sent the King's talk to the Catawbas, the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Chickasaws, and the Choctaws, inviting them to a congress to be held in Augusta, Georgia, with the governors of the colonies of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. The congress met there on November 5, in full session, with representatives from the five Indian nations. Stuart delivered the opening talk, representing the four governors, all of whom were present. On November 10, the congress closed with the signing of a treaty for the preservation and continuance of a firm and perfect peace between King George

and the five Indian nations. In spite of this treaty there was still considerable disaffection among the Creeks and the Choctaws. Stuart's diplomacy, however, held them in check, until the complete pacification brought about by the Choctaw-Chickasaw congress, held in Mobile, March 26-April 4, 1765, and by the Creek congress held in Pensacola, May 26-June 4, 1765, in both of which he was the dominant factor. His speech on March 27 at the Choctaw-Chickasaw congress, is spoken of by Hewat, the Carolina historian, as "a speech, in which is exhibited a good specimen of the language and manner proper for addressing barbarous nations." When Major Robert Farmar, in the summer of 1765, was organizing an expedition to take possession of Fort Chartres, Stuart engaged the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, and the Cherokees to furnish flanking parties that would act as an auxiliary force to the troops in their voyages up the Mississippi. The work of the Indians was so well done that, by the direction of General Thomas Gage, commanding in America, the three nations received the thanks of Superintendent Stuart. On October 14, 1768, Stuart concluded a treaty with the Cherokees at Hard Labor, by which Kanawha River was made the western boundary of Virginia. He had his deputies among all the tribes of his district, their deputies it seems being appointed by himself. James Adair in his *American Indians*, pp. 294, 296, 370, 371, does not speak in high terms of Stuart as a public officer, and criticizes severely the favoritism shown by him in the appointment of his deputies, men utterly unfit as he claimed or unsuitable for the position, some even being said to be near relatives of Stuart. It was the policy of the English officials in America never to interfere in Indian inter-tribal wars, believing that when Indians were thus engaged they would be less apt to go to war against the whites, and besides the sooner the Indian tribes were decimated or swept out of existence by such wars, the greater facilities would be given to the whites to acquire their lands. Stuart avowedly followed this policy in the long Creek-Choctaw war which began in 1766. He made no effort to establish peace between the two warring tribes until the outbreak of the American Revolution made it necessary for him to unite all the tribes on the side of the King. He then made peace between the two tribes about the close of 1776. Being an ardent loyalist, Stuart now conceived a plan for crushing the revolted colonies, which was approved by the British cabinet. This was the landing of a large force in West Florida, which in conjunction with numerous bands of Indian warriors would march against them and destroy the western settlements of the colonies, while other British troops would attack the colonists on the sea coast, and the Tories would rise in the interior,—all thus acting together would soon crush the patriots. On the discovery of the plot, followed by the defeat of the hostile Cherokees, Stuart fled to Florida, whence he soon sailed for England, where he died in 1799.

TAIT, JOHN, Indian agent, was probably a Scotchman. Nothing is known of his career prior to 1778, when he was appointed agent for the Creek Indians, very probably receiving this appointment from John Stuart. General Woodward's statement that John Tait came to the Creek nation with Lachlan McGillivray seems erroneous, for if he was a grown man in 1735, the year of McGillivray's arrival, he would have been too old a man to be appointed Indian agent in 1778. Col. Tait's station in the Creek nation was at the Hickory Ground. It was doubtless soon after his appointment that he married Sehoy McGillivray, an alliance, it may be conjectured, formed through the influence or persuasion of Lachlan McGillivray. The well known David Tait of later times was the son of this marriage. In the summer of 1780, Colonel Tait raised a large force of Creek warriors from almost all the upper towns, except from the Tallissee and the Natchez, who were kept neutral through the influence of James McQueen, and started on the march to Augusta to the aid of Colonel Grierson. On the Chatahoochee he was reenforced by Little Prince with a force of Lower Creeks. On their march, while near the head springs of Upatoy Creek, Tait became deranged. He was brought to Cusseta town, there died, and was buried on a high hill east of the town. On Tait's death, nearly all the Upper Creeks returned home except the Tuckabatches, commanded by Efa Tustenuggee. This man and Little Prince, with their warriors, numbering about two hundred and fifty men, proceeded to Augusta, where they lost seventy men in battle in September when the place was attacked by Colonel Elijah Clarke. After the abandonment of the siege and the retreat of the Americans, Colonel Thomas Brown, the chief in command at Augusta, after hanging a number of the prominent American prisoners, delivered the others into the hands of the Indians, who, in revenge for their slain warriors, put them to the most protracted and torturing deaths, by cuts, blows, scalplings and burnings. The opprobrium of these enormous atrocities must forever be shared by the Indians with Colonels Brown and Grierson, the white officers in command at Augusta. Some months after the death of Colonel Tait, his widow married Charles Weatherford. He was succeeded in his office by David Tait, who was perhaps a brother, and who for several years previously, had been a Justice of Peace in the Creek nation. There is no record available to show how, or from whom, David Tait received his appointment. He was the last British agent among the Creek Indians. It is on record that he was living in 1793 in England, in wealth and affluence "on the money received from the English for sending the Creeks to war against the Americans."

REFERENCES.—Woodward's *Reminiscences of the Creek or Muscogee Indians*, p. 59; McCready's *History of South Carolina*, 1775-1780, pp. 1734-1739; Jones' *History of Georgia*, vol. 2, pp. 455-459; *The Colonial Records of Georgia*, vol. 12, pp. 334-364; *American State Papers*,

Indian Affairs, vol. i, p. 382; Pickett's *History of Alabama*, Owen's Edition, p. 342, authority for Hickory Ground as Tate's headquarters.

TOGULKI, TUGULKEY, or YOUNG TWIN, born probably about 1740 and in Coweta, was the son of Malatchee, the Creek emperor, who was the son of the great chief, Brim. There is no record of the mother of Togulki. On the death of his father in 1755, Sampiaffi, or Stumpee, the white perversion of the name, was appointed the guardian of his nephew Togulki until he should arrive at years of maturity, when he would assume his father's rank and office. The first public appearance of Togulki in the affairs of his people was in the treaty made at Savannah in November, 1757, with Sir Henry Ellis, Governor of the province of Georgia. The council at which were representatives of twenty-one towns of the Upper and the Lower Creeks, was in session two days, October 29 and November 3. On the first day Wolf King of the Upper Creeks acted as speaker for the whole Creek nation. After his address Togulki made a short talk, expressive of his appreciation of the Governor's reception of his people. It is here given in full:

"Tis not many months (said he) since I was in Charles Town where I met with many marks of esteem and respect from the Governor and his beloved men—I am now received with even stronger tokens of love which as they are proofs of a sincere friendship cannot but rejoice my heart." After Togulki's talk the headmen were all invited to dine with the Governor. The marks of esteem and respect of which Togulki was the recipient from the Governor and other officials of Charleston were no doubt prompted by their memory of his father, who had ever been popular with the people of Carolina. It must have been soon after the treaty of Savannah that Togulki was chosen as the Emperor of the Creeks, and was also commissioned as such by the Governor of Georgia. In the summer of 1759, Edmund Atkin, the Superintendent of Indian affairs of the Southern district, came to the Lower Creek town of Cusseta. Soon after his arrival with his escort, it was agreed by the chiefs to go and shake hands with him and learn the object of his visit. But when they appeared before him, he abruptly asked them what they wanted, and told them to go about their business, and when he wanted he would send for them. The chiefs were mortified at this rude reception. Though greatly provoked, Togulki nevertheless resolved to make another attempt at a conversation with Atkin. He accordingly forcibly passed the sentinel and entered the house where the King's beloved man was and offered his hand, which Atkin scornfully refused to take. Exasperated at this affront, Togulki told the agent that he had shaken hands with the Governors of Carolina and Georgia, and he wished to know if he, Atkin, was greater than they. To this Atkin replied that there was a Governor of Carolina and a Governor of Georgia, but that he, At-

kin, was greater than they, as he was the King's own mouth. He then accused Togulki of being a Frenchman, that is, as in the French interest. Togulki replied that he was no Frenchman, nor did he intend becoming one, but rather than stay in his own nation and be subject to such ill treatment by the agent, and to avoid all other uneasiness, he would go off on a ramble in the woods. Togulki was as good as his word. He accordingly went to his uncle Sampiaffi, who was hunting on Broad River, thence with his uncle's son to the Cherokee Nation in search of some stray horses. In consequence of some misrepresentations in regard to his visit to the Cherokee Nation, in the following October, he, his uncle Sampiaffi and son, with some other Creeks visited Governor Ellis in Savannah in order to clear himself from these misrepresentations. They related to the Governor the story of Atkin's behavior in Cusseta, and closed their talk with the request that he be immediately recalled thence to prevent further mischief. Governor Ellis and the Indians had hardly finished their talk when an express arrived with the news of the assault upon Atkin at Tuckabatchee. It was thought prudent for the present not to mention the matter to the Indians. The Governor further stated to the Indians that he was glad to hear that the rumor relative to their visit to the Cherokee Nation was absolutely false; and that they saw their own interests so well as to persist in an inviolable friendship, and other attachment to the English. In closing he asked them if they had anything more to say. After much irrelevant talk the Indians finally came to a grievance which they had with the Virginia people who had settled high upon their hunting grounds and who were killing all the deer. They wished these people to be removed and a paper to be given to them to show that it must be done. The Governor postponed his reply to this grievance until the next day, when he again held a council with them. After some general talk the Governor at last told the Indians of the outrage upon Atkin in Tuckabatchee. The Creeks were greatly perturbed at this news. After some comments on the affair, the Governor told the Indians that the Cherokees were on the point of declaring war and there was danger of the Creeks being involved in it. The only way to prevent this was for the Creeks to resolve to keep the path to the white people clear by engaging to resent any injuries done to the people of Georgia by the Cherokees, and to signify the same to them immediately. And as the people of Carolina would likely soon be in open war with the Cherokees, they must caution their people not to go into that province lest they be taken for enemies. As the matter was urgent, and concerned both the white people and the Creeks, the Governor requested the Indians to send runners immediately, some to their own nation, and some to the Cherokee, to inform them of their resolve. In this way the Creeks would have peace, a good trade, free communication with the whites, and no interruption on their hunting

grounds, for the white people should be removed from it. The Creek auditors highly approved of the Governor's talk, and said that they would send runners immediately to their own people and to the Cherokees. This point settled, the Governor gave them some presents and dismissed them completely satisfied. After their departure, he issued a proclamation ordering all persons illegally settled in the back part of the province near the Indians' hunting grounds to remove from those lands by the first of the coming January. The Creeks, by following Governor Ellis' counsel, doubtless saved themselves from being involved in the war which very soon after broke out between the Cherokees and the Carolinians, which continued until the Cherokees were subdued by the successive campaigns of Colonels Montgomery and Grant in 1760 and 1761, and there was again peace on the frontiers. There is no record of Togulki until the great Indian congress in Augusta in November, 1763, which he attended with his uncle Sampiafl. Here he resigned his English commission as Emperor. His name does not appear one of the signers of the treaty made at the Congress. Six weeks after the Congress, on December 23, 1763, fourteen people—they being women and children, were killed by a party of Creek Indians in the Long Cane settlement above Ninety-six. When the news of this deed came to the ears of Togulki, he with another Indian, at once went to see George Galphin to inform him who were the guilty parties, and to request him to write out a talk from him in relation thereto to Governor Wright. Togulki's talk as recorded by Galphin runs as follows: "As soon as I was acquainted in the woods who the Persons were that had killed the White People, I came immediately to acquaint my Friend Galphin of it, that he might write down and acquaint both Governors and the beloved Man of it, and I have left this Talk with him to send down.

"The Fellows that have done the Murder are seven that have been among the Cherokees these four or five years and helped them against the White People—The People are all going home, by the time this Moon is gone they will be all at Home, and there we shall have a meeting of all the Heads of the Nation, and before the next moon is done you shall hear from us. We hope this will not make a general war if the murderers can be killed, there is two of my own Towns Peoples concerned in it, all the Head Men are much concerned about it, and hope it will be Strait yet, and I desire that you will be up on your Guard on this River, for they have taken the Cherokee Talk, and that they will kill all the White People where ever they find them. And in case any of your People come up with them we hope they will kill them. There were three of our People came up with them and were going to kill them, but they were an overmatch for them, and they went in search of Abraham and his Gang to help them. They dare not go to the Nation, for they say now they must be killed, and they will do all the Damage they can before they

are killed: it is the Talk of the Head Men in the woods to forewarn any of the Young People to join them. They say it is the Young Warrior's Talk of Istatoe, and if he is not concerned he will order his People to kill them: and it is my Desire that you will write down and have them killed, as they harbor in his Nation and have Wives there—

"Tugulkey alias Young Twin.

"P. S. The Fellows that have done the Murder are

"2 Cussetaws.

"2 Cowetaws.

"2 Tallisesees.

"1 Oakfuskee."

From the lack of records it cannot be stated whether the Creeks ever put to death the murderers of the Long Canes people. The talk of Togulki shows that he personally was in favor of inflicting this extreme penalty upon them. His talk is the last record we have of him and hence we may well suppose that his after life was uneventful.

REFERENCES.—*The Colonial Records of Georgia*, vol. vii, pp. 644-648, 655-667; *Ibid.*, vol. 8, pp. 160-170; *The State Records of North Carolina*, vol. 11, 1777 and Supplement, 1730-1776; *The Colonial Records of Georgia*, vol. 9, pp. 115, 116.

TONTI, HENRI DE, Spanish explorer, and "The man of the ironhand," son of Lorenzo Tonti, inventor of the Tontine system of life insurance, was born in Gaeta, Italy, about 1650. In youth he entered the service of France, and was in several naval engagements. In one of these he lost a hand, for which he used an iron substitute, and this in after years often served him to good purpose in his relations with Indians. In 1678, he accompanied La Salle to Canada. La Salle's life purpose was to take up the unfinished work of Marquette and Joliet, and secure as a permanent possession for France the great Mississippi basin, by means of a chain of forts extending from Canada to the mouth of the Mississippi. Tonti enlisted heart and soul into La Salle's great enterprise. In March, 1680, he first stands forth prominent in history as the commander of Fort Crevecoeur. After the mutiny and dispersion of its garrison, he and four faithful adherents went and lived for many months at the large Illinois town on Illinois river near Starved Rock. Here he acted as mediator in the great Iroquois raid, and he certainly saved the Illinois tribe from annihilation. In the spring of 1681 he and La Salle after more than twelve months separation met again at Mackinac. After all his misfortunes, La Salle began anew his preparation for exploring the lower Mississippi. Towards the close of 1681, in six caucuses of fifty-four voyages, eighteen of whom were Indians, he and Tonti floated down the Illinois river, reaching its mouth the last of January. Here Tonti beheld for the first time the mighty Mississippi, over which it was to be his lot to maintain the supremacy of France for twenty succeeding years. Days, weeks and months passed away with the voyagers, and

at last on April 9, 1682, near its influx into the Gulf, with solemn ceremonies, they took formal possession of the great river in the name of the King of France. On the return voyage La Salle was stricken down with an almost fatal sickness and Tonti was dispatched to Canada to bear to Frontenac the tidings of the great discovery. In the summer of 1682 by La Salle's order Tonti built Fort St. Louis on Illinois river, the fort better known in American history as Starved Rock. This noted and romantic place, with intermissions of exploration, was to be Tonti's home for eighteen years. Here he and La Salle passed days and weeks together, and here they parted never to see each other again. In 1686 Tonti made a voyage down the Mississippi to seek tidings of La Salle, but his voyage was all in vain. Towards the close of 1688, having learned positively of the death of La Salle, he embarked in a canoe with five Frenchmen, a Shawnee warrior and two Indian slaves and started off on a long voyage for the purpose of rescuing the survivors of La Salle's colony and of hunting down and bringing to justice his murderers. Four months later with only two men faithful to him he was pursuing his search and inquiries among the western tribes, not knowing that La Salle's colony had all perished in a ruthless Indian massacre. Continuously betrayed by Indian falsehood, worn down with fatigue and sickness, Tonti, the ever-faithful, at last was forced to set his face northward and in September, 1690, he reached Fort St. Louis.

In 1699, by a royal decree Fort St. Louis was abandoned and Tonti was ordered to reside on the Mississippi. With a few faithful followers he floated down the Mississippi in the summer of 1700, and joined Bienville in his new fort on the Mississippi in Louisiana. His woodcraft and practical knowledge of Indian life was of invaluable benefit to the colonists of Louisiana. In 1702 while at Fort Mobile he was sent by Iberville on a mission into the country of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, for the purpose of establishing peace among these Indians, and of bringing them over to the French interest. Starting from Fort Mobile at 27 mile bluff, and taking ten picked men, Tonti visited these warring tribes. He was successful in making peace between them, and brought back to Fort Mobile several of their representative chiefs, with whom Iberville made a treaty. Tonti made no report of this mission through the present Southwest Alabama and East Mississippi, among the Tohomies, the Choctaws, and the Chickasaws. He and his followers were the first Europeans to traverse these regions after the days of De Soto and Tristan De Luna. Tonti was endowed with a magnetic nature by which he was enabled to gain and hold a boundless influence over the Indians. When Iberville visited the Houma Indians on the Mississippi in 1699, fourteen years after Tonti's short stay among them, he found that they had not forgotten him, and that his name was often on their lips. "The Indians talked to me much about Tonti," is

Iberville's brief, but striking record. Tonti died of yellow fever in September, 1704, at Fort Louis de la Mobile, and his remains were laid to everlasting rest in an unknown grave near Mobile River, and not far from the monument erected 1902 to commemorate the site of old Mobile.

TRISTAN DE LUNA Y ARELLANO, Spanish explorer. Of the life of this early explorer of the old Southwest, nothing is known prior to 1559, though possibly he may be the same man as the Tristan de Arellano of Coronado's expedition of 1540. In accordance with the royal scheme for the peaceful settlement of Florida, Don Luis de Velasco, Viceroy of Mexico, in 1559 appointed Tristan de Luna y Arellano Captain-General and Governor of that country and placed him in command of the fifteen hundred persons, including soldiers, women, children, servants, and negro slaves, that were to form one of the settlements of Florida. Six Dominican Monks accompanied the expedition, one of whom, Fray Pedro de Feria, was appointed provincial Vicar of Florida. The fleet of the colonists set sail from Vera Cruz, June 11, 1559, and after a series of misfortunes and troubles, on August 14, it entered the port of Ichuse, which has been positively identified as Mobile Bay. On the 24th of the same month De Luna sent a galleon back to Mexico announcing his arrival, the success of his movements so far, the prospects of a fertile and inhabited country in the interior and requesting more horses and supplies so that he would not be compelled to take food by violence from the natives, whose good-will he wishes to gain; that he would colonize and fortify the port and not penetrate into the interior before the arrival of the supplies. In the meantime exploring parties, each accompanied by a monk, were sent out along the coast and up the Mobile River into the interior. During their absence an exceedingly great misfortune befell the colonists; for a most terrific hurricane from the north, lasting twenty-four hours, swept down upon them, shattering to pieces five ships, a galleon, a bark, and driving a caravel with its cargo farther than an arquebuse shot from the shore. Many of the people perished and most of the provisions were destroyed. In this extremity the colonists lived upon the provisions found in the stranded caravel while awaiting the return of the explorers. De Luna determined that as soon as they should return with their reports he would seek some place in the interior where he could subsist his people, reserving his little remaining food for those who were to remain in the settlement that he had established in the port. After three weeks the explorers returned with the information that the countries they had traversed were sterile and uninhabited. Another expedition was now sent forth. A major in command of four companies of horse and foot now penetrated the country forty leagues to the northeast, where they discovered a deserted Indian town named Nani-pacna. This name in the Choctaw tongue

signifies "Hilltop," "Nanih pakna," evidencing that the town was built upon a hill, and with the greatest probability it was located upon Boykin's Ridge, on the east side of the Alabama River, in the upper part of Wilcox county. The Spaniards found a welcome supply of maize, beans and other provisions in the abandoned houses, but found no other towns in its vicinity. The natives of Nanipacna at last returned and became friendly. De Luna was notified by the major of his fortunate discovery. But he did not act upon it at the time; for about this time he had received some relief supplies sufficient to last his people through the winter. When they were nearly exhausted, De Luna was for a while prostrated with a fever. Upon his recovery, perhaps in February or March, 1560, leaving a lieutenant with fifty men and the negro slaves in charge of the port, De Luna proceeded with the colonists, now less than one thousand, to Nanipacna, some going by land, others by water.

WILLETT, MARINUS, Colonel, U. S. A., was born at Jamaica, Long Island, July 31, 1740, and died in New York City, August 4, 1830. In 1758 he served under General Abercrombie in the expedition against Ticonderoga, and then under Colonel Bradstreet in the capture of Fort Frontenac. He was one of the leaders of the Sons of Liberty in New York City which on June 6, 1775, prevented the sending of arms from the arsenal to the British troops in Boston Harbor. He was soon after commissioned captain and served under General Richard Montgomery in the invasion of Canada. He was placed in command of St. John after its capture, where he remained until January, 1776, and soon afterwards was made colonel of the Third New York regiment. In 1777 he was second in command at Fort Stanwick, and during the siege of that place he made a sortie and gained a victory over Colonel Barry St. Leger, —a diversion which enabled General Herkimer to win the battle of Oriskany. He was with Washington's army in 1778, was present at the battle of Monmouth, and in 1779 was with General Sullivan in his expedition against the Six Nations. From 1780 to the close of the war he commanded the troops in the Mohawk Valley. In 1784 he was elected a member of the New York State Assembly, but resigned on being elected sheriff of New York City and an office which he held until 1792. In this year he was offered the rank and command of a brigadier-general in an expedition against the Northwestern Indians, but declined. In 1794 he was sent by President Washington on a mission to the Creek nation, whence he brought back with him Alexander McGillivray and other Creek chiefs and warriors, who signed the treaty of New York; the first American treaty with the Creek Indians. In 1807 he was mayor of New York. His last public service was in 1812 when he was secretary of a mass meeting in favor of military preparations against the British. His son, William Marinus Willett, collated from his father's

manuscript and from other sources a work, giving his father's military career. This work, entitled "A narrative of the military actions of Colonel Marinus Willett," was published in 1831. It contains much information about the Creek Indians.

WILLIAMS, ROBERT, Member of Congress, Governor of the Mississippi Territory, born in Prince Edward county Virginia in 1768, died in Washita Parish, Louisiana, January 25, 1836, was the son of Nathaniel and Mary Ann (Williamson) Williams. In early life his parents settled in North Carolina, where young Williams studied law and entered upon its practice in Nottingham county. He was a member of the State Senate of North Carolina from 1792 to 1795, and was a member of the House of Representatives from 1797 to 1802. In 1803 he and Thomas Rodney of Delaware were appointed commissioners to ascertain the rights of persons claiming land in the Mississippi Territory, west of Pearl River. Their work was satisfactorily performed. On March 1, 1805, he was commissioned by President Jefferson Governor of the Mississippi Territory. He held this office with a re-appointment in March 1808, until his resignation in March 1809. After his resignation Governor Williams resided successively in Mississippi and North Carolina, and finally settled as a planter near Monroe, Washita Parish, Louisiana, where he resided until his death. A tombstone marks his grave. The wife of Governor Williams was Elizabeth, daughter of General Joseph Winston of North Carolina. She died at the Governor's residence, near Washington, Mississippi Territory, July 25, 1814. She left only one child, Eliza Winston Williams.

WOLF KING, Creek Chief, lived in Muklasa, an Upper Creek town. The first notice of this chief is in 1749, when he appears under a somewhat comical aspect. At some time in that year, the noted author and trader, James Adair, was traveling on official business from the Chickasaw nation to Charleston. One day, about ten o'clock in the morning, somewhere on the trading path between Flint River and Okmulgee, he met a party of hostile Shawnees, from whom he managed to escape. About sun set on the same day he met another party of Indians, whom he at first supposed were also Shawnees. But, he writes,—"I discovered them to be a considerable body of the Muskohge headmen, returning home with presents from Charles-Town, which they carried on their backs. The wolf king (as the traders termed him) our old steady friend of the Amooklasah Town, near the late Alebahma, came foremost, harnessed like a jack-ass, with a saddle on his back, well girt over one shoulder, and across under the other. We seemed equally glad to meet each other, they, to hear how affairs stood in their country, as well as on the trading path; and I to find, that instead of bitter-hearted foes, they were friends, and would secure my retreat from

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any pursuit that might happen." Apart from his pleasant meeting with Adair, the first noteworthy appearance of Wolf King in history is at the treaty made by the Creeks with Sir Henry Ellis, Governor of Georgia, and his board of council in Savannah, on November 3, 1757. The Governor had about August 1, sent Joseph Wright, a man familiar with the Creek language, into the Creek nation, which was then in ill mood, to invite the chiefs of the Upper and the Lower Creeks to a conference to be held with them in Savannah. There the Indians would receive the King's presents, and at the same time, an effort would be made to remove the ill impressions they had conceived of the English. Wright was successful in his mission in persuading many to go to Savannah. The Indians arrived on October 27, and were received with imposing ceremonies and with the firing of the guns of the fort. They represented twenty-one towns of the Upper and Lower Creeks. They were formally conducted into the council chamber and introduced to the governor, who holding out his hands, thus addressed them: "My Friends and Brothers, behold my Hands and Arms; our Common Enemies, the French, have told you they are red to the elbows; view them; do they speak the Truth? Let your own eyes witness. You see they are white, and could you see my Heart, you would find it as pure, but very warm and true to you, my Friends. The French tell you whoever shakes my Hand will immediately be struck with disease and die; if you believe this lying foolish talk, don't touch me; if you do not, I am ready to embrace you." Whereupon all the Indians approached and shook the Governor's hand, declaring that the French had lied and deceived them in this manner. The Indians then seating themselves, the Governor continued his talk, in which he first expressed the hope that they had left their brethren well in the nation, and that they were well themselves, and then referred to the hardships they must have endured in their long journey. That they had been told by bad people in the nation that the English had spread all over the Indian hunting grounds, and they could now see the falsity of this assertion. That it was only the lands that lie on the water's edge, that the English valued, where their ships could come with goods and carry away the skins sold by the Indians and the productions raised by the English out of the ground. That during their stay with him, it would be his particular care that they should be well supplied with everything the plantations afforded. That he had a large home erected where they could enjoy each other's company and be protected from the weather. Again warning them against the French and their emissaries, he told them that as they were very much fatigued he would not detain them; but after having rested and refreshed themselves, he would meet them again and deliver to them the King's talk. Meanwhile, he advised that they get their guns and saddles repaired, which he had

ordered his workmen to do, if they wished it. Again he expressed his satisfaction at seeing so many of his friends, under the same roof with himself. Wolf King, as speaker of both the Upper and the Lower Towns, arose and responded as follows to the Governor's talk: "We have heard many good talks of you in our own country which were not lies, and I think myself extremely happy and thank God that this day affords us an opportunity of seeing you face to face—I and my countrymen have been accustomed to visit the Governors of the English Provinces but never had more satisfaction than we feel on this occasion. 'Tis true we experienced great hardships on our journey from the back lands being uncultivated, but as soon as we reached the Homes of our Friends, we received plenty of every thing, and the kindest treatment possible. The length of our journey has greatly fatigued us. We therefore approve of taking the refreshments and the other steps you recommend to us; after which we shall hear the Great King's Talk." Wolf King's talk was followed by a short one from Togulki, after which the Governor invited the headmen to dine with him in his own house, where they were delighted with the kind and friendly manner with which they were entertained. After taking a long and thorough rest, the representatives of a hundred and twenty-one towns, with, besides upwards of their countrymen, on November 3, were with the same ceremonies formally conducted again into the council chamber. After being seated, the Governor opened the conference with a short talk, and then read to the Indians a paper entitled, "A Letter from the great King George to his beloved Children of the Creek Nations." The letter was interpreted and explained, paragraph by paragraph, and at every period the Indians expressed aloud their approval. The Governor then resumed his talk, in which he told the Indians that they had now heard with their own ears the words of the Great King, how he loved them and entertained no suspicion of their obedience and friendship. He then detailed at some length the advantages the Creek Indians, "the best beloved" of all the Indian nations, would have in their friendship and alliance with the English, who could do more for them than the French. After a reply by Samplaffi, the treaty was produced, and thoroughly interpreted and explained. It was approved in every particular by the headmen, who then put their hands and seals to it before a numerous audience.

When the last man had signed, Wolf King, who was one of the signers, desired that he might be heard, which being granted he turned to his people and made a short and vehement talk: "All of you have this Day freely confirmed your ancient Treaties with the English by a new one, in which some fresh articles are inserted; I know that it has been customary for you to deny in your own Towns the Contracts you have made in those of the White People; but remember how cheerfully and readily you all joined in this Act; which of you then will dare to

deny it in your public square hereafter? If there is one of you that can be so base, I am the man that will call him a Liar, and the rest of you shall confirm it." The council now arose and the headman, by the Governor's invitation, attended him to his house to dinner.

Wolf King, the chiefs of Cometa, and perhaps several others received copies of the King's talk to carry home and which could be read and interpreted in the public squares of their towns. History is silent as to the day on which the presents were distributed, and their quantity and quality.

A pleasing episode in the life of Wolf King occurred in May, 1760. On probably May 15 as he and his people were on the point of going to a ball play news came to them of the massacre of the traders the day before in some of the Upper Towns, and that those that escaped the massacre were seeking places of refuge. He at once received a number of the fugitives into his own house and treated them with the greatest kindness. Others were brought down to him by the chief of Okchaiyi. Wolf King had only forty warriors in his town, a small force with which to protect them against the large numbers of Indians in the French interest, and under the thorough control of the Great Mortar. He told the traders of the situation, supplied those among them that were unarmed with guns and ammunition, and then conducted them all into a place in a swamp, where, he said, they could maintain themselves by their own valor against the French and the mad Indians. The traders fortified the place so well that their enemies feared to attack them. Wolf King, in the meantime, secretly and at great risk to himself, supplied them with food, and after the lapse of some two weeks sent them to a friendly Lower Creek town where were gathered other fugitive traders from different places in the nation. This action of Wolf King, with his slender band of warriors in protecting the traders against his numerous enraged countrymen, shows that he was a brave and high-souled man. About six weeks after the massacre, Governor Ellis, in view to the protection of the traders in the future, sent Joseph Wright into the Creek nation with a written talk, in which he said that he expected to open trade with the Creeks as soon as it could be done with safety, but first the headmen in every town must meet and choose some powerful person who would take charge of the traders and be answerable for their persons and goods, otherwise the traders would not risk their lives nor the merchants their goods amongst them; and for this protection the traders must pay a yearly consideration to their respective guardians. Although Wolf King and his people were and had always been friendly to the English, as soon as he received the Governor's talk, he appointed suitable persons in all the towns he controlled to be guardians of the traders and their goods. Wolf King's action in saving the fugitive traders gave him great consideration with the Governors

of Georgia and South Carolina, the latter sending him a written talk and inviting him to visit him in Charleston. Early in 1761 a talk from the Mohawks was received by Governor Wright, who sent it to the Creek nation by Wolf King, who, it seems, was in Savannah at that time. The talk seems to have been a friendly letter to Governor Wright and the Creek nation. On April 30, 1761, a council of twelve Upper Creek towns was held at Muklasa. Wolf King here replied to the Mohawk talk in the following letter to Governor Wright: "The Governor of each Province desired me to have this talk in the Upper and Lower Nation, and for me to hold fast by the English and they to hold fast by us and now our meetings are over and done as I wanted, and its agreed to hold fast the English both here and in the lower towns. When I was in Georgia and Carolina there was many bad reports about this Nation, now I am come home I see 'tis otherwise, and we hope everything will remain quiet. We have not thrown away the Governor's talk, and we shake hands with them, and all the towns hold fast by the English." In October, 1763, Wolf King went to Pensacola to see the military authorities in regard to the land there ceded for the English garrison, which was the old Spanish cession. An evidence of his presence there appears in Major Farmar's contingent account, showing that on October 21, 1763, Lieutenant Hilton paid for Wolf a large wine bill and a bill for mending guns, all amounting to two pounds, three shillings and two pence. From Pensacola Wolf King must have gone direct to the great congress which was held in Augusta in November. He was the main factor on the side of the Creeks, in fixing the boundary line there agreed upon between the Creeks and the English. His name appears appended to the treaty as The Wolf. This name and Wolf King were often used interchangeably or indifferently. Wolf King had such a clear understanding of what should be the English interest at this troublous time that he advised Major Farmar to defer relieving Fort Toulouse, until he, Wolf King, should inform him of the disposition of the Indians in the French interest who had not yet resolved upon a course of action. His advice was heeded. Although a firm and unswerving friend of the English, Wolf King evidently feared encroachments upon the lands of his people from Pensacola. The Creeks claimed all the lands for more than sixty miles above Pensacola, except the small plat granted the Spaniards around the fort, now occupied by the English. At some time in the winter of 1763-1764, while on a visit to Pensacola with a large band of his warriors, he intimated to Major Forbes, the commandant, that if the English should settle upon these lands, war would be declared against them by the Creeks.

Wolf King did not stand alone in this matter, for a general uneasiness continued to prevail among the Creeks in regard to possible encroachments upon their lands until the

meeting of the congress in Pensacola, where everything was satisfactorily settled by a cession to the English. The evidence is lacking of the presence of Wolf King at this congress. His name does not appear among the signers of the treaty, unless he signed under his Indian name, which has not been preserved.

The last notice of Wolf King is a brief reference to him in a letter written by Will Struthers, a trader to Governor Johnstone, May 20, 1766. Struthers calls him the old Wolf King, an expression which shows that he was then advanced in years.

REFERENCES.—Adair's *American Indians* (1775), pp. 263, 277; *The Colonial Records of Georgia*, vol. 7, pp. 648, 657-668, 704, 734; *Ibid.*, vol. 8, pp. 333, 467, 469, 470, 542, 543; *Ibid.*, vol. ix, pp. 148, 149; *The State Records of North Carolina*, vol. 11, pp. 160, 166, 203; *Mississippi Provincial Archives*, vol. i, pp. 12, 68, 72, 114, 142, 365, 414, 424, 460, 521.

YOHOLOMICCO, Creek Chief, born about 1788, died in 1838. Nothing has been recorded as to his parents, his early life, nor when he became chief of Yufala and Speaker of the Creek Nation. There were two towns named Yufala in the Upper Creek country; the one, of which Yoholomicco was chief, was situated on the west bank of the Tallapoosa, two miles below Okfuskee. Yoholomicco served with General McIntosh in the Creek war of 1813 and bore an honorable part in all the battles in which the friendly Creeks were engaged against their insurgent countrymen. He was delegate from his nation to Washington in 1826. He was greatly instrumental in negotiating the treaty of November 15, 1827, by which the Creeks ceded the last of their lands in Georgia. As Speaker of the Council convened to hear the propositions of the government on that occasion, his demeanor is thus described by Colonel Thomas L. McKenny, there present representing the government, and a most competent eye witness: "Yoholo Micco explained the object of the mission, in a manner so clear and pointed as not to be easily forgotten by those who heard him. He rose with the unembarrassment of one, who felt the responsibility of his high office, was familiarly versed in its duties, and satisfied of his own ability to discharge it with success. He was not unaware of the delicacy of the subject, nor of the excitable state of the minds to which his argument was to be addressed, and his harangue was artfully suited to the occasion. With the persuasive manner of an accomplished orator, and in the silver tones of a most flexible voice, he placed the subject before his savage audience in all its details and bearings—making his several points with clearness, and in order, and drawing out his deductions in the lucid and conclusive manner of a finished rhetorician."

On account of his advocating the adoption by his people of the plans proposed by the government and by individuals to promote the civilization of the Creeks, Yoholomicco

finally became unpopular, and was deposed from his chieftianship, the year not known. He was consistent in his private life in following the ways of civilized life, which he had vainly urged upon his people. He gave his children the best education the country afforded, and brought his sons up to the pursuits of civilized life. His example was followed by one of his married daughters, the wife of a Yufala chief, who gave all her children liberal educations. Yoholomicco is represented as a man of a mild, generous disposition. He died on his way to the new home of the Creeks from the fatigues incident to the emigration.

REFERENCES.—McKenny and Hall's *Indian Tribes of North America* (1842), vol. iii, pp. 17, 18; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), part 2, p. 998.

PENICAUT, JEAN, Author, born in La Rochelle, France, in 1680. He was a ship carpenter by occupation, but must have received otherwise a fair education. He came in 1698 with Iberville to Louisiana. On account of his aptitude for the Indian languages he accompanied all the French exploring parties. He was a man of family, and a slave holder, and the owner of a concession near Natchez, which he purchased in 1720. He sailed to France in 1721, at the advice of Bienville to secure a treatment for an affection of his eyes. He returned to Louisiana, and was one of the few Frenchmen who escaped the massacre of 1729. The date and place of his death is unknown. His *Annals of Louisiana* from 1689 to 1722 is a most important record of the colonization of Louisiana.

INDIAN CREEK. A small creek, tributary to the Tennessee River (q. v.), which it enters on the right bank, just above the village of Triana. Its drainage area lies wholly within Madison County. One prong of the creek is fed by the famous big spring at Huntsville. Its course is almost wholly through the Tusculumbia or St. Louis limestones of the lower Subcarboniferous formation. It is not now navigable, though, before the War, cotton boats were floated down to the Tennessee River. No project for its improvement has been undertaken by the United States Government.

An act of the Alabama Legislature, December 21, 1820, incorporated the Indian Creek Navigation Co., for the purpose of opening and improving the navigation of Indian Creek, from the spring at Huntsville to the town of Triana, at the mouth of the creek, by removing obstructions, opening a canal or canals, "or in such other mode or way as they may deem expedient." The act provided further: "Sec. 11. . . . That whenever said creek shall be rendered navigable for boats drawing ten inches of water, and so long as said creek shall be keep (sic) thus navigable, it shall be lawful for said corporation to demand and receive toll on boats navigating the same between said town of Huntsville and Triana, at the following rates: two dollars for every ton

freight which said boat carries, provided that toll shall not be collected on boats running between Prout's mill and Triana," and, "Sec. 12. . . . That if any person shall obstruct said navigation by felling trees in said creek or otherwise, he, she, or they so offending, shall forfeit and pay to said corporation double the amount of the damages which may be assessed by a jury, in any court of record having jurisdiction thereof."

The promoters of this navigation enterprise were Leroy Pope, Dr. Thomas Fearn, Stephen S. Ewing, Henry Cook, and Samuel Hazard. Dr. Fearn was the leader. Several wooden locks and dams were built in the creek by this company, and it was for many years used by flatboats carrying cotton to the Tennessee River.

Some of the earliest settlers of the Tennessee Valley built their homes along the banks of Indian Creek. As early as December 16, 1811, the General Assembly of Mississippi Territory enacted a law penalizing the contamination or pollution of its waters. The preamble states that—"Whereas a number of persons have settled on Indian Creek, in Madison County, who are obliged to make frequent use of the water thereof for drinking and other purposes. . . ."

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1820, pp. 97-99; 1834-35, pp. 49-50; Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, p. 691; Betts, *Early history of Huntsville* (1916), pp. 34, 36, 66-70; *Southern Advocate*, Huntsville, July 14, 1835.

INDIAN DOMESTIC CUSTOMS. Under the several heads illustrated below, is given in a concise manner, the habits of aboriginal man in this State, so far as a compilation of their family customs can be made. William Bartram, the naturalist, Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, The Indian Agent, Leclerc Milfort, a French writer, the DeSoto travelers, Adair, as well as other references might be cited, but these conclusions have been arrived at after a digest of the observations of all these early travelers in this Southern country.

1. The "Individual family abode" was similar to the community house though smaller. It was constructed of upright poles stuck in the ground at intervals opposite one another. Canes were placed between the posts without removing the leaves and small branches. After being built up to the desired height the wall was plastered inside and out with mud. The roof was generally made of bark reinforced with reeds (cane). The foregoing applies to winter houses, which in earlier times at least, had the door or opening high up from the ground. It consisted of an opening only. They were without floor. Some forms had a hole in the roof for the escape of smoke. References to Cherokee houses in DeSoto's time show the opening at the ground only, without the smoke holes. Summer houses were what we later know as bush arbors only.

2. The most ancient cooking vessel was the stone boiler. The most ancient equip-

ment was the stone, on which corn, or berries, or fruit, or vegetables, was crushed preparatory to cooking.

Jerked meat was roasted on coals or hung upon or under a tripod made of poles, or suspended from a pole directly over the fire.

Bowls of earthenware were used in which to make soup. Gourd and shell spoons were used. Wooden objects and gourd vessels were doubtless those most in use, as among the Creeks, everything was broken up and new ones substituted once a year.

3. The tomahawk was of stone. Europeans introduced the iron type.

4. Axes were of stone. Celts of stone were used for the same purpose. They were used in connection with fire, mostly for gouging and splitting. War axes were probably used more like clubs than otherwise. A stick of proper length and weight was chosen, one end of which was split and into which the stone axe was inserted. It was bound by vines or thongs of skin.

5. Drills were both hand and bow, though the hand drill was the one most generally used.

6. Blankets of skin covered with hair were worn over one shoulder and down to the knee. A skirt and leggings, of the same material, were worn by the women.

They used no headdress.

Moccasins were made of skin.

Men wore a breechclout, and later breeches, but formerly only the mantle.

7. Feather ornaments worn in the war consisted of a headband or crown of upright feathers of the eagle, wild turkey or other large birds, generally painted in bright colors.

Mantles of feathers are shown by some early writers, in the form of a wide collar, hung around the shoulders and reaching nearly to the ground. This ornament, of course, had no practical use and could not be worn on the chase. Single feathers of the golden eagle were sometimes worn in the hair.

8. The earliest drum was most probably made by tying a skin (stretched tight) over a section of hollow log. An earthenware bowl or large gourd was sometimes used.

9. The rattle had an important part in all ceremonies, whether sacred, war or otherwise. They were commonly made of gourds, turtles shells, reeds and hollowed tubes were used, as well as bags of hard surfaced objects tied on to canes. Bones, pieces of horn, stones, seed, etc., were used in these bags or other receptacles.

10. The designs employed in war painting varied much with the different tribes. A form of heraldry existed. The fish clan painted a fish on their standards, their robes, their moccasins, etc. "Standards" must not be confused with "flags." A sort of "baton" such as carried by a drum major, however, was used. Red was always the

sign of war, and white the sign of peace. The war shirt was generally painted. Later, after the introduction of horses, the war pony was painted with certain designs. Rings of different colored paint, one within the other, were often shown on the breasts and foreheads of the warriors.

INDIAN HEAD MILLS OF ALA., Cordova.
See Cotton Manufacturing.

INDIAN MOUNTAINS. The several high mountains with their spurs, to the north of the Southern Railway in the southeast corner of Cherokee County, being merely the extension to the northeast of the Terrapin or Ladiga Mountains (q. v.). They extend into Alabama 5 or 6 miles, and are several miles in width. The altitude of the group varies from 1,000 to nearly 2,000 feet. These mountains are bulges, or the faulted folds of a great faulted anticlinal with a general northeast and southwest trend. The group is composed of interstratified quartzites, conglomerates, and shales, which contain in their upper strata large quantities of limonite.

REFERENCE.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897), pp. 18, 756-757.

INDIAN TRADING HOUSES. By Act of Congress, April 18, 1796, the establishment of government trading houses was authorized.

Soon there were established fourteen trading posts among various tribes. They were established as follows: At Coleraine on the St. Mary's River, Georgia, 1795; at Tellico block house, or Hiwasee, Tennessee, 1795; at Fort St. Stephen, Alabama, 1802; at Chickasaw Bluffs, now Memphis, Tenn., 1802; Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1802; at Detroit, Michigan, 1802; at Arkansas, on the river Arkansas, 1805; at Natchitoches on Red River, Louisiana, 1805; at Belle Fontaine, at mouth of the Missouri River, 1805; at Chicago, Lake Michigan, 1805; at Sandusky, Lake Erie, 1806; on the Island of Michilimackinac, Lake Huron, Michigan, 1808; at Fort Osage, on the Missouri River, Missouri, 1808; at Fort Madison, 1808.

Detroit was discontinued in 1805, and Belle Fontaine in 1808. The post at Coleraine, Georgia, was moved to Fort Wilkinson in 1797 and again to Fort Hawkins in 1806.

The United States hoped by the establishment of these trading houses to create a more satisfied and friendly feeling among the Indians toward the government. It was designed to bring to them in their own territory, such supplies as would add to their domestic comfort and at a price that would undersell the private trader. For a time the policy seemed to be most successful, but gradually the Government came more and more to see that the system was a failure. Every trading house was protected by U. S. soldiers and the factors, in most cases, thus protected, were indifferent as to whether the

Indians were in a friendly attitude toward him or not, while the private trader, being constantly in their power, became identified with the tribe which he commonly visited. Again, the Government factors, generally, carelessly allowed their stock to become inferior, and of such character as was not suited to the needs of the Indians, while the private trader carried just what they wanted.

The Choctaw Trading house in Alabama was established at Fort St. Stephen in 1802. The first factor was Joseph Chambers, who was instrumental in bringing into Alabama from Tennessee, George S. Gaines, who served as his assistant until 1807, when he succeeded Chambers as factor. The building occupied by the factor being old and inadequate, a new brick warehouse was built near the old Fort. This was probably the first brick house within the bounds of the present State of Alabama.

This trading house under the management of Mr. Gaines was highly satisfactory. He fully realized the importance of his position and the mission he had to perform and was proud of the results of his labors. The business of the trading house increased wonderfully. Not only did the Choctaws frequent the post, but also the Creeks, from the Black Warrior River, and even the Chickasaws. Mr. Gaines was careful to treat all fairly and justly. If the goods was defective or inferior, he pointed it out to the Indians and reduced the price. Consequently he won their utmost respect and confidence.

As the stream of immigration came into the State and as the white population about St. Stephens grew and multiplied, it was found advisable to move the trading house farther into the Choctaw country. George S. Gaines called on the famous Choctaw Chief, Pushmataha to advise a suitable location. He suggested the site of the old Fort Tombecbe, the Spanish Fort Confederation. Work upon the new post immediately began and on its completion in May, 1816, the post was opened to active trade with the Indians.

In October of the same year, the U. S. War Department authorized Colonel McKee to arrange for a treaty to be held at the Choctaw trading house in order that new sessions of lands might be secured from the Indians. The chiefs and commissioners spent several days discussing all sides of the question till October 24th, when the treaty was signed. By this treaty all of Alabama, with the exception of the territory of the Cherokees in the lower Tennessee Valley, was open to white settlement.

John Hersey succeeded Gaines as factor in October, 1819, and served so long as the trading house existed.

The entire system of Government trading houses was abolished by act of Congress, May 6, 1822.

REFERENCES.—Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 376-378, 455; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's edition, 1900), p. 505; Alabama

Historical Society *Transactions*, 1898-99, vol. 3, p. 230; Hamilton, *Mobile of the five flags* (1913), p. 184; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 393; U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 2, p. 652; American State Papers; Indians affairs, vol. 1, pp. 684, 768, vol. 2, pp. 66, 329-331, 417, 421.

INDIAN TRIBES, THE SMALL. See Apalachee; Chattos; Mobilians, Naniabas; Tohomes; Tensaws.

INDIAN VILLAGES AND TOWNS. Under this head reference is made to both aboriginal and later day towns, as well as places shown on early maps to which there is no positive location given. Streams and points having aboriginal associations, at which there were probably located settlements in these early days, are also included. The locations of these points, as shown, has been arrived at, after a thorough examination of the bibliographical references shown, and after use of the material brought together during the last ten years, in the investigations of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, and the Alabama Anthropological Society, both institutions working in co-operation, with the effort to locate, geographically, all aboriginal points in this State. See

Abihka, Abikudshi, Aequite, Ahiki Creek, Albamu, Alkehatchee, Anatitchapko, Apalachee, Apalatchukla, Asbury Mission, Assilanapi, Atagi, Atasi, Atchina-algi; Atchina Hatchi, Athahatchee, Auheucaula, Autossee, Battle, Bachcha Chuka, Bachcha Illi, Bashi, Bashl, Skirmish; Bear Creek Village, Big Shoal Creek Indian Village, Black Bluff, Black Warrior Town, Bogue Chitto, Bogue Homma, Bogue Loosa, Brown's Village, Burgess Town, Burnt Corn Creek, Burnt Corn Fight, Caantakalamos, Cabusta, Cahaba Old Town, Cahaba Town, Caujauda, Calebee, Battle of, Canoe Fight, Casiste, Cauwaoulau, Caxa, Cedar Creek Indian Village, Chakihlako, Chalagakagay, Chananagi, Chatoksofki, Chattooga Village, Chattos, Chattukchufaula, Chawpcelauhtachee, Chihaha (ancient), Chihaha (Creek), Chihahudshi, Chichoufkee, Chickasaw Bogue, Chickasaw Creek, Chickasaw Town, Chickianose, Chinnaby's Fort, Chinakbi, Chiska Tolofa, Cholocco Litabixee, Chuahla, Chukfi, Chukka Chaha, Chunchula, Cohatchee, Coassati, Cold Water Village, Coloomee, Conaliga, Coosada (Creek Indian), Coosada, Coosakhattak Falaya, Corn Silk's Village, Cosa, Coste, Creek Path, Crow Town, Dauphin Island, Double Head's Village, Ecor Bienville, Ecunchati, Elm Bluff, Emuckfau, Battle of; Emussa, Enitachopco, Battle; Eufabee, Fakitchipunta, Faluktaeunna, Fife's Village, Fin'Halul, Fort Mims Massacre, Fort Sinquefield Attack, Fullemmy's, Funacha, Fusi-Hatchi, Ghullahatchee, Griffin's Village, Gunter's Village, Haihaigi, Halbama, Haptibokosi, Hatchaosi, Hatchetigbee, Hatchitchapa, Hillabee, Hitchiti, Hobuckintopa, Hoithlewaull, Holy Ground Campaign and Battle, Horseshoe Bend, Battle of; Hulitaiga, Hu-

mati, Ikanatchaka, Ikanhatka, Imukfa, Ipi-soga, Istapoga, Istudshilaiki, Kailaidshi, Kanchati, Kashita, Kawaiki, Kawita, Kawita Talahassi, Kimbal-James Massacre, Kayomulgi, Kitchopataki, Kawaiki, Kohamutkikatska, Kuluml, Kunsha Chipinta, Kusa, Lalokalka, Lanudshi Apala, Lapiako, Liikatchka, Line Creek Indian Village, Litafatchi, Littafuchee, Letohatchie, Long Island Town, Lutchapoga, Melton's Village, Mobilians, Moculixa, Muklassa, Murder Creek, Muscle Shoals Villages, Nafolee, Nanafalla, Naniabas, Nani Kosoma, Nanipacna, Nannechahaw, Nannachubba, Nanne Chufa, Natchez, Ninnipaskulgi, Nita Abe, Nita Alabani Bok, Nitahaurits, Nita-hobachi, Niuyaka, Noxubee River, Oakchinawa Creek Indian Village, Oakfusk'dshi, Odshiapofa, Oka Kapassa, Okchayi, Okchayudshi, Okfuskee Fort, Oktiyakni, Okmulgi, Oquechiton, Opillako, Osonee Old Town, Osotchi, Otchisi, Otipalin, Otittutchina, Pafallaya, Pakana, Pakan Tallahassee, Patsilika River, Pawokti, Penootaw, Pinhoti, Potchushatchi, Qullby, St. Stephens, Sakapatayi, Sakit Homma, Sakti Hata, Sakti Lusa, Sakti Nakni Ontala, Satapo, Saugahatchi, Sauta, Sawonogi, Sawokli, Secharlecha, Shawnees, Sinta Bogue, Sooktaloosa, Suka Ispoka, Sukinatchi, Tali Hula Tali Lusa, Talimuchasi, Talipakana, Talishoki, Talisi, Talishatchie Town, Talatigi, Talladega, Battle of, Tallaseehatchi, Battle of, Talladega Creek Indian Village, Taluahadsho, Talualako, Tamali, Tamahita, Taskigi, Tchna 'nagi, Tchukolako, Tensas, Thoblocco, Tohomes, Tombecbe, Fort, Tombigbee Turkey Town, Tomeehettee Bluff, Tomonpa, Touale, Toulouse Fort, Tukabatchi, Tukabtachi Talahassi, Tukpafka, Tulawahajah, Turkey Creek, Turkey Town (Upper), Turkey Town (Lower), Tuskahoma, Tualosi, Tuxtukagi, Uktahasasi, Uncuaula, Wako Kayi, Wallahatchee, Wasasa's Village, Watulahoka, Weogufka, Wetumpka Creek, Wetumpka, Wewoka, Wihasha, Will's Town, Witumka, Wokoyudshi, Yagnahoolah, Yaknipakna, Yama-see, Yuchi, Yufala (5).

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, THE ALABAMA, UNIVERSITY.

Organization.—Organized at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, December 11, 1890.

Objects.—The promotion of scientific examination and the discussion of various questions of interest to the material progress of the State.

First Officers.—Cornelius Cadle, president; Thomas Seddon, W. E. Robertson, C. P. Williamson, M. C. Wilson, J. W. Burke, Horace Harding, vice presidents; William B. Phillips, secretary; Henry McCalley, treasurer.

Officers, 1896.—President, William B. Phillips, Birmingham; vice-presidents, T. H. Aldrich, Birmingham, L. C. Harrison, Warrior, F. M. Jackson, Brookwood, George B. McCormack, Pratt City, Ernest Prochaska, Birmingham; Secretary, Eugene A. Smith, University; Treasurer, Henry McCalley, University.

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, THE ALABAMA. A voluntary scientific society organized to bring together the civil and mining engineers, mine and furnace owners and managers, chemists, metallurgists, geologists, and all others interested in the material progress of the State, for the promotion of scientific examination and discussion of practical every day affairs. The movement originated with William B. Phillips, professor of chemistry and metallurgy in the University of Alabama, who enlisted the aid of Dr. Eugene A. Smith of the same institution. They, as members of a University committee on which were Pres. R. C. Jones, R. A. Hardaway and J. H. Foster, together with twenty-seven interested persons, addressed a circular letter to six hundred parties in this and other States. Twenty-nine gentlemen interested in the movement met in the chemical lecture room of the University on December 11, 1890 and perfected a temporary organization.

Pres. Jones of the University was temporary chairman and W. C. Ruffin temporary secretary. The committee on organizations and nominations, viz: W. H. Hassingen, J. S. Walker, L. C. Harrison, G. S. Patterson, Ernest Prochaska and Henry McCalley, selected the following officers who were elected: President, Cornelius Cadle, vice-presidents, Thomas Seddon, W. E. Robertson, C. P. Williamson, M. C. Wilson, J. W. Burke, Horace Harding; Secretary, Wm. B. Phillips; Treasurer, Henry McCalley. Meetings of the society were held during the spring and autumn, with some postponements, until Nov. 16, 1899. Since that date the organization has not been active.

Presidents.—

- 1890-91. Cornelius Cadle.
- 1891-92. Cornelius Cadle.
- 1892-3. C. A. Meissner.
- 1893-4. Erskine Ramsey.
- 1894-95. Wm. B. Phillips.
- 1895-96. Thomas Seddon.
- 1896-97. F. M. Jackson.
- 1897-98. T. H. Aldrich.
- 1898-99. M. C. Wilson.
- 1899-00. J. H. Fitts.

Secretaries.—

- 1890-91. Wm. B. Phillips.
- 1891-92. Wm. B. Phillips.
- 1892-93. Eugene A. Smith.
- 1893-94. Eugene A. Smith.
- 1894-95. Eugene A. Smith.
- 1895-96. Eugene A. Smith.
- 1896-97. Eugene A. Smith.
- 1897-98. Eugene A. Smith.
- 1898-99. Eugene A. Smith.
- 1899-00. Eugene A. Smith.

PUBLICATIONS.—Proceedings 1891-1899, vols. 1-9.

REFERENCES.—Proceedings vols. 1-9, 1891-1899; Owen's Bibliography of Alabama, 1897.

INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS. With the passing of the years, with the stabilizing of industrial enterprises, and with the apprecia-

tion of the advantages of centralization of administration, the various original or pioneer mining, manufacturing, milling and other development companies have largely either been absorbed or merged into larger corporations, or their corporate life has been lost through dissolution or through the bankruptcy courts. The record of the development of the industrial life of the State has been admirably presented by Miss Ethel Armes in "The Story of Coal and Iron in Alabama," issued in 1910, after extensive and painstaking original research. It is an Industrial Epic, thrilling in the telling, and an inspiration to the patriotic and aspiring Alabamian. The story is not without pathos, however, witnessing as it does the passing of well-planned dreams and ardent hopes. It may be stated that there is hardly one of the older companies still in existence.

The present industrial activities are represented and directed by a number of newly-organized corporations, representing the merger of the earlier schemes, all based on sound business experience and having abundant capital for operation. It may be predicted with some assurance of certainty that they will remain indefinitely as stable enterprises, all in their respective fields harmoniously working toward a greater commonwealth.

For individual sketches refer to particular titles, with very brief sketches and references to the history of the older companies. The list which follows contains all that are so represented:

See Alabama Co., The; Alabama Fuel and Iron Co.; Alabama Marble Co.; Alabama & New Orleans Transportation Co.; Alger-Sullivan Lumber Co.; American Agricultural Chemical Co.; American East Iron Pipe Co.; Central Iron & Coal Co.; Continental Gin Co.; Cullman Coal & Coke Co.; Daniel Pratt Gin Co.; DeBardeleben Coal Co., Inc.; Gulf States Steel Co.; International Agricultural Corporation; Northern Alabama Coal, Iron & Railway Co.; Pratt Consolidated Coal Co.; Republic Iron & Steel Co.; Sheffield Coal & Iron Co.; Shelby Iron Co.; Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.; Southern Cotton Oil Co.; Southern Wheel Co.; Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.; United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.; Woodward Iron Co., Inc.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES, BUREAU OF.

A State bureau created by article 12 of the constitution, 1868, under the management of a commissioner elected by the people for a term of four years. The bureau was intended to be a convenient clearing house for data, statistics and all other information regarding every phase of the State's resources, developed and undeveloped, whether lands, timber, minerals, agriculture, industrial or commercial opportunities, labor conditions and wages.

In obedience to the constitution, the legislature, August 12, 1868, passed an act which prescribed the details of the bureau's operations, fixed the commissioner's salary at \$2,500 a year, and authorized the employment

of a clerk, whose salary should not exceed \$1,000. Among the special activities provided by law for the bureau, were the establishment of a system of monthly weather and crop reports from the various counties to be published for general circulation; the holding of public meetings in different localities for consultation with and the instruction of the people concerning the best methods of developing the resources of the State, diversifying its industries, encouraging immigration, and increasing its general prosperity; the organization of local societies to aid in bringing about these objects, and to encourage the holding of fairs, disseminate agricultural information and knowledge of improved farming; to establish and maintain a museum, open to the public a portion of each week day, containing geological, mineralogical, botanical, and entomological specimens from different parts of the State.

Very soon after entering upon his duties, the first commissioner, John C. Keffer, issued a brief pamphlet of 22 pages in which he very happily described the advantages of the State. This was widely circulated. The reports of the commissioners indicated a sympathetic appreciation of the great riches and possibilities of the State, and they appear to have made a very sincere effort to arouse interest in all forms of development. However, they complained of limited funds, of a lack of cooperation, and of various hindrances to progress.

Unfortunately the work had political associations and connections which continually brought embarrassment and finally destruction. The office was the creation of forces dominating the State at the adoption of the radical constitution of 1868, and it was never looked upon with favor. It was, therefore, abolished by the constitutional convention of 1875, by the failure to provide for its continuance. Just how far it developed a meteorological service, or a museum, or local agricultural or industrial societies, or many other of its activities is not known. No relics or other museum objects are known to survive.

Commissioners.—John C. Keffer, 1868-1871; James L. Tait, 1871-1872; Thomas Lambert, 1872-1875.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Reports*. 1869, 1870, 1873, 1874, 4 vols.; *Alabama* (1869, 8vo. pp. 22), containing "a few remarks upon her resources, and the advantages she possesses as inducements to immigration."

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1868, art. 12; *Code*, 1876, p. 117; *Acts*, 1868, pp. 55-58.

INDUSTRIAL AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.

See sketches of: The Alabama Company; Alabama Fuel and Iron Company; Alabama Marble Company; Alabama Power Company; Alger-Sullivan Lumber Company; American Agriculture Chemical Company; Birmingham, Ensley and Bessemer Railroad; Central Iron and Coal Company; DeBardelaben Coal Company, Inc.; International Agricultural Corporation; Mobile Light and Railroad Company; Montgomery Light and Water Power Company; Pratt Consolidated Coal Company; Selma Lighting Company; Selma Street and

Suburban Railway Company; The Southern Cotton Oil Company; United States Cast Iron Pipe Foundry Company; and Woodward Iron Company.

INDUSTRIES. The term used to designate the factory system of manufacturing as distinguished from individual or custom work. Little was done in Alabama before the War in the way of industrial development except in the case of cotton factories and an occasional iron furnace; and these enterprises cannot properly be classified as industries in the strict, modern sense of the term, for the labor of slaves was almost altogether used, and thus questions of the relation between capital and labor, one of the principal elements of industrialism, were avoided. One notable exception to this general rule among ante bellum manufacturing enterprises was the Daniel Pratt Gin Co. (q. v.), which manufactured large numbers of cotton gins, using free labor. During the War, foundries, ammunition factories, and plants for the manufacture of other military supplies were established in various parts of the State, but most of them were destroyed or dismantled either during the latter part of the War or during the Reconstruction period.

Beginning with the early seventies, numerous enterprises looking to the development of the State's mineral resources were inaugurated. The mining of coal and iron, as well as some other minerals of less commercial importance, and the manufacture of various mineral products grew within a few years to considerable proportions. The construction of railroads, several of them traversing the mineral district, was coincident with the development of the mining and manufacturing interests; and with the completion of the South & North Alabama Railroad, in the fall of 1872, the industrial era, or the era of incorporated manufacturing companies employing large numbers of wage earners, may be said to have been fairly begun in the State.

See Cotton Manufacturing; Industrials; Manufacturing and Manufactures; Public Utilities; and titles of different industrial corporations in their appropriate alphabetical places.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

INFERIOR COURTS. See City Courts.

INSANE HOSPITALS, THE STATE. A state "institution for the care and treatment of insane persons," originally founded by the legislature of Alabama in 1851, and reorganized under act of December 11, 1900. As originally projected, the care and treatment of both white and negro insane was undertaken at Tuscaloosa, the location of the principal building.

However, on March 1, 1895, Congress donated the Mt. Vernon Barracks military reservation, situated in the upper part of Mobile county, "together with all the buildings and improvements thereon," "to be held in use for public purposes." In accepting this dona-

tion, the legislature on December 11, 1900, set aside the reservation in question for the exclusive care of the negro insane. The original hospital by the same act was set aside as the "Bryce Hospital."

Both the "Bryce Hospital" and the Mt. Vernon Hospital are controlled by a board of seven trustees, under the name of the head of this title. The board has possession and control of all of the real or personal property belonging to either hospital and they may later be acquired in any manner, to maintain, sue and have perpetual succession, to have a corporate seal which may be changed, and power to sell and convey any real property of the hospitals. The management and control of the hospitals and "any of other allied institutions, such as places for the care and treatment of the inebriates, epileptics, harmless demented, feeble-minded, and the like, which may be at time to time confined to them by law." The trustees serving for terms of seven years each, the term of one trustee expiring on the 30th of September every year. The amendatory act of September 25, 1915, names the seven trustees, with the expiration of their several terms. The trustees elect their own successors. Three trustees reside near the Bryce and two reside convenient to the Mt. Vernon hospital. An annual meeting is to be held each year. The governor is ex officio a member of the board.

"For the immediate management and government of the hospitals," the trustees select a superintendent, fixed term of office and salary. The superintendent is a graduate practitioner of medicine and qualified in the specialty of caring for and treating the insane. An assistant superintendent, assistant physician, interne, supervisor, nurses, and attendants, are authorized. For the outside work in the shops, yards, gardens and fields, a manager and laborers are provided. A treasurer and a steward are also provided.

The hospitals are maintained and used solely for the care, treatment and custody of such patients as have been committed to them as insane by a proper court. No other classes of patients are admitted. Under the law a person is adjudged insane, "who had been found by a proper court, sufficiently deficient or defective mentally, to require that, for his own or others' welfare, he (or she) be removed to the insane hospital for the restraint, care and treatment. Whether the persons' abnormality is sufficiently grave to necessitate such a procedure is always a question to be decided by the court."

Superintendents.—Dr. Peter Bryce, 1860-1901; Dr. James T. Searcy, 1901-1919; Dr. W. D. Partlow, 1919.

INSPECTION OF MERCHANDISE. The State constitution forbids the inspection of merchandise, manufacture, or commodity by State officers, in the following terms: "No state office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture, or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law." However,

regulation of the manufacture and sale of various articles of merchandise are provided for by statute, as follows: commercial fertilizers by the department of agriculture and industries (q. v.), under code of 1907, sections 14-52 and subsequent amendments; illuminating oils, by the State chemist (q. v.), under code of 1907, sections 1572-1580; and foods, drugs and feeds, by a bureau of the department of agriculture and industries, under an act of March 9, 1911.

Inspection of Fertilizers.—The first of these inspection laws was enacted March 8, 1871, and was entitled, "An Act to protect the planters of this State from imposition in the sale of fertilizers." It created the office of inspector of fertilizers for the State, appointed by the governor for terms of two years, and having authority to appoint subinspectors for such counties as the governor thought proper. The inspector and the subinspectors were required to be agricultural chemists. Salaries were not authorized, but a fee of 75 cents for each ton of fertilizer inspected, payable by the person procuring the inspection, was provided by law. A penalty, not to exceed \$1,000, was prescribed for failure to procure State inspection of fertilizer before selling or offering it for sale. The administration of this law was believed to have worked a hardship on the people of the State. Too many inspectors were appointed, and the competency and fidelity of some of them came under grave suspicion. Therefore, the law soon became obnoxious to the people, and was repealed on December 14, 1874.

In 1875 a new constitution was adopted. When the convention met to frame it, the abuses of the fertilizer inspection law were still fresh in the memories of the delegates. A section, in the precise language of the section of the present constitution, quoted in the opening paragraph of this sketch, was inserted for the purpose of preventing forever the passage of another such troublesome and unsatisfactory law.

In 1882 the object of the former inspection law, namely, the protection of planters from imposition in the sale of fertilizers, was accomplished by the creation of the department of agriculture with jurisdiction of the sale of fertilizers in the State, power to assess a license tax, and authority to obtain samples for analysis by the State chemist (q. v.). In 1884 the constitutionality of this act was attacked without success. The supreme court held that the regulation of the quality of fertilizers came within the police powers of the State and was not violative of the constitution.

Inspection of Illuminating Oils.—On February 16, 1897, a law was enacted, "to provide for the inspection and sale of illuminating oils in the State of Alabama." This act provided for an inspector in every congressional district, appointed by the State auditor for terms of four years, and each authorized to appoint as many assistants as he thought necessary. The constitutionality of this law was promptly attacked, and the supreme court declared it to be in conflict

with section 77 of the constitution of 1901, quoted above.

On March 4, 1903, regulation of the quality of illuminating oils sold in this State, under the general police powers of the State government, was effected by means of an enactment requiring a tag to be attached to each tank, barrel, can, package, or parcel of such oil, and used for every gallon sold in bulk from tank wagons or storage. These tags are supplied by the State, through the Alabama Polytechnic Institute (q. v.) at Auburn, for a charge of one-half cent per gallon of oil, and one-fourth of the proceeds of the tax thus levied is appropriated to the use of the institute. The professor of chemistry at Auburn is the official chemist to make tests of samples of oils, which the board of trustees is empowered to obtain, and the copy of the official test so made, under the seal of the board of trustees, is admissible as evidence of the facts therein stated in any of the courts of this State on the trial of any issue involving the merits of the oil.

The machinery for the execution of this law evades the constitutional inhibition against State inspection officers by virtue of the fact that the State merely takes samples of oils offered for sale and uses the result of an official chemical analysis as a basis for legal proceedings against manufacturers or vendors of oils which fail to meet the prescribed tests.

Inspection of Feedstuffs.—In 1911 the sale of commercial feedstuffs was brought under the regulation of the State in much the same manner as in the case of illuminating oils. An act was approved on March 9 which required "every lot or parcel of feeding stuff sold, offered or exposed for sale or distributed within this State" to bear a label showing the net weight of contents; the name, brand or trade mark; the name and principal address of the manufacturer; the minimum percentage of crude protein, crude fat; the maximum percentage of crude fibre; and the specific name of each ingredient used in its manufacture. Every manufacturer of such commodities is required to file with the commissioner of agriculture and industries, before putting them on the market, a certified statement showing the character of each brand, as set out above; and to pay a tag or stamp tax of 20 cents for each ton of feed sold.

The commissioner of agriculture and industries may refuse to register a brand, name, or trade-mark which would be misleading or deceptive, and he is charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of the act, with the assistance of a special food, drug and feed clerk, and two agents of the bureau who collect samples to be submitted to the State chemist for analysis. The reports of the State chemist upon these analyses furnish the grounds for action against violators of the law, and they are in such suits *prima facie* evidence of the facts set out therein. Penalties for conviction of violating the provisions of the law are prescribed, but such conviction cannot be obtained except upon the evidence

of certified chemical analyses, as outlined above.

See Agriculture and Industries, Department of; Fertilizers; Polytechnic Institute, Alabama.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1901, sec. 77; *Acts*, 1870-71, pp. 68-70; *Ibid*, 1896-97, pp. 1133-1141; *General Acts*, 1911, pp. 104-111; *Ibid*, 1915, pp. 767-769; *Codes*, 1886, 1896; *Ibid*, 1907, secs. 14-52, 1572-1580; "Report of inspection of illuminating oils in 1913," in Ala. Pol. Inst., *Bulletin*, vol. 9, Sept. 1914; *Steiner & Sons v. Ray et al*, 84 Ala., p. 93; *State v. McGough*, 118 Ala., pp. 159-172.

INSPECTOR GENERAL. From 1820 to 1881 the office of inspector general was a part of that of the adjutant general, the official title being, "Adjutant and Inspector-General." When the offices were separated, the inspector general was required by law to visit encampments of State troops, in order to ascertain whether or not they had been properly instructed and trained. His rank, and his pay when actually engaged in the discharge of his duties, were those of a colonel of cavalry. In 1915 the duties of the inspector general were again consolidated with those of the adjutant general and his assistants.

See Adjutant General.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, pp. 591-623; Aikin, *Digest*, 2d ed., 1836, p. 315; Aikin, *Digest Supplement*, 1841, pp. 123-174; *Code*, 1907, secs. 930, 935; *General Acts*, 1915, pp. 745-766.

INSPECTORS OF JAILS, ALMSHOUSES AND COTTON MILLS. See Prison Inspector.

INSTITUTIONS, STATE. Permanent agencies, authorized, provided, or organized by constitution or statute, to care for or meet certain duties of the commonwealth in the field of education, benevolence, reform, and miscellaneous. These agencies constitute one of the eight groups of activities through which the State as a political organization operates in meeting its duties to society. The line of demarkation between state institutions and some of the agencies organized as and operating upon the classification of executive departments is very narrow. Many of the executive departments are referred to as institutions, but this designation is used largely in a descriptive sense. State institutions are distinguished from special commissions in that they are permanent and not temporary.

The educational institutions of the State are the University of Alabama, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, the six state normal schools at Florence, Troy, Jacksonville, Livingston, Daphne, and Moundville, nine agricultural schools, the Northeast Alabama Agricultural and Industrial Institute, the Alabama Schools for the Deaf and Blind, Industrial School for White Boys, Mercy Industrial Home for White Girls, Alabama Home of Refuge, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Agricultural and Mechanical School

of Alabama for Negroes, and the State Normal School for Colored Students. The foregoing form a part generally of the State educational system, and as such are under the general supervision of the State education department, although specifically governed by their own boards or special governing bodies. The educational system referred to includes the state educational institutions and the common or elementary schools and high schools, the latter not regarded as an institution in the sense understood by this title.

The benevolent institutions of the State are the Confederate Soldiers Home, at Mountain Creek; the insane hospitals, including the Bryce Hospital for white patients at Tuscaloosa, and the Mt. Vernon Hospital for negro insane at Mt. Vernon, Mobile County; the Alabama Sanatorium for Consumption and Tuberculosis, the Alabama Epileptic Colony, and the Alabama Tuberculosis Commission.

The reformatory institutions are the Alabama Industrial School for White Boys, at East Lake, and the State Training School for Girls, at Birmingham.

In the miscellaneous group are to be included the Canebrake Experiment Station, at Uniontown, and the Alabama State Bar Association. The work of the experiment station is articulated with the office of commissioner of agriculture and industries, and also with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. The commissioner of agriculture and the director of the experiment station of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute are members of its board of control. The State Bar Association, while a voluntary professional and educational institution, is nevertheless related to the State officially, in that it is given authority to institute and prosecute or cause to be instituted and prosecuted in the name of the State, proceedings for the removal or disbarment of attorneys.—Code of Ala., secs. 54-58; Acts of Ala., 1911, p. 242; and General Acts, 1915, p. 201. For Bar Association, see Code, 1907, sec. 2995.

The penitentiary is sometimes referred to as a penal institution. While this is true in its larger sense, for purposes of administration, it is not so regarded. The penitentiary, together with all of the business connected with the administration and management by the State of criminals after conviction, is under the management and control of a board of convict inspectors, which constitutes a branch of the executive department of the State.

Authority is given the trustees of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute to "establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station at which careful experiments in scientific agriculture may be made." This has been established and is conducted in conjunction with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Agricultural experiment stations and schools are established by the Code of 1907, p. 59.

Experiment station work conducted by these schools is regarded generally as a part of their educational activities. It has been

the custom to print a bulletin each year, descriptive of the work conducted by them as an experiment station.

State institutions are either organized under constitutional requirement or by statute.

Those named in the constitution of 1901 are the University of Alabama, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, and the Alabama School for the Deaf and Blind.

Sec. 267 provides that the legislature shall not have power to change the location of the State University or of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, or of the Alabama School for the Deaf and Blind, or of the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute "as now established by law, except upon a vote of two-thirds of the legislature taken by yeas and nays and entered upon the journals." Sec. 264 of the constitution provides that the University of Alabama shall be under the management and control of a board of trustees, to consist of two members from the congressional district in which the University is located, and one from each of the other congressional districts, and the superintendent of education and the governor are ex-officio members of the board and the governor is ex-officio president. The members of the board elect their own successors. Sec. 265 of the constitution of 1901 requires that after the ratification of the constitution, there shall be paid out of the treasury of the State the sum of not less than \$36,000 annually "as interest on the funds of the University of Alabama, heretofore kept covered into the treasury, for the maintenance and support of said institution," but the proviso is made that the legislature shall have power at any time it may deem proper for the best interest of the University to abolish the military system at the institution then in existence, or reduce the said system to a department of instruction, and that such action on the part of the legislature shall not cause any diminution of the amount of annual interest payable out of the treasury for the support and maintenance of said university. The military was abolished in 1903. See Acts, 1903, p. 115.

By sec. 266, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute is placed under the management and control of a board of trustees, to consist of two members from the congressional district in which the institution is located, and one from each of the other congressional districts of the State, the state superintendent and the governor, the latter ex-officio president of the board.

All of the institutions above referred to are under governing boards, known either as boards of trustees or boards of control, or boards of managers or directors.

With the exception of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, the Canebrake Experiment Station, the State Bar Association, the Epileptic Colony, and the three negro normal schools, the governor is ex-officio president or chairman of the several boards.

The state superintendent of education is ex officio a member of all educational insti-

tutions, with the exception of the three normal schools for negroes.

The State has no ex-officio relation to the State Bar Association.

The attorney general is ex-officio a member of the boards of the Alabama Industrial School for White Boys, the Mercy Home Industrial School for White Girls, and of the State Training School for Girls.

The commissioner of agriculture and industries is ex-officio a member of the board of control of the district agricultural schools and experiment stations, the Alabama Industrial School for White Boys, and the Canebrake Agricultural Experiment Station.

The state health officer is ex-officio a member of the board of control of the Alabama Sanatorium for Consumption and Tuberculosis, and of the board of commissioners of the Alabama Epileptic Colony.

All of these institutions receive state support with the exception of the Alabama State Bar Association.

All are wholly dependent upon state support with the exception of the Mercy Home Industrial School for White Girls, and the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. The former is under the patronage of the Mercy Home, a private philanthropic institution of Birmingham. The latter has large endowments, as well as annual gifts in large sums.

The Alabama Sanatorium for Consumption and Tuberculosis has not yet been erected. A site has been secured near Cullman, but nothing further has been done. The board of commissioners of the Epileptic Colony has organized, but nothing has been done by way of carrying forward its activities or for opening an institution for inmates.

The oldest of the state institutions is the State University, which had its genesis in the enabling act, which provided a township of land as the basis for an endowment. The next oldest is the Bryce Hospital at Tuscaloosa. The Mt. Vernon Hospital, which is used for the negro insane, is located on the grounds and in the buildings formerly the Mt. Vernon military reservation and barracks, donated or re-ceded to the State in 1895 by the federal government.

The Alabama Polytechnic Institute is the agency in the State through which the Federal government extends aid in agricultural and industrial arts. It is the recipient of all monies which come to Alabama under the Hatch, Morrill, and Smith-Lever acts.

Administration.—In the administration of State institutions, they are almost uniformly directed by individual or separate boards. One section obtains in the matter of the government of the State normal schools and the agricultural schools and experiment stations. The former are under a board of eight members consisting of the governor, the superintendent of education and six members appointed by the governor "for the government, regulation and control of the several white normal schools of the State."—(Acts of Ala. 1911, p. 494.) The latter are under the control of the boards of control, one for each

school, to be composed of the governor, the State superintendent of education, the commissioner of agriculture and industries and two members to be appointed for the congressional district in which the particular school is located.

In 1868, by article II of the constitution adopted in that year, "The normal schools, and other educational institutions of this State shall be under the management of a board of education, consisting of a member of public constructions and two members for each congressional district." The governor was to be ex-officio a member of the board, but without vote. The superintendent of education was to be the president of the board and have a casting vote in case of a tie only. This board was also to serve as a board of regents of the State University. This was the first important effort at centerizing the administration of the educational institutions of the State, but it was not a success, and broad as it was of reconstruction it was stricken down by the adoption of the constitution of 1875.

The modern method of administration as evidenced in many states by the creation of state boards of charity and correction, state board of regents, etc., have been revived by the creation of the board for administration for agricultural schools and normal schools as above.

There are no State institutions for feeble-minded, or inebriates.

See McLaughlin and Hart, vol. 2, p. 185.

In practically all cases the governor names the members of the boards. None are elected directly by the people. From time to time, through experience or other consideration, the first members of the board have been elected by the legislature. Some are self-perpetuating as with the University, the reformatory at East Lake.

INSURANCE. Insurance and the business of insurance and all State laws relating thereto are administered by the insurance department (q. v.), which has jurisdiction over all corporations, companies, firms, and individuals doing any form of insurance, whether fire, life, benefit, accident, indemnity, fidelity, guaranty, employers' liability, casualty, plate glass, burglary, automobile, tornado or cyclone. Every life insurance company chartered under the laws of Alabama must have at least \$100,000 paid up capital; every such fire insurance company, except mutual companies chartered before the adoption of the present code, \$100,000; all other domestic insurance companies, not less than \$50,000. The law specifically forbids the declaration or payment of any dividend except from surplus profits. Mutual life insurance companies, that is, companies issuing life insurance upon the cooperative or assessment plan, may not do business in the State until at least 100 persons shall have subscribed in writing for insurance to the aggregate amount of at least \$250,000; nor may any such company be permitted to do business unless and until it complies with the law requiring the deposit of

certain securities with the insurance department. Any insurance company which so desires may adopt the mutual plan.

Early Charters of Combination Insurance Companies.—The first company intended to transact insurance business as a part of its activities incorporated under Alabama laws, was the "Mobile Marine Railway and Insurance Company," January 13, 1827. From the organization of this company until about 1875, all domestic insurance companies were incorporated under special charters issued by the legislature, the same as other corporations. Their rights, powers, and the restrictions upon their activities usually were stipulated in more or less detail in the acts of incorporation. The charter of the first company in the State prescribed among other things the number and the mode of electing directors; defined their duties and powers; authorized the adoption of by-laws; specified the class of insurance risks that should be taken; and fixed other minor regulations for the government of the company. Several of the early companies were empowered to transact other kinds of business as well as insurance. The one above mentioned was of this class. It was incorporated "for the purpose of erecting a marine iron railway, for the hauling up and repairing of vessels, steam boats and other water craft, and for transacting the business of marine, inland and general insurance." Some of the others were authorized to do mining, navigate steamboats, act as trust companies, etc.

Beginnings of Regulation.—Aside from the regulations included in the charters there were no laws applying specifically to insurance or insurance companies until 1860, when an act taxing foreign insurance companies, evidently for the purpose of preventing competition with domestic companies, was passed. Under the code of 1852, the capital stock of insurance companies was taxed the same as that of other domestic corporations. In the penal code adopted January 9, 1841, and forming a part of the code of 1852, penalties were provided for attempting to defraud insurance companies by burning or otherwise destroying ships or vessels, or goods and property on the same, or any building, goods, wares, merchandise, or other property. These laws were intended not only to penalize crime, but also to protect insurance companies. The act of February 24, 1860, which first placed the regulation of insurance companies under the jurisdiction of an executive officer of the State, imposed a tax of 2 per cent on the gross amount of premiums collected in the State by a foreign insurance company, and in addition required of foreign companies transacting business in the county of Mobile, the payment of \$200 a year for the benefit of the Fire Department Association of Mobile, and \$200 a year to the trustees of the Mobile Medical College. It was likewise required that \$200 a year should be paid by each company for establishing an agency in any other town where there was a fire company, for the benefit of such fire company. No such priv-

ilege taxes were required of domestic companies; and it appears, therefore, that foreign companies were subjected to these rather high charges mainly as a means of minimizing competition with Alabama companies. However, this scale of taxation did not long remain in effect, that part of the law being repealed by act of November 28, 1862. In 1867 an act was passed to permit married women to insure the lives of their husbands under specified conditions. In November, 1868, it was provided that persons thereafter applying for charters under the corporation laws of the State should file their application with the secretary of state, by whom the charter would be issued instead of by special act of the legislature as theretofore. After the passage of this act there were no more insurance companies chartered by the legislature.

Alabama Insurance Companies during the War.—During the first two years of the War there were several new insurance companies incorporated in the State, and quite a number of acts were passed to increase the powers and privileges of domestic companies so as to enable them to meet the unusual conditions. Acts of November 20 and December 11, 1862, made provision respectively for the absence of officers of insurance companies in the Confederate Army, and for the investment of such companies' funds in Confederate securities. Besides these, there were several acts authorizing increases in the capital stock of different companies, probably to enable them to assume the large amount of business cancelled by northern companies on account of the War.

Post Bellum Conditions.—While there were no insurance companies chartered by the legislature after 1868, yet there were several laws passed during the next 10 years which made provision for the adjustment of insurance companies' affairs, the reduction of their capital stock, and in some cases for their liquidation. An act of April 23, 1873, authorized the consolidation of insurance companies with companies organized for the transaction of other kinds of business, under stipulated conditions. Provision was made by act of February 10, 1875, for winding up the affairs and the dissolution of private domestic corporations, including insurance companies. During the latter part of the seventies, the mutual plan of insurance came into prominence, and an act of February 13, 1879, enabled Alabama companies to adopt or abandon that plan. On February 18, 1897, the supervision of all the insurance companies, both domestic and foreign, was vested in the office of the secretary of state.

Earliest Companies.—The first Alabama company organized for the purpose of issuing insurance as a part of its business was the Mobile Marine Railway & Insurance Co., organized January 13, 1827. Because of the delay in launching the company, it was necessary to reissue the charter January 28, 1829. The company's authorized capital stock was \$500,000, of which \$100,000 must be paid in before it could commence business. The next

company incorporated was the Merchants' Insurance Co., organized December 28, 1832, whose authorized capital stock was \$200,000. The charter of this company ran until December 31, 1850. The Tuscumbia Rail Road Insurance Co. was incorporated January 17, 1834, and the Alabama Life Insurance & Trust Co., of Mobile, January 9, 1836. The latter company was one of the more prominent ones, and its charter is typical of most of those issued previous to 1860.

It was incorporated for 20 years, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. Its affairs were managed by a board of trustees, which was empowered "to make insurance on lives and also against losses by fire and to take marine risks; to grant and purchase annuities; to make any other contracts involving the interests or use of money, and the duration of life; to receive moneys in trust, and to accumulate the same at such rate of interest as may be obtained or agreed on, or to allow such interest thereon as may be agreed on; to accept and execute all such trusts of every description as may be committed to them . . . ; to receive and hold lands under . . . general or special trusts or covenants, so far as the same may be taken in payment of their debts, or as security for loans of their capital or otherwise. . . ." The company was authorized to act as guardian or trustee of estates of infants, lunatics or other persons, upon appointment by a competent court; and it was required to pay not less than 4 per cent interest on sums over \$100 received in trust or on deposit. There were 27 sections in the act of incorporation, in which most of the details of the insurance and trust business as at present carried on were provided for and regulated. The right to charter other insurance companies was expressly reserved to the legislature. The attitude of the lawmakers and the conception of the rights and proper functions of private corporations upon which these early charters were predicated are well illustrated by section 26 of this company's charter, which provided that, "this act shall not be construed to confer on the said company any rights or power to make any contract, or to accept or exercise any trust whatever, which it would not be lawful for any individual when not restrained by statute under the general rules of law, which are, or shall be in force, to make, accept or execute."

Statistics of Incorporation of Companies.—Up to 1868, between 75 and 80 insurance companies, including those which transacted other kinds of business along with insurance, were incorporated by the legislature. The spread of interest in the subject of insurance and the growth of the business in the State are exhibited by analysis of the statistics of domestic companies chartered in various years. There was one company chartered in 1827, one in 1832, one in 1834, three in 1836, two in 1837, three in 1840, one each in 1843 and 1845, four in 1848, one in 1849, two in 1850, one in 1851, four in 1852, four in 1854, nine in 1856, four in 1858, fourteen in 1860, six in 1861, two in 1863, five in 1866, and seven

panies organized in Mobile; 9 in Selma; 7 in Montgomery; 4 in Eufaula; 3 in Wetumpka; 2 in Florence; 2 in Tuscaloosa; 2 in Tuskegee; 1 each in Cahaba, Demopolis, Eutaw, Greenville, Huntsville, Jacksonville, Lafayette, Livingston, Opelika, Talladega, Troy, Tuscumbia, in 1867. There were 17, possibly more, companies in Uniontown, and Woodville, and several others organized in different counties but not listed here. Many of these companies probably never actually did any business, nor even perfected their organizations; but just how many can not be ascertained because there was no public supervision of them, and consequently no available record of their history. Several of them were organized by men of wealth and prominence, and had, not only sufficient capital with which to do business, but also the confidence of the people, and enjoyed the prestige conferred by the integrity and wisdom of their directorates. There were several increases in capitalization, and an occasional consolidation among these local enterprises; and probably a reasonable proportion of their number did not long survive, but here again records are lacking. The scope of the undertakings of some of the companies is shown by an examination of the charter of the Marion Insurance & Trust Co., incorporated in 1860. This company was "invested with power and authority to make general insurance upon houses, stables, machinery, cotton, corn and other produce; upon lives and health, both of white persons and of slaves, upon stock of every description, upon vessels, boats, freights, money, goods, wares and merchandise, and any other species of property, against loss in any manner by fire, dangers of the sea, rivers or otherwise, at such rate of premium as such company may agree to, and to transact all such matters as appertain to an insurance company, and also . . . to loan its money or funds, from whatever source received, at interest, to invest the same in real or personal securities, by discounting, and deal with the same in the purchase and sale of domestic and foreign exchange . . . to receive in trust, or on deposit, all funds or moneys that may be offered to them, on interest or otherwise." The company was forbidden to issue any certificates of deposits, notes, or other paper intended to circulate as money, and to deal in or use the funds of foreign banks.

Statistics, 1915.—At the close of 1915 there were 15 insurance companies of various kinds organized under Alabama laws which were actively engaged in business. Of these, two do fire and marine insurance; four life insurance; one accident or casualty insurance; and eight are assessment and mutual aid associations. One of the fire and marine companies began business in 1866, and the other in 1870. Their combined capital is \$300,000; the total amount of insurance in force December 31, 1915, \$3,649,414. They have paid losses aggregating \$775,014.59, and have received in premiums on insurance written since beginning business a total of \$2,572,087.03.

The four life insurance companies were

Col. Albert J. Pickett William R. Smith William Garrett Alexander B. Meek

Peter J. Hamilton Matthew P. Blue Dr. Dudley D. Saunders

Joel C. Du Bose Prof. Henry S. Halbert Rev. T. H. Ball

William G. Brown Dr. Thomas M. Owen George M. Cruikshank Willis Brewer

HISTORIANS

organized in 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1913; their combined paid-in capital stock is \$511,517.50; the combined amount of insurance in force December 31, 1915, \$28,533,900.50; total in force in Alabama, \$10,895,084.50.

The casualty company was organized in 1909 and commenced business in 1910. Its paid-in capital is \$300,000.

The assessment or mutual aid associations have all been incorporated since 1897.

See Auditor, the State; Fires; Insurance, Department of; Insurance, Fraternal; Secretary of State.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1852, secs. 391, 3134-3137; 1867, secs. 1180-1191; 1907, secs. 4543-4610; *General Acts*, 1909, pp. 321-326; 1911, pp. 685-689; 1915, pp. 505, 834-838; State Auditor, *Report*, Insurance Dept., 1870, pp. iv and ix, 1871, p. ix, 1872, p. ix; State Insurance Commissioner, *Reports*, 1897-1915; State Fire Marshal, *Annual reports*, 1910-1913; *Mobile Marine Dock & Mutual Ins. Co. v. McMillan*, 31 Ala., p. 711; *Piedmont & Arlington Life Ins. Co. v. Young*, 58 Ala., p. 476; *Alabama Gold Life Ins. Co. v. Mayes*, 61 Ala., p. 163; *Home Ins. Co. v. Adler*, 71 Ala., p. 516; *Alabama Gold Life Ins. Co. v. Johnston*, 80 Ala., p. 467; *Central City Ins. Co. v. Oates*, 86 Ala., p. 558; *Noble v. Mitchell*, 100 Ala., p. 519; *Moore v. McClure*, 124 Ala., p. 120; *Continental Ins. Co. v. Parkes*, 142 Ala., p. 659; *Rayford v. Faulk*, 154 Ala., p. 291; *State Life Ins. Co. v. Westcott et al*, 166 Ala., p. 192; *Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Allen*, *Ibid.*, p. 159; *Sheffield Oil Mill et al v. Pool et al*, 169 Ala., p. 422.

INSURANCE, DEPARTMENT OF. A State executive department, created September 25, 1915. The act relieved the office of the secretary of state of all powers of regulation, and committed to the newly established department "the administration of all laws, now in force or, which may hereafter be enacted relating to insurance companies doing business in the State."

The "chief officer of the department" is a commissioner of insurance, who is appointed by the governor for a term of four years. He is required to enter into bond for \$25,000; and receives an annual salary of \$3,000. The commissioner may appoint a deputy, at a salary of \$2,000; and a clerical assistant, at a salary of \$1,000 a year. The department has offices in the capitol, and succeeded to all functions and property of the insurance department in the office of the secretary of state. The commissioner is empowered to examine periodically the affairs and financial condition of every insurance company doing business in the State, with particular reference to its ability to fulfill its obligations, and, when making such an examination, may call upon the governor for the services of an examiner of public accounts. The commissioner may designate a qualified actuary to assist the State examiner. It is the duty of the commissioner, after having satisfied himself of their qualifications under the laws, to issue licenses to all insurance companies, both domestic and foreign, before they can solicit business or issue policies.

Supervision.—State supervision of insurance companies in Alabama begins with an act of February 24, 1860, requiring every insurance company, not chartered under Alabama laws, to procure a certificate of authority from the comptroller of public accounts (now State auditor) before the transaction of business. Before issuing such certificates, the comptroller was required to procure from each company a statement under oath of its president or secretary, setting forth in prescribed detail its history and financial condition, and to procure such reports in the month of July annually thereafter, upon which, if satisfactory, renewal of the authority of each company to do business should be issued.

Notwithstanding the fact that the law conferred wide powers of discretion upon the comptroller in connection with the issuance of certificates to foreign insurance companies, little in the way of supervision of their condition and activities seems to have been undertaken by that officer for a number of years after its passage. This is partly to be explained by conditions during the War and Reconstruction periods. It does not appear that any discussion or even tabulation of the insurance business of the department was incorporated in the annual reports until 1869, and for that year is given merely a list of the names and locations of the companies which had complied with the law.

Genesis of State Regulation.—Prior to 1860 no State regulation of insurance companies, either domestic or foreign, had been provided for by law, and domestic companies were not brought under the supervision of State officers, except in so far as they were governed by the stipulations of their respective charters, until 1897. No report was made by the comptroller or auditor of foreign companies that had complied with the terms of the law of 1860 until 1869, and then merely the names and locations of such companies were reported. In 1870 State Auditor R. M. Reynolds made a separate report for the insurance department of his office, in which he recommended the extension of the State's regulation so as to include companies organized under its own laws as well as foreign companies.

"Those insurance companies are deemed most safe and transact most business," he said, "which are by law required to respond to the most rigid exactions, and hold the largest reserve fund for the security of the assured . . . the people of this commonwealth are all interested in having sound institutions only presented to them for patronage, and I am fully convinced that the legislative and executive departments should furnish such and only such safe depositories of trust for the assured, so that the fact that any insurance company has an agent duly authorized and empowered to issue a policy in this State, should give full confidence to the assured that his policy will not prove a broken reed in the day of loss or sad bereavement. This office is charged only with the supervision of 'insurance companies not in-

incorporated by this State.' No supervision is granted or required over the institutions which Alabama should carefully cherish and present as of first importance to our own citizens. There is no good reason why 'Alabama companies' should not do the larger portion of the insurance business of the State; yet they are scarcely known, and when known, they only have character or influence from the known integrity of the managers. The assured have no official guarantee of the soundness or solvency of any Home company in which he is insured."

With these comments on the existing conditions he submitted specific suggestions for legislation calculated to bring about an improvement; but no action was taken by the legislature. He renewed his recommendations in his annual report for 1871, stating that "it is well known that this office is not charged with any supervision of companies incorporated by the laws of this State. Various companies have been organized under the general law regulating corporations, and many of them are doing a profitable business in insurance. The people are not officially advised of the solvency of these companies from any sworn statements filed as to assets and liabilities, and their ability to re-insure outstanding risks. They have character and standing only from the known integrity of their corporators and managers.

"It will be seen by the list of companies hereinafter given, that the Central Insurance Company, of Selma, and the Home Protection Fire, of Huntsville, have invited examination, by a voluntary compliance with the laws governing 'insurance companies not incorporated by this State,' and have filed annual statement of condition, &c. Believing that many of our home companies would gladly comply with an exacting law, and being fully convinced that it would largely increase their business, I would recommend that the laws be so amended as to require supervision of all home companies in the State, by filing satisfactory evidence of solvency before transacting any business of insurance through their agents.

"It is estimated that less than one-fifth of the perishable property in this State is covered by insurance. Life insurance extends to less than one-tenth of the adult population of the State whose lives are insurable. This leaves a large field for insurance, which should be occupied chiefly by home companies. It is evident that most of the business is now done by companies organized in other States, and, indeed, without change in the laws regulating home companies, which would place them upon a known solvent basis, it becomes indispensable to the welfare of the people that foreign companies should continue to do the greater part of the business of insurance in this State."

And again in 1872, he urged: "I would urgently recommend the enactment of an insurance law which would secure full and rigid supervision of all corporations of insurance doing business within the State of Alabama. All patrons of insurance wish to be

well advised in relation to the solvency of companies in which they insure, and if they cannot be officially guaranteed as to solvency, they can profit by a thorough official examination into the condition of such companies as they wish to patronize. The present laws are entirely inadequate to secure proper examination and supervision. It is with pleasure that we record the fact that the policyholders of the State have not lost money to any considerable amount by the bankruptcy of foreign insurance companies, yet we are as frank to admit that this prevention of loss did not arise from a rigid supervision, of insurance under existing laws. The importance of a general insurance act for this State cannot be over estimated, provided that its provisions will secure solvency in all companies who may secure certificates of authority from the head of the department, and place the business of insurance upon a permanent basis in the State. The State should, through her officers, protect patrons of insurance from loss, and the corporations should secure consideration at the hands of the legislature."

Insurance Commissioner Ex Officio (1897.)

—A new insurance law was enacted in 1875, but it applied only to foreign companies as before. In 1897 the whole system of insurance regulation was reorganized, and its administration placed in the hands of the secretary of state, who was made insurance commissioner ex officio, and was allowed a deputy commissioner to assist him. The jurisdiction of the new ex officio department extended both to domestic and foreign companies, and thus, for the first time, companies organized under Alabama laws were brought under the supervisory functions of the executive department of the State. Provision was made in 1909 for the investigation by a State executive officer of the origin and circumstances of fires affecting insured property, whether in urban or rural communities; and in aid of such official investigation, mayors of towns and villages, chiefs of city fire departments, county sheriffs, and other public officers are required to report to the insurance commissioner within one week the occurrence of every such fire.

Fire Marshal.—In the proclamation convening the legislature in extra session, 1909, Gov. B. B. Comer included in the list of subjects to be considered the question of investigation of fires by the insurance department, acting directly through its officials, instead of through the county officials as formerly. While the law of 1897 governed the activities of the department, all inquiries into the origin of or the circumstances attending fires had to be conducted by a jury composed of three property holders, appointed by the sheriff upon request of the insurance commissioner, or by a regular grand jury. But under the provisions of an act approved August 31, 1909, the appointment of a special deputy insurance commissioner was authorized, whose salary was fixed at \$2,000 a year, payable from the proceeds of a tax of one-fifth

of one per cent on the gross premiums received by insurance companies on business transacted in Alabama. The deputy was removable at the pleasure of the commissioner and was required to furnish a surety bond of \$5,000. He was given ample powers to investigate the origin, causes, and circumstances of all fires which affected insured property, whether in cities or rural communities, and to assist him in the discharge of his duties, mayors of towns and villages, chiefs of city fire departments, county sheriffs, and other public officers were required to report to the insurance commissioner, within one week, the occurrence of every such fire. This official was known as fire marshal. In 1911 this law was so amended as to authorize the employment of such special assistants or legal advisers as might be needed in conducting investigations of fires.

Fire Prevention.—As a part of the work of reducing the loss from fires in the State, and supplementing the efforts of the State fire marshal in the same direction, the legislature adopted a joint resolution, September 25, 1915, requesting the governor to issue his proclamation designating October 9, 1915, as Fire Prevention Day in Alabama, to be observed by "fire drills in public schools, the inspection of fire apparatus everywhere, and the removal of all dangerous rubbish from public and private buildings and premises." The date selected was the anniversary of the great Chicago fire, and had been designated as National Fire Prevention Day by the Safety First Federation of America. The proclamation was issued, and the day generally observed in the State with appropriate exercises.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Reports*, 1898-1914, 17 vols.; *Preliminary Reports*, 1906-1915, 7 vols.; *Alabama insurance bulletin*, 1908-1914, vols. 1-7; *Fire marshal publications*, 6 vols.; *Insurance codes and laws*, 1893-1915, 12 vols.; *Insurance agents' directory*, 1901-1916, 13 vols.; *Reports of examinations*, 1905-1912, 7 vols.

See Auditor, the State; Fires; Insurance; Insurance, Fraternal; Secretary of State.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1867, secs. 1180-1191; 1907, secs. 4543 *et seq.*; *Acts*, 1859-60, pp. 113-117; 1874-75, pp. 142-147; 1896-97, pp. 1377 *et seq.*; *General Acts*, 1909, pp. 321-326; 1911, pp. 685-689; 1915, pp. 132, 834-838, 882-883, 915.

INSURANCE, FRATERNAL. Death benefits, funeral benefits, or benefits on account of temporary or permanent physical disability, either as the result of disease, accident, or old age, paid or contracted to be paid by "any corporation, society, order or voluntary association, without capital stock, organized and carried on solely for the mutual benefit of its members and their beneficiaries, and not for profit, and having a lodge system with ritualistic form of work and representative form of government. . . ." In their insurance activities in the State, fraternal societies are governed by the act of April 24, 1911, "for the regulation and control of fraternal benefit societies"; and, except as therein provided, are "exempt from all provisions of the insurance laws of this State, not only in gov-

ernmental relations with the State, but for every other purpose, and no law hereafter enacted shall apply to them, unless they be expressly designated therein." However, by its own terms, the act is administered by the State commissioner of insurance, (see Insurance, Department of) the same as other insurance laws; and the license, or permit to do an insurance business in the State, of every fraternal benefit society is issued or annually renewed by him, for which a fee of \$50 is charged.

Section 30 of the act provides that "every fraternal benefit society organized or licensed under this act is hereby declared to be a charitable and benevolent institution, and all of its funds shall be exempt from all and every State, county, district, municipal and school tax, other than taxes on real estate and office equipment." The act regulates many details of the transaction of assessment or "benefit" insurance, as the character of the benefits which may be paid and the sources from which the necessary funds may be obtained, with the mode of their collection; the degrees of kinship of beneficiaries to the insured; the qualifications for beneficial membership; the nature and scope of the benefit certificates issued; the creation and maintenance of emergency, surplus, or sinking funds; the methods of disbursing such funds; the investment of funds, with the character of securities in which investments may be made; the mode of organization and the forms of constitutions and by-laws; methods of internal government; the relations between supreme, or grand lodges and their subordinate bodies; the responsibilities and liabilities of general and of local officials; and numerous other details which cannot be here enumerated.

In addition to those named below, there have been active in the State at different times, several other fraternal insurance societies, among them the American Patriots, Ancient Knights and Daughters of Africa, Eminent Household of Columbian Woodmen, Grand Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor, Knights of Honor, Knights of the Mystic Chain, North American Union, Order of Calanthe, Praetorians, Rising Sons and Daughters of Protection, Southern Woodmen, Supreme Lodge Masons' Annuity, United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of Mysterious Ten, and others.

The appended list shows the title and the headquarters of the 39 fraternal benefit societies licensed in the State for the year 1916.

American Workmen, Washington, D. C.
 Brotherhood of All Railway Employees, Chicago, Ill.
 Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Peoria, Ill.
 Colored Knights & Ladies of Honor of America, Birmingham, Ala.
 Columbian Circle, Chicago, Ill.
 Columbian Fraternal Association, Washington, D. C.
 Columbian Woodmen, Atlanta, Ga.
 Cycle of Equity, Birmingham, Ala.
 Fraternal Aid Union, Lawrence, Kas.

Grand Fraternity, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Grand Union Order of Odd Fellows (Col.), Selma, Ala.
 Heralds of Liberty, Huntsville, Ala.
 Improved Order of Heptasophs, Baltimore, Md.
 Independent Order of Brothers & Sisters of Consolation, Uniontown, Ala.
 Independent Order of Immaculates, Florence, Ala.
 International Order Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor, Montgomery, Ala.
 Loyal American Life Association, Chicago, Ill.
 Maccabees, Detroit, Mich.
 Masonic Mutual Life Association, Washington, D. C.
 Modern Order of Praetorians, Dallas, Tex.
 Modern Woodmen of America, Rock Island, Ill.
 National Order of Mosaic Templars of America, Little Rock, Ark.
 National Council of the Knights & Ladies of Security, Topeka, Kas.
 National Slovak Society of U. S. A., Pittsburg, Pa.
 National Union, Toledo, Ohio.
 Order of the Golden Seal, Roxbury, N. Y.
 Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, Columbus, O.
 Protected Home Circle, Sharon, Pa.
 Royal Neighbors of America, Rock Island, Ill.
 Sovereign Camp Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb.
 Supreme Camp American Woodmen, Denver, Colo.
 Supreme Forest Woodmen Circle, Omaha, Neb.
 Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias (Insurance Department), Indianapolis, Ind. (See Knights of Pythias.)
 Supreme Ruling of the Fraternal Mystic Circle, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Travelers Protective Association of America, St. Louis, Mo.
 United Order of the Golden Cross, Knoxville, Tenn.
 United Order of Good Shepherds, Montgomery, Ala.
 Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, Port Huron, Mich.

See Insurance; Insurance, Department of; Knights of Columbus; Knights of Pythias.

REFERENCES.—*General Acts*, 1911, pp. 700-722; *Fraternal insurance regulations* (n. d., pp. 16); Commissioner of Insurance, *Annual report*, Dec. 31, 1916 (1917), pp. 1050-1051; *Supreme Commandery of Knights of Golden Rule v. Ainsworth*, 71 Ala., p. 436; *Southern Mutual Aid Association v. Boyd et al.*, 145 Ala., p. 167; *Fraternal Union of America v. Zeigler*, *ibid.* p. 287; *United Order of Golden Cross v. Hooser*, 160 Ala., p. 334; *Mutual Life Industrial Association of Georgia v. Scott*, 170 Ala., p. 424.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. The State of Alabama is prohibited by its constitution from engaging in works of internal improvement. Section 93 of that instrument provides that, "The State shall not engage in works of

internal improvement, nor lend money or its credit in aid of such; nor shall the State be interested in any private or corporate enterprise, or lend money or its credit to any individual, association, or corporation." A similar prohibition was also contained in the constitution of 1875, but not in previous constitutions. When the conservative white people of the State met in the convention of 1875 to draft a new constitution, they came with their minds made up to prevent a repetition of the frauds and venality in connection with public aid of private enterprises which during the previous 10 years had caused much trouble and litigation, and resulted in piling up an enormous State debt.

However, for the first several years the State had no regular organized system of revenue, and partly for that reason, the legislatures were slow to adopt a policy calling for continued expenditures. Upon one principle nearly every one agreed: The future development of the State, agriculturally, commercially, socially and politically depended upon the connection of its northern and southern sections by some ready means of communication and transportation. From the first session of the legislature until the completion of the South & North Railroad (q. v.) in September, 1872, this belief continued to be the crux of the internal-improvement question. The means first suggested for accomplishing this desideratum, as we have seen, was the construction of roads and the improvement of rivers and large creeks, shortly followed by propositions for digging canals to connect the streams which were already navigable. Pike roads and plank roads later came into prominence as the most economical and efficacious means of connecting the isolated communities in the State. Almost contemporaneously with the advocacy of the plank road, the promotion of railroad enterprises began, and later they were the principal recipients of State financial assistance. Some companies were chartered both as plank road and railroad companies, the construction of one or the other being optional with the boards of directors. After the adoption of a definite policy of public aid to internal improvement enterprises, the assistance was for several years rendered by means of appropriations from the two and three per cent funds as loans, for which the companies were to furnish ample security to the State, and pay interest. Later, loans of money from the State treasury, the endorsement of railroad bonds by the State, and the loan of State bonds to railroad companies became the usual practice in assisting such enterprises.

Early Recommendations.—The necessity for a system of internal improvements was recognized from the organization of the State. The first governor, William Wyatt Bibb, discussed the desirability of encouraging or assisting, or both, the construction of public roads and other means of communication between the towns and settlements of the young Commonwealth by the granting of franchises with certain exclusive privileges,

or the loan of public funds to individuals or companies who would undertake such improvements. In his message of October 26, 1819, he recommended the passage of a law providing for the appointment of a "skillful engineer, whose duties it shall be to examine the rivers within our limits, and to report as soon as practicable, to what extent, in what manner, and at what expense, the navigation of each may be improved, and also the nearest and most eligible approaches which can be made between the waters of the Tennessee and Mobile Rivers." He called attention to the provision of the constitution to the effect that "the General Assembly shall make provision by law for obtaining correct knowledge of the several objects proposed for improvement in relation to the navigable waters and to the roads of the state and shall make a systematic and economical application of the means appropriated to those objects." In accordance with this recommendation the legislature passed a law authorizing the examination of various improvements by a competent engineer under the direction of the executive.

Gov. Israel Pickens in his message of November 10, 1821, discussed the question and suggested that the funds arising from the sales of land granted to the State by the Federal Government, known as the two and three per cent funds, could be used for the construction of roads and highways and the improvement of navigable rivers. The amount realized from this source during the previous 13 months, he said, was \$7,899.07, and it was assumed that an equal sum would be received during the following 8 years. This amount he did not consider sufficient to accomplish extensive improvements, but thought it would provide for thorough examinations and surveys of the prospects, and possibly for the accomplishment of some of the least expensive enterprises. He further recommended, as the means best adapted to secure the desired results, the establishment of a board of improvement whose membership should not exceed five, chosen annually or biennially by the legislature, and the members to receive compensation from the State for their actual expenses. The advantages of this system, he said, would be "the greater probability of a disinterested exercise of duty: From the common public spirit and intelligence of those who would most probably be selected as members of the board, and owing their appointment to the legislature of the state, they would be relieved from that local obligation which is often so much felt by representatives from counties." Among the projects which he thought should first receive the attention of such a board if created, were the construction of the canal to connect the Hiwassee with the headwaters of the Coosa River, and the one between the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers.

The board recommended by Gov. Pickens was not authorized by law until the passage of the act of January 15, 1830, which created a body known as the "president and directors

of the board of internal improvements." It consisted of six commissioners, biennially elected by joint vote of the two houses of the legislature. The governor was ex officio president of the board. In order that it might be nonpartisan, it was provided that one member should be selected from each of several districts selected with reference to their contiguity to the streams whose improvement was likely to be brought under the consideration of the board. The financial resources at the disposition of the board were restricted to the accumulations of the three per cent fund, which were to be held in the State bank subject to the draft of the president and directors. Practically nothing was accomplished by the board, and the act creating it was repealed January 21, 1832.

Internal improvements continued to be one of the most prominent questions before the people, and in 1831 Gov. Andrew B. Moore called the attention of the legislature, in his message of November 22, to the necessity for the adoption of some definite policy regarding work of public improvement if the State was to attain its proper rank among the other States of the Union. "While we feel a degree of becoming pride in the consciousness that the State of Alabama stands pre-eminently distinguished on the map of our country for its commercial advantages," he said, "yet there are works of public improvement, the accomplishment of which is imperiously called for by the growing wants of our flourishing country, which would incalculably tend to the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the State."

Among the improvements thus imperiously called for were the connection of the Tennessee and Alabama Rivers and the removal of obstructions from, or the construction of a canal around the Muscle Shoals in the Tennessee River so as to open to the State the domestic and foreign markets to be reached at Mobile and New Orleans. Three years later Gov. John Gayle included in his message of November 18, 1834, a detailed discussion of the whole subject, and strongly recommended that measures for accomplishing the connection of the isolated sections of the State and the opening of the markets to its people should be undertaken; but he recommended the construction of railroads as the means of bringing about these desirable ends instead of canals, roads, and river improvements. From this time forward the establishment of a connection by railroad between the agricultural sections of northern and central Alabama and the port of Mobile was continually discussed, and was the object of numerous railroad enterprises, most of which proved abortive. The immediate passage of legislation in aid of a railroad to connect the Tennessee Valley with the navigable waters of the Alabama River was also urged by Gov. C. C. Clay in his message of November 27, 1835; and he suggested that the best route and the probable expense be ascertained by surveys and estimates to be prepared by "a scientific and practical engineer."

In 1839 Gov. A. P. Bagby expressed himself as favoring a policy of internal improvements, but as being unwilling to see any expensive system adopted at that time. "It is true," he said, "that I came into office favorably and pledged, to some extent, to this subject; but I am too deeply impressed with a sense of the embarrassment of the present period, to think of embarking in any business enterprise calculated to add to the other pecuniary difficulties either of the State or people." The pecuniary embarrassments referred to consisted of the failure of the State bank about two years before, which had destroyed the State's only source of revenue and inflicted serious financial loss on most of the well-to-do people. For many years, the profit of the State bank had been sufficient to defray all the expense of the State government; and taxation had, therefore, been wholly dispensed with. Upon the failure of the bank it was necessary to reestablish a system of taxation; and this, added to the financial loss sustained by large numbers of people, emphasized the desirability of the utmost economy in public as well as in private business affairs. Because of these things, internal improvements made little progress during the next decade.

Winston's Vetoes.—One of the most prominent, if not the most prominent, issues in the election of State officers in 1853 was the question of public aid. Opinion on the subject was nearly equally divided. The opposition to the policy was led by John A. Winston, who was elected upon what was virtually an anti-railroad platform. The governor had no confidence in the ability of State officers to conduct successfully the affairs of business enterprises. In his first message to the legislature he stated that the propriety of the State's lending its credit or subscribing money to aid in the construction of railroads appeared by the results of the election not to have received the approbation of the people or of the representatives.

During his second term the governor declined to approve more than 30 bills, most of which carried appropriations or loans for railroads. Many of them were later passed by the constitutional majority, but by his continued opposition he earned the sobriquet of "the veto governor." Despite Gov. Winston's earnest and continued opposition, and notwithstanding the fact that both he and the legislature had been elected upon an opposition platform, before the expiration of his term the State had been launched on a policy of State-subsidized railroads.

Most of the appropriations were, however, made from the two and three per cent funds. In 1854 a joint committee from the two houses of the legislature reported that the amount standing to the credit of these funds was \$858,498, all of which was distributed as loans to various railroad companies, viz: North-East & South-West Railroad Co., \$218,135; Wills Valley Railroad Co., \$75,000; Selma & Gulf Railroad Co., \$40,000; Cahaba, Marion, & Greensboro Railroad Co.,

\$25,000; Opelika & Oxford Railroad Co., \$50,000; Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad Co., \$30,000; Tennessee & Coosa Railroad Co., \$195,363; Alabama & Tennessee Rivers Railroad Co., \$225,000. All of these loans were secured by the hypothecation of railroad bonds, and were to draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Seven years later, by a special act, all these loans were recalled from the foregoing companies and the entire amount appropriated to the South & North Alabama Railroad Co.

During the War railroad building was virtually at a standstill. In a few cases the Confederate Government and the State assisted in the construction of lines which would be of special value in connection with military affairs, but for the most part it was a time of destruction rather than construction. Perhaps the only good derived from the War by railroads in Alabama was the fact that northern capitalists then learned of the mineral resources of the State, and shortly after its close began to interest themselves in their development.

State Aid Policy Adopted, 1867.—The legislature, February 19, 1867, passed the "act to establish a system of internal improvements in the State of Alabama." This law with subsequent amendments became the basis of a system of appropriating public funds in aid of railroad schemes which was responsible for the creation of an enormous public debt and constituted one of the most discreditable chapters in the history of the State. (See "Railroads" for an analysis of the law and details of its operation.) The requirements of this act appear to have been too stringent to suit the railroad promoters, and it was amended at their request, August 7, 1868, so as to reduce the number of miles of railroad required to be completed before State endorsement could be obtained. In less than two months another amendatory act was passed increasing the amount of the State's endorsement from \$12,000 to \$16,000 a mile, and further modifying the requirements of the original act so as to enable Alabama companies to get the benefit of the endorsement upon their roads outside as well as inside the State. Many other acts for the benefit of railroad enterprises were passed by subsequent legislatures. Some of them applied to only one company or corporation. Charges were openly made that some of these laws had been obtained by bribery. Subsequent reports of legislative investigating committees seemed to substantiate these charges in some cases. In addition to financial aid to railroad building rendered by the State, many of the counties, cities and towns assisted by subscriptions to capital stock, the purchase of railroad bonds, and occasionally by gifts or loans, or both. Complete and accurate information with respect to county and town subscriptions to railroads is not obtainable.

Within two years after the adoption of the first internal improvement act, it had become apparent to the governor that the policy, if continued, would end in bankruptcy for the

State. The auditor in his report to the governor, October 1, 1869, also called attention to the risk involved in the existing State-aid policy, and recommended the repeal of the law authorizing endorsement to the amount of \$16,000 a mile, or an amendment reducing the amount to \$10,000 a mile or less. The legislature disregarded these warnings and passed another, endorsement law in 1869, which was virtually a reenactment of the law then in effect. In addition to the endorsement law, the same legislature passed an act lending to the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Co. \$2,000,000 of State bonds upon the security of the land grants held by the company. The passage of this bill was secured by open bribery of legislators, and it later came to be known as the "Stanton Bill," from the name of the principal promoter of the Alabama & Chattanooga. (For further details of acts in aid of particular railroad companies see Railroads, South & North Alabama Railroad Co., Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co.)

By 1870 it had become impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy what the amount of the State's indebtedness really was. In his message of January 24, 1871, Gov. Lindsay stated that upon his accession to office he had made an effort to ascertain the State's actual and contingent liability, but had been unable to find records showing what companies had received endorsement, or the amount of bonds endorsed, or the date of endorsement. He criticised severely the methods of his predecessor in office in handling the State's finances; but nevertheless continued to endorse the bonds of various railroads, keeping little better record of his actions in that respect than Gov. Smith had done. In November, 1874, George S. Houston was elected governor, representing the better element of the State's population. During his administration, a commission was appointed to investigate the debt. The commission submitted an exhaustive report with recommendations for effecting some equitable settlement. (See for details of the financial settlement, State Debt.)

It was during Gov. Houston's administration also that the convention met which adopted the constitution of 1875, above referred to, which prohibited the State's participating in any manner in the construction of any sort of internal improvements.

See Canals; Plank Roads; Railroads; Rivers and Harbors; Roads and Highways.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823; Aikin, *Digest*, 1833; Clay, *Digest*, 1843; Code, 1852, 1867, 1876, 1886, 1896 and 1907; *Acts, passim*, for full text of laws. For the early history of the internal improvement policy, see Governors' Messages; Oct. 26, 1819 (S. Jour., 1819-20, pp. 7-17); Nov. 13, 1821 (S. Jour., 1821, pp. 27-34); Nov. 22, 1831 (S. Jour., 1830, pp. 7-16); Nov. 18, 1834 (H. Jour., 1834, pp. 8-12); Nov. 27, 1835 (H. Jour., 1835, pp. 49-58); Dec. 2, 1839 (H. Jour., 1839, pp. 8-22). The principal general authorities are W. E. Martin, "Internal improvements in Alabama," in Johns Hopkins

University, *Studies in historical and political science* (1902); Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), pp. 583-605; Herbert, ed., *Why the Solid South?* (1890), pp. 29-69; Clark, "Railroads and navigation," in *Memorial record of Alabama* (1893), vol. 1, pp. 318-328; Garrett, *Public men in Alabama* (1872), *passim*.

INTERNAL REVENUE. Internal revenue or excise duties date from the act of Congress, July 1, 1862. This was confessedly a war measure; and subsequently was amended several times, as the exigencies of the Federal Treasury demanded. These laws imposed taxes on luxuries, such as spirits, beers, tobacco, and other articles of domestic manufacture and consumption. They were justified because of the failure of customs duties, or taxes on imports, to meet the financial needs of the Government. Alabama did not come under the provisions of the revenue laws until the close of the War in 1865, except as respects such cotton as may have been carried through the military lines. After 1865 many of the specific taxes were reduced or repealed, and by act of July 14, 1870, a general revision was made, so that the present system may be said to be based upon that act.

Under the present system, internal revenue taxes are imposed on distilled spirits, denatured alcohol, industrial (farm) distilleries, distilleries, brandy used in fortifying wines, fermented liquors, tobacco, oleomargarine, adulterated butter, renovated butter, and incomes (q. v.).

During the fiscal year 1916, internal revenue collections in Alabama aggregated \$667,840.10, being derived from the following sources: oleomargarine, \$2,590.84; corporation income tax, \$201,568.82; individual income tax, \$109,983.51; perfumery, cosmetics, etc., \$1,320.78; documentary stamps, etc., \$173,967.92; penalties, etc., \$1,453.19; distilled spirits, \$68,078.11; tobacco, \$43,202.39; fermented liquors, \$1,722.22; special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, \$59,468.86; miscellaneous, \$4,483.46.

The aggregate internal revenue collections in Alabama, exclusive of income taxes which are shown in the article on Income Tax in Alabama, for each of the fiscal years, 1866 to 1916, is shown in the following table:

1866	.....\$	4,099,366.46
1867	.....	3,715,093.46
1868	.....	4,099,780.49
1869	.....	391,223.30
1870	.....	410,416.10
1871	.....	285,508.83
1872	.....	202,360.73
1873	.....	143,050.60
1874	.....	135,792.61
1875	.....	115,689.37
1876	.....	109,340.97
1877	.....	108,010.00
1878	.....	137,969.57
1879	.....	122,234.38
1880	.....	135,890.38
1881	.....	130,651.39
1882	.....	140,532.92
1883	.....	108,673.85

1884	85,398.33
1885	73,315.34
1886	81,038.08
1887	78,542.76
1888	79,617.65
1889	92,762.36
1890	118,800.50
1891	93,835.50
1892	106,771.14
1893	107,147.14
1894	112,768.14
1895	88,611.05
1896	136,317.30
1897	158,999.06
1898	201,260.77
1899	508,296.92
1900	539,015.22
1901	573,254.71
1902	402,515.47
1903	323,135.62
1904	338,539.49
1905	325,291.21
1906	440,795.90
1907	456,783.24
1908	307,309.87
1909	133,832.20
1910	147,065.69
1911	254,200.50
1912	265,759.77
1913	361,463.81
1914	244,811.67
1915	399,456.85
1916	356,287.77

Total\$22,584,586.44

Collectors.—The list which follows contains the names of all collectors, with terms of service, where offices were located in Alabama, August 14, 1865 to June 30, 1916:

1st Collection District, Mobile: F. W. Kellogg, 1865-1868; M. S. Foote, 1868-1869; John F. Foster, 1869-1873; L. H. Mayer, 1873-1880; Albion L. Morgan, 1880-1883.

2d Collection District, Montgomery: James Berney, 1865-1867; Charles B. Andrews, 1867-1868; George W. Colby, 1868-1869; C. A. Colby, Acting, March 4, 1869-May 18, 1869; Francis Widmer, 1869-1873; Jos. S. Farden, Acting, Sept. 24, 1873-Nov. 30, 1873; Prelate D. Barker, 1873-1877; Daniel D. Booth, 1877-1878; James T. Rapier, 1878-1883; F. H. Shouse, Acting, June 1, 1883-Aug. 14, 1883.

3d Collection District, Athens, 1865-1867, Huntsville, 1868-1877: J. T. Tanner, 1865-1867; James E. Russell, Acting, March 4, 1867-March 31, 1867; Robert Johnson, 1867-1869; Ephraim Latham, 1869-1877.

Alabama Collection District, Montgomery, 1883-1893, Birmingham, 1893-: Arthur Bingham, 1883-1884; Julien H. Bingham, Acting, July 8, 1884-Aug. 31, 1884 and 1897-1902; Prelate D. Barker, 1884-1885; Edmond W. Booker, 1885-1889; Robert A. Moseley, Jr., 1889-1893; Rudolphus O. Randall, 1893-1897; Joseph O. Thompson, 1902-1912; William E. Hooper, Acting, July 26, 1912-Aug. 15, 1912; Sim T. Wright, 1912-1914; John D. McNeel, 1914-.

REFERENCES.—Com. of Int. Rev., *Annual reports*, various years; U. S. *Statutes at Large*, vol. 12, pp. 432-489; McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914), vol. 3, pp. 212-215.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION. An industrial corporation, incorporated June 14, 1909, in New York; capital stock: authorized—\$18,000,000 cumulative preferred, \$18,000,000 common, total, \$36,000,000, outstanding, \$13,055,500 preferred, \$7,303,500 common, total \$20,359,000; shares, \$100; both classes of stock listed on New York Stock Exchange; funded debt, \$11,578,600; property in Alabama—fertilizer plant of 69,000 tons annual capacity at Montgomery, and one of 18,000 tons at Florence; manufactures and deals in fertilizers, cotton oil, and implements of agriculture, and mines phosphate rock, potash and other minerals; offices: New York.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, pp. 627-632; International Agricultural Corp., 7th annual report, 1916.

IPISOGA. An Upper Creek town in Tallapoosa County, upon a stream of the same name, but now known as Sandy Creek. This creek flows into the Tallapoosa from the east and opposite the historic town of Okfuski on the right bank of the Tallapoosa River. It was one of the seven villages thrown off from Okfuski. In 1799 there were "forty settlers in the village, who have fenced their fields this season, for the benefit of their stock, and they have all of them cattle, hogs and horses."

Hawkins spells the town Epesagee.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 399; Handbook of American Indians (1907), vol. 1, p. 615; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 47.

IRON AND STEEL. Alabama ranks third among the States in the production of iron ore, and fourth in the production of pig iron. Practically all the ore mined in Alabama is smelted in the State. Large quantities of it also are manufactured in the mills and factories of the State and marketed as finished products. In the order of their economic importance, the iron ores are red ore or hematite, brown ore or limonite, and gray ore. The black band and clay iron stone occur in a number of localities, but only the red ore and the brown ore have been extensively mined.

Red Ore.—Hematite, or red ore, is found in commercially important quantities in the upper Silurian alone, though small deposits are found in several other geological formations. It is known as the Red Mountain, or Clinton, ore, and is the most important in the State because of its great quantity, accessibility, and proximity to supplies of fuel and fluxing materials. The Red Mountain ridges occur normally on each side of the anticlinal valleys which separate the coal fields, and are

distinguished as east Red Mountain and west Red Mountain. In places the red ore ridges are lacking on one side of the valleys, usually the western side, being cut out by faults, while on the other hand a ridge may be duplicated on one side by the same cause. It is usually the case that the ore beds show the highest angle of dip at the outcrop, the dip decreasing rapidly as the bed is penetrated. The iron is found mainly in the central part of the formation, in from one to five seams or beds, which vary in thickness from a few inches to 30 feet. These ore seams, though very persistent along the outcrop—about 50 miles in Alabama—are not uniform, being too thin in places or too lean for profitable working.

The most important development of the Clinton ore in the world is within a distance of 15 or 16 miles along the east Red Mountain, between Birmingham and Bessemer. A great deal of the ore has also been mined near Gate City, Village Springs, Attalla, Gadsden, Round Mountain, Gaylesville, Fort Payne, and Valley Head. On Red Mountain considerable mining has been done by simply stripping the overburden from the ore until it became too thick to remove economically; but most of the ore is now obtained from deep mines going down on the slope of the beds. These mines are equipped with improved devices for the cheap handling of the ore. The ore of the "Big Seam" improves in quality toward the southwest, the percentage of lime increasing while that of silica decreases. The percentage of alumina remains about constant, but on account of slate partings, more care in mining is necessary. The leached red ore is called soft ore, and the unleached, or limy ore, hard ore, though these terms do not refer to the actual physical hardness, but to the chemical content of the ores. The soft ore is usually hard enough to require blasting and crushing. As a rule it extends down on the dip a distance of 150 to 200 feet from the outcrop, sometimes as far as 300 feet. In places the hard ore begins at the outcrop. The transition from the one variety to the other is most often abrupt, but the line of contact is irregular, the soft extending in points down into the hard ore. Again the soft occasionally includes bowlders and pockets of hard ore, and now and then a "horse" of ferruginous sandstone. Both are quite uniform away from the line of contact. The soft ore is limited in quantity, but the fact is unimportant since it is being less and less used in the furnaces. In composition it is usually a mass of smooth, rounded, and flattened grains of quartz, of the size of bird shot and smaller, coated with hematite and cemented together with the same material.

The so-called hard ore forms by far the greater part of that used in Alabama furnaces, mainly on account of its being to a large extent self-fluxing, due to its content of lime and silica. In the mines it begins at the water-level and retains its uniformity of com-

position and thickness to the bottom of the deepest mine so far sunk, and probably to a much greater depth. In October, 1912, a diamond drill boring in Shades Valley, within a mile of the base of Shades Mountain, was completed, and settled the question whether or not the quantity and the quality of the ore fall off with increasing distance from the outcrop. The top of the ore was reached at a depth of 1,902 feet, and analyses of samples of the drill core proved that the depth of the ore at a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the outcrop on Red Mountain, and the thickness and constancy of the seam, are such as to make shaft mining profitable. This demonstration of the virtually unlimited available supply of ore is of the utmost importance to the future of the iron and steel industry of the State.

Brown Ore.—Limonite, or brown ore, is the second in importance of the iron ores of the State. The old-time Catalan forges, bloomeries, and charcoal furnaces used this ore exclusively. It was not until 1876 that the practicability and economy of making good iron from the red ores, with coke for fuel, were demonstrated. The famous Shelby iron of the pioneer days of iron making in Alabama was made of this ore. The limonites are considered the best of the ores and command the highest prices and a ready sale. They commonly occur in irregular masses of concretionary origin in the residual clays resulting from the decomposition of limestones, and consequently the mining is uncertain and expensive. They also occur in regularly stratified seams or beds, but practically all of the brown ore actually mined is that found in the residual clays. It is necessary to wash and screen most of this ore, and this fact, together with the cost of mining, makes it the most expensive of the iron ores. Hence it is seldom used alone, but usually mixed with the red ore in proportions depending on the quality of the iron desired. It is used alone, however, when a particularly tough iron is wanted. In a few places a mangiferous limonite occurs, and small quantities of it have been used in the production of spiegeleisen and ferromanganese.

The limonite deposits are numerous and distributed over a wide area. In some, the ore is in nearly solid mass, and in others, much scattered. They occur in nearly all the geological formations of the State, but in most the ore is insufficient or not pure enough to be of commercial value under present conditions. The principal deposits are in the Knox dolomite, the Weisner quartzite, the Lauderdale chert of the lower Carboniferous, and the Lafayette. Some extensive beds of inferior ore occur in the Tuscaloosa formation of the Cretaceous, in the upper part of the lower Carboniferous, and in the metamorphic rocks.

Gray Ore.—Gray ore is found principally in the upper part of the Weisner quartzite formation in Talladega and adjacent counties. It has often been spoken of as "magnetite,"

but examination shows that it is for the most part a hematite with more or less magnetite intermixed. The workable deposits are mainly restricted to a narrow strip about 2 miles wide and 20 miles long, extending from Talladega southwestward nearly to Sylacauga. They vary from 3 to 40 feet in thickness and extend with remarkable continuity throughout the length of the strike. Experiments have shown the gray ore to be excellent for mixing with the hard red ores. It is also the most easily fluxed of the iron ores of the State. The deposits were mentioned by Prof. Tuomey in 1858, but it was not until 1904 that the production of this ore was separately reported. In that year the output was 17,944 tons. The ore works well, and but for the cost, doubtless would be used extensively. Dr. Wm. B. Phillips, an authority on the subject, whose book "Iron making in Alabama," has gone through three editions, on page 75, says:

"It is believed that the gray ores will ultimately come into market on a much larger scale than at present, but it will not be until the supply of soft red ore and of brown ore is materially diminished."

History.—The history of the iron industry in Alabama began with the arrival of a company of blacksmiths, sent to the Creek country at the suggestion of Benjamin Hawkins (q. v.), United States Indian Agent, during the seventeen-nineties. These men, with a number of blacksmiths, machinists, and wagon makers mustered out of Andrew Jackson's army at the close of the War of 1812, were the pioneer coal diggers and iron makers of the State, as well as the first explorers of several of the mineral fields. "By the year 1819, when Alabama was admitted to the Union," says Miss Armes, "there was not a community in the State without its blacksmith shop and its hardy frontier man-of-work." The red rock, or "dyestone," of Red Mountain is thought to have been known to the Indians, and used by them as war paint and for dyeing, for years before white settlers came into the territory. When the blacksmiths reached the locality the "red rock" was found to be iron ore, and was used by them in making tools, pots, cranes, utensils, farm implements, etc.

The first blast furnace in the State was constructed in 1818, in Franklin County, by Joseph Heslip, who also built a Catalan forge, a foundry, and a crude rolling mill on the banks of Cedar Creek, from which the furnace took its name. A unique feature of this forge was the hammer, weighing 500 pounds, which was raised by water power obtained from the creek, and let fall upon the iron to be forged, thus utilizing two forms of natural energy to perform the work now done by rolling mills. Heslip obtained his ore from the neighboring hills. It was all surface ore, probably limonite of the Lafayette formation, which often occurs as loose boulders scattered over the surface. Charcoal was the fuel, as was the case with all the furnaces in the State for many years. After many vicissitudes this furnace was abandoned, having been operated intermittently during a period of about twenty years, and it had fallen into ruins long before the War. The brown ore beds in northwestern Alabama were not again worked until 1888.

In 1830 Daniel Hillman erected a forge in Rouns Valley, which he called the Rouns Valley Iron Works. It was known later as "Old Tannehill," and is now included in the holdings of the Republic Iron & Steel Co. From these and other pioneer enterprises, which cannot be discussed here, have grown the gigantic industrial plants which manufacture and ship iron and steel to all parts of the world.

Steel.—The first steel made in Alabama was produced on March 8, 1888, in an experimental furnace erected by the Henderson Steel & Manufacturing Co. The furnace was of 15 tons capacity and made 200 heats before it was closed down. The steel ingots were sold to the Bessemer Rolling Mill Co. and manufactured into boiler plate. The Jefferson Steel Co. succeeded to the property in 1892, remodeled the furnace, and resumed operations, which were continued until the summer of 1893. In 1897 the Birmingham Rolling Mill Co. erected two open-hearth steel furnaces of 35 tons capacity each, but the plant was in operation only until November 12, 1898. About this time the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. (q. v.) began construction of a 10-furnace plant, which was put into operation November 30, 1899. These furnaces were of 50 tons capacity. They were abandoned in 1908 and a new plant, with four 100-ton furnaces, installed, which has since been enlarged by the construction of four more similar furnaces, giving an aggregate capacity of from 70,000 to 75,000 tons per month. During 1903-4 five open-hearth furnaces were built at Gadsden by the Alabama Steel & Wire Co., which sold out in December, 1905, to the Southern Steel Co., which in turn disposed of the plant in July, 1909, to the Southern Iron & Steel Co. (q. v.). The old furnaces were rebuilt by the latter, and a new one of 50 tons capacity erected and put in service in April, 1910.

Production.—The production of iron ore and pig iron in the State, from 1870 to 1914, is shown in the following table:

Year	Iron Ore Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Coke	Pig Iron Tons of 2,240 lbs. Charcoal	Total
1870	11,850	.....	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	22,000	.....	11,171	11,171
1873	39,000	.....	19,895	19,895
1874	58,000	.....	29,342	29,342
1875	44,000	.....	22,418	22,418
1876	44,000	1,262	20,818	22,080
1877	70,000	14,648	22,180	36,823
1878	75,000	15,615	21,422	37,037
1879	90,000	15,937	28,563	44,500
1880	171,139	35,232	33,693	68,925
1881	220,000	48,107	39,483	87,590
1882	250,000	51,093	49,590	100,683
1883	385,000	102,750	51,237	153,987
1884	420,000	116,264	53,078	169,342
1885	505,000	133,808	69,261	203,069
1886	650,000	180,133	73,312	253,445
1887	675,000	176,374	85,020	261,394
1888	1,000,000	317,289	84,041	401,330
1889	1,570,000	608,034	98,595	706,629

1890	718,883	98,528	816,911
1891	717,887	77,985	795,672
1892	685,840	79,456	765,296
1893	659,725	67,163	726,888
1894	558,314	86,078	644,392
1895	835,351	18,816	854,167
1896	892,388	29,787	922,175
1897	932,918	14,918	947,836
1898	.....	.....	.....
1899	.....	.....	.....
1900	.....	.....	.....
1901	1,172,202	53,010	1,225,212
1902	1,411,677	60,534	1,472,211
1903	.....	.....	.....
1904	1,428,021	30,492	1,458,513
1905	1,578,514	25,548	1,604,062
1906	.....	.....	.....
1907	.....	.....	.....
1908	.....	.....	.....
1909	.....	.....	.....
1910	.....	.....	.....
1911	1,679,654	32,567	1,712,221
1912	1,828,648	34,033	1,862,681
1913	2,025,481	32,450	2,057,931
1914	.....	.....	.....
1915	.....	.....	.....

For data concerning the different companies engaged in the iron and steel business in the State, see the following titles: Alabama Coal, Iron & Railway Co.; Alabama Fuel & Iron Co.; American Pipe & Foundry Co.; Central Iron & Coal Co.; Gulf States Steel Co.; Northern Alabama Coal, Iron & Railway Co.; Sheffield Coal & Iron Co.; Shelby Iron Co.; Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.; Southern Wheel Co.; Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.; Woodward Iron Co.

REFERENCES.—For details of the character, extent, and distribution of the ores, and an outline of the genesis of the mineral industry in the State, the principal authority is Phillips, *Iron making in Alabama*, 3d ed. (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Monograph* 7, 1912.) The development and history of the mineral industry have been comprehensively and sympathetically portrayed in Miss Armes' *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), which is critically noticed in the title *Coal*. Swank, *History of the manufacture of iron in all ages* (Phila., 1892), treats the whole subject exhaustively. See also Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Bulletin* 9, 1904), pp. 9-18; Geol. Survey of Ala., *Statistics of mineral production of Alabama*, 1914 (*Bulletin* 16), pp. 41-48; E. A. Smith, "The iron ores of Alabama in their geological relations" (in U. S. Geol. Survey, *Min. resources of U. S.*, 1883, pp. 149-161); U. S. Geol. Survey, *Mineral resources of United States*, 1885, pp. 85-92, 1891, pp. 18-19; Swank, "Iron and steel at close of nineteenth century" (in U. S. Geol. Survey, *Min. resources of U. S.*, 1900, pp. 69-104); C. W. Hayes, "Iron ores of the United States," in *Papers on conservation of natural resources* (U. S. Geol. Survey, *Bulletin* 394, 1909), pp. 70-113; Burchard and Butts, *Iron ores, fuels, and fluxes of Birmingham district, Alabama* (Ibid., *Bulletin* 400, 1910); Berney, *Handbook* (1892), pp. 456-470; Dept. of Agriculture and Industries, *Alabama* (*Bulletin* 27, 1907), pp. 282-286.

IRONATON. Post office, incorporated town and mining center, on the Atlanta Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad, in the eastern part of Talladega County, sec. 33, T. 18, R. 6 E.,

on the western slopes of Talladega Mountains, 8 miles east of Talladega, and 10 miles south of Jenifer. Altitude: 650 feet. Population: 1890—562; 1900—735; 1910—982. It was incorporated February 17, 1885. It has a city hall, a jail, privately owned electric light plant and waterworks, a volunteer fire department, and 4 miles of graveled streets and sidewalks. It has no bonded indebtedness. Its industries are 2 blast furnaces, several iron ore mines, a gristmill, a sawmill, a machine shop, a blacksmith shop, a wood-working shop, and the public utilities mentioned above.

This point was developed in 1871, by Stephen N. Noble, and Samuel Noble. Its name is derived from the character of its principal industry, the mining of iron ore.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1884-85, pp. 741-750; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 167; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1882-9, p. 438; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

ISTAPOGA. An Upper Creek settlement, in Talladega County. It was doubtless located near the mouth of Estaboga Creek, which flows into Choccolocco Creek about 10 miles above its influx with the Coosa. Indian remains are found in the vicinity. The word signifies "Where people reside," that is, Isti, "people," apokita, "to reside."

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 399; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 624.

ISTUDSHILAIKI. A branch village of the Hillabi, situated on the left side of Hillabi Creek, 4 miles south of the mother town. It is probably opposite the influx of the present Town and Sandy Creeks. The Hillabi branch village of Uktahasasi lies across the Hillabi near the mouth of Sandy Creek. Hawkins spells the word E-cushe-is-li-gau, and states that it means "where a young thing was found. A young child was found there, and that circumstance gives it the name."

See Hillabi.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 399; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 624; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 43.

IVY COAL & IRON CO. See Pratt Consolidated Coal Co.

JACKSON. Post office and incorporated town, in the western part of Clarke County, on the eastern bank of the Tombigbee River, just north of the mouth of Bassett Creek, in secs. 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 6, R. 2 E. and sec. 32, T. 7, R. 2 E. It is on the Southern Railway, 20 miles southwest of Grove Hill and 110 miles north of Mobile. Population: 1870—1,360; 1880—1,012; 1900—1,039; 1910—1,379; 1915—2,500. It was incorporated by the Mississippi Territorial Legislature, November 27, 1816, but is now operated under the municipal code of 1907. It has a city hall, a brick jail, privately owned electric

light plant, graveled streets and sidewalks and a few concrete sidewalks put in by individuals. Its tax rate is 5 mills, and its bonded indebtedness \$10,000 in school bonds, maturing in 20 years, with interest at 5 per cent. The Jackson Bank & Trust Co. (State) is its only bank. The South Alabamian, a Democratic weekly established in 1889, is published there. Its industries are 2 veneer plants, a stave mill, 2 sawmills, a ginnery, a cotton warehouse, a gristmill, pottery works, a brick kiln, ochre mines, and an electric light plant. It is the location of the First District Agricultural School.

The settlement was first called Republicville, and as early as 1813 had attained considerable importance. In 1816 its name was changed to Pine Level, and later to the present name, in honor of Gen. Jackson. In 1813 Gen. Claiborne's army camped at the town while enroute to the scene of the Battle of the Holy Ground. Capt. Sam Dale, with a scouting party, scoured the swamps of Bassetts Creek, clearing out the lurking Indians, and thus securing safety for the settlers. Frank Stringer was the first settler. John Chapman came in 1810. William Walker set up a mill on Bassetts Creek in 1811, and David Taylor built a flouring mill in 1812. Reuben Saffold arrived in 1813, and took part in the Burnt Corn expedition. A large tannery was early established, and supplied saddles, harness, shoes, and other leather articles needed by the pioneers. Sailing vessels frequently came from Mobile, and as many as 20 were sometimes at anchor in the river.

REFERENCES.—Ball, *Clarke County* (1882); Ala. Hist. Soc., *Transactions*, 1898-9, vol. 3, pp. 123-124; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp. 173-181; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 439; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

JACKSON, FORT. An American cantonment located on the site of old Fort Toulouse (q. v.), on the Coosa River. At the close of the Creek War of 1813-14, after the decisive battle of Horseshoe Bend, March 27, 1814, Gen. Andrew Jackson withdrew his men to Fort Williams, but almost immediately started for the Hickory Ground, just above the site of Fort Toulouse. On the way he moved against Holthleware and Fooshatchie, but the Indians fled on his approach. He then marched to the site of the old fort, now fast crumbling to ruins, cleaned the trenches, built a stockade and blockhouses and established a cantonment, which was named Fort Jackson.

Here the defeated Indian chiefs came to Gen. Jackson and submitted to the terms of surrender. The "Red Eagle," Wm. Weatherford, who was intensely hated by the soldiers for his part in the Fort Mims massacre, rode boldly up to the camp, and made an eloquent plea for the Indian women and children who were starving. Many of the soldiers were so incensed against Weatherford that they would have killed him at once, but Gen. Jackson was so impressed with his

courage and the manliness of his request that he protected him from injury. Upon the resignation of Generals Hamilton and Harrison, Gen. Jackson was promoted to the rank of major-general, July 10, 1814, and immediately assumed command of the Southwest. After much opposition from some of the principal chiefs, Gen. Jackson concluded the treaty with the Creeks at Fort Jackson, August 9, 1814. This was an event of great importance, as it threw open to settlement almost half of the area of the present State of Alabama.

The fort continued to be a garrisoned post for some time. The rich and fertile country of which it was the centre soon became the objective for large numbers of settlers coming into the territory. It was designated as the temporary place for holding the courts of the newly created county of Montgomery. A post office was established with Wm. R. Ross of Virginia, as postmaster. Sessions of court were held here until May, 1818. Just above the fort a town was laid off and called Jackson, but the tides of population flowed by it, and in a short time the influence of Fort Jackson waned, although for many years it was the center of a thriving farming territory.

See Toulouse, Fort.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 194, 195, 230, 293, 599; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 424, 425, footnote; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp. 33-35; Robertson, *Early settlers of Montgomery County* (1892); West, *History of Methodism in Alabama* (1893), pp. 172-174; Trans. Ala. Hist. Society, 1897-98, v. 2, p. 132, footnote; Eaton, *Life of Jackson* (1824) pp. 168, 175; Colyar, *Life and times of Jackson* (1904), v. 1, pp. 173, 184; Parton, *Life of Jackson* (1861), v. 1, pp. 527, 537; Buell, *History of Jackson* (1904), p. 330.

JACKSON COUNTY. Created by an act of the legislature December 13, 1819. Its territory was formed from that tract of country which had been recently acquired from the Cherokees, lying on the north side of the Tennessee River, south of the Tennessee State line, and east of the Madison County line and of Flint River, after it has left Madison County. The western half of the county was formed into Decatur County, by an act of the legislature of December 21, 1821. Woodville was selected by the commissioners of Decatur County, as its seat of justice. Decatur County was abolished in 1824, and its territory divided between Jackson and Madison Counties. In 1836 a part of the abolished county that belonged to Jackson was given to form Marshall. It contains 1,136 square miles, or 727,040 acres.

The County was named in honor of General Andrew Jackson, later President of the United States, who was visiting in Huntsville at the time the legislature was in session there.

Location and Physical Description.—It is located in the northeast corner of the state. It is bounded on the north by the Tennessee line, on the east by the Georgia state line and

De Kalb County, south by Marshall and west by Madison County.

The county comprises three distinct regions, namely, the spurs of the Cumberland Mountains in the northwestern part, the Sequahatchie Valley, extending across the county from northeast to southwest, and Sand Mountain, which occupies the eastern and southeastern section. The topography and geological structures of these regions are quite different. The first is the largest division, and is characterized by narrow, level to gently rolling plateaus, with intervening coves and valleys. Its maximum elevation exceeds 1,600 feet. The escarpments of the plateaus are steep and rough. The plateaus are capped with sandstone. The intervening coves and valleys, from northeast to southwest and from northwest to southeast are narrow and usually of rolling topography. The Sequahatchie Valley is three to five miles wide, and consists of low hills and ridges.

There are two lines of hills in the region, one on the southeast side of the valley, following the course of the Tennessee River, known as the "River Hills." The Sand Mountain region is a broad plateau having an elevation of thirteen to seventeen hundred feet above sea level. The topography is level to gently rolling. The edge of this plateau which faces the valley of the Tennessee River is a bold escarpment 600 to 800 feet in height. Practically the entire drainage of the county is into the Tennessee River, which flows from the northeast in a southwesterly direction. The smaller streams are Paint Rock River, Big Coon Creek, Big Crow Creek, Raccoon Creek, Long Island Creek, and Santa Creek. These streams are not navigable with the possible exception of Long Island Creek and Paint Rock River.

Nineteen different geological formations occur in the county, extending from the Cambrian, through the Silurian, Devonian, sub-Carboniferous and Carboniferous to the occasional gravel remnants of the Tertiary. One writer says: "These formations of rocks consist of consolidated material deposited in the ancient seas that once existed here at different periods. There was considerable variation in these deposits, as is evidenced in the rocks, which range from the pure limestone of the valleys to the sandstone capping the mountains." Nineteen soil types, including Rough stony land and Meadow, are represented. These are included in three large soil provinces as developed in the county: (1) the Appalachian (2) the Limestone Valleys, and (3) the River Flood Plains. All of the soils are derived through the decay of the underlying rocks under the influence of weathering, except the stream bottom lands and the occasional colluvial fans or colluvial slopes. These various soils are reasonably productive.

The mountainous region of the county still retains much of its original growth, consisting of shortleaf pine, oak and hickory. The oak, hickory and poplar, native timber growth of the valleys has practically all been

removed. Many fine cedar trees are scattered along the sides of the mountains as well as on the plateaus. The mean annual temperature is 59.8° F. The coldest months average about 41.1° F., while the summer temperature averages 77.1° F., with a maximum of 100° F. The average annual rainfall is 59.62 inches. Details of the extent and character of production are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—Cherokee traditional history holds that their people were the first settlers in the Tennessee valley, with villages extending as far west as Big Bear Creek. Prior to 1650 they withdrew, for some reason, to the east of the Cumberland and Sand Mountains, using the Tennessee valley as a hunting ground. The Shawnees took possession of this abandoned territory in 1660. This act was resented by the Cherokees and in time brought on a war between the Shawnees and the Cherokees, the latter being aided by the Chickasaws, which lasted "nearly five hundred moons." The allied tribes succeeded in expelling the Shawnees about 1721, driving them across the Ohio River, with the exception of some bands that found a home with the Creeks. About 1760 the Cherokees began again the formation of a settlement in the Tennessee valley.

Located in the southern part of the Cherokee Country and traversed by the Tennessee River, evidences of the early settlement are frequently met with. Coosada, a small mixed town was situated on South bank of the Tennessee River at what is now called Larkins Landing. Crowtown one of the "five lower towns on the Tennessee," was situated on Crow Creek a half mile from its confluence with the Tennessee Long Island town, the only other of the "Five lower towns," situated in Alabama, was on Long Island in the Tennessee River at Bridgeport. Santa was situated on North Santa Creek, about five miles from Scottsboro. Here it is said Sequoyah first made known his invention of the Cherokee alphabet. The western part of Jackson County became an American possession by the treaty of February 21, 1819, the eastern part by the treaty of New Echota, December 29, 1835. Mounds in this county are located: on west bank of Tennessee River, one mile above Bridgeport; three small mounds on west bank of the Tennessee River three miles below Bridgeport; two mounds just above Widow's Creek; four mounds near Williams or Lone Oak landing on property of Judge J. J. Williams containing many burials; burial mound on property of J. H. Cameron about ten miles below Bridgeport Island; two mounds on Rudder place opposite and just above the former; two mounds at Snodgrass landing; cemeteries and dwelling sites near Garland's ferry, in which have been found many burials. These burials, like many others along the Tennessee River, are enclosed in stone slabs and show characteristics alike to the "stone-graves" further north in Tennessee.

The act of December 13, 1819, establishing

the county, designated Santa Cave as the temporary seat of justice. Bellefonte was selected as the place for the courthouse, by the Commissioners who were appointed by an act of December 13, 1821. It remained at this place until 1859, when it was voted to remove it to Scottsboro. The federal troops burned the building at Bellefonte and after the War of Secession the new courthouse was built at Scottsboro.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 4,860.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 4,466.

Foreign-born white, —.

Negro and other nonwhite, 394.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, —.

3 to 9 acres, 108.

10 to 19 acres, 516.

20 to 49 acres, 1,849.

50 to 99 acres, 1,063.

100 to 174 acres, 749.

175 to 259 acres, 275.

260 to 499 acres, 213.

500 to 999 acres, 73.

1,000 acres and over, 14.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 729,600 acres.

Land in farms, 443,289 acres.

Improved land in farms, 169,890 acres.

Woodland in farms, 260,043 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 13,356 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property:

Land, \$4,338,138.

Buildings, \$1,154,630.

Implements and machinery, \$271,875.

Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,487,819.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,492.

Land and buildings per farm, \$1,130.

Land per acre, \$9.79.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 4,717.

Domestic animals, value, \$1,433,233.

Cattle: total, 18,249; value, \$249,041.

Dairy cows only, 7,171.

Horses: total, 3,419; value, \$329,307.

Mules: total, 6,102; value, \$736,421.

Asses and burros: total, 88; value, \$6,495.

Swine: total, 29,429; value, \$97,399.

Sheep: total, 6,169; value, \$11,942.

Goats: total, 2,168; value, \$2,628.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 143,419; value, \$48,112.

Bee colonies, 3,482; value, \$6,474.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of Farms, 2,255.

Per cent of all farms, 46.4.

Land in farms, 312,099 acres.

Improved land in farms, 85,628 acres.

Land and buildings, \$3,013,343.

Farms of owned land only, 1,756.

Farms of owned and hired land, 499.

Native white owners, 2,145.

Foreign-born white, —.

Negro and other nonwhite, 110.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 2,591.

Per cent of all farms, 53.3.

Land in farms, 128,168 acres.

Improved land in farms, 83,751 acres.

Land and buildings, \$2,442,500.

Share tenants, 2,354.

Share-cash tenants, 23.

Cash tenants, 202.

Tenure not specified, 12.

Native white tenants, 2,307.

Foreign-born white, —.

Negro and other nonwhite, 284.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 14.

Land in farms, 3,022 acres.

Improved land in farms, 511 acres.

Value of land and buildings, \$36,925.

Live Stock Products.

Dairy Products.

Milk: Produced, 1,753,739; sold, 9,734 gallons.

Cream sold, —.

Butter fat sold, 25 pounds.

Butter: Produced, 609,701; sold, 34,476 lbs.

Cheese: Produced, —.

Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$109,060.

Sale of dairy products, \$8,595.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 235,156; sold, 66,321.

Eggs: Produced, 687,754; sold, 417,071 dozens.

Poultry and eggs produced, \$164,225.

Sale of poultry and eggs, \$83,007.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 24,759 pounds.

Wax produced, 1,442 pounds.

Value of honey and wax produced, \$3,098.

Wool, Mohair and Goat Hair.

Wool fleeces shorn, 4,004.

Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 12.

Wool and mohair produced, \$2,250.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 1,171.

Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 6,801.

Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 1,093.

Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 25,943.

Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 1,783.

Sale of animals, \$262,838.

Value of animals slaughtered, \$220,524.

Methodist Church, still standing, opposite the old Pleasant Hill School, Jefferson County

Pleasant Hill School, Jefferson County, taught by Prof. I. W. McAdory, and where Thomas M. Owen, historian, Governor Hogg of Texas, and other public men were prepared for college.

HISTORIC RURAL BUILDINGS

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$2,212,734.
 Cereals, \$837,889.
 Other grains and seeds, \$7,714.
 Hay and forage, \$133,807.
 Vegetables, \$163,154.
 Fruits and nuts, \$68,906.
 All other crops, \$1,001,264.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 75,619 acres; 1,017,529 bushels.
 Corn, 71,026 acres; 963,862 bushels.
 Oats, 3,962 acres; 48,577 bushels.
 Wheat, 603 acres; 4,513 bushels.
 Rye, 8 acres; 77 bushels.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, 20 acres; 500 bushels.
 Rice, ———.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 734 acres; 3,616 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 58 acres; 214 bushels.
 Peanuts, 26 acres; 344 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 10,877 acres; 8,913 tons.
 All tame or cultivated grasses, 3,897 acres; 3,353 tons.
 Wild, salt and prairie grasses, 1,232 acres; 996 tons.
 Grains cut green, 5,510 acres; 4,204 tons.
 Coarse forage, 238 acres; 360 tons.
 Special Crops:
 Potatoes, 509 acres; 38,753 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 445 acres, 41,169 bushels.
 Tobacco, 11 acres; 4,796 pounds.
 Cotton, 26,793 acres; 9,602 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 14 acres; 53 tons.
 Sirup made, 804 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 467 acres; 1,717 tons.
 Sirup made, 17,600 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 177,879 trees; 98,368 bushels.
 Apples, 74,134 trees; 45,111 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 84,897 trees; 48,911 bushels.
 Pears, 2,874 trees; 1,346 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 14,014 trees; 2,791 bushels.
 Cherries, 1,560 trees; 141 bushels.
 Quinces, 349 trees; 47 bushels.
 Grapes, 8,363 vines; 42,260 pounds.
 Tropical fruits, 94 trees.
 Figs, 94 trees; 3,705 pounds.
 Oranges, ———.
 Small fruits, 10 acres; 9,662 quarts.
 Strawberries, 9 acres, 9,285 quarts.
 Nuts: 40 trees; 260 pounds.
 Pecans, 19 trees; 110 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,428.
 Cash expended, \$64,862.
 Rent and board furnished, \$13,320.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 2,379.
 Amount expended, \$51,032.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 1,195.
 Amount expended, \$48,639.

Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$119,481.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 778.
 Value of domestic animals, \$99,369.
 Cattle: total, 1,607; value, \$28,060.
 Number of dairy cows, 764.
 Horses: total, 401; value, \$43,709.
 Mules and asses and burros: total, 163; value, \$20,980.
 Swine: total, 1,652; value, \$6,260.
 Sheep and goats: total, 190; value, \$360.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919 from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Alto	Maxwell
Aspel	Milan
Bass Station	Narrows
Bridgeport—1	Nat
Dutton—1	Olalee
Estillfork	Paint Rock
Fabius—1	Piercetown
Fackler	Pisgah—1
Flat Rock—1	Princeton
Francisco	Rash
Gonce	Scottsboro (ch)—5
Gray's Chapel	Section—2
Greerton	Smilax
Hollytree	Stevenston—1
Hollywood—1	Sunset
Hytop	Swain
Langston—1	Trenton
Larkinsville	Wannville
Letcher	Woodville—1
Lime Rock	Yucca
Long Island—2	

Population. — Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1820	8,129	622	8,751
1830	11,418	1,282	12,700
1840	13,868	1,852	15,715
1850	11,754	2,334	14,088
1860	14,811	3,472	18,283
1870	16,350	3,060	19,410
1880	21,074	4,033	25,107
1890	24,179	3,840	28,026
1900	26,860	3,642	30,508
1910	29,666	3,136	32,918
1920 .....	.....	.....	35,864

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1861—John R. Coffey, J. P. Timberland, W. A. Hood.
 1865—Bailey Bruce, W. J. B. Padgett, James Williams.
 1867—Charles O. Whitney, Alfred Collins.
 1875—Jesse E. Brown, John H. Norwood.
 1901—P. W. Hodges, John F. Proctor, Milo Moody.

Senators.—

1820-1—William D. Gaines.
 1822-3—Robert McCarney.
 1825-6—Robert McCarney.
 1828-9—Samuel B. Moore.

1831-2—William Barclay.
 1834-5—William Barclay.
 1837-8—Joseph P. Frazier.
 1840-41—Thomas Wilson.
 1843-4—Thomas Wilson.
 1847-8—Joseph P. Frazier.
 1851-2—Joseph P. Frazier.
 1855-6—Thomas Wilson.
 1857-8—William A. Austin.
 1861-2—F. Rice.
 1865-6—John H. Norwood.
 1868—C. O. Whitney.
 1871-2—C. O. Whitney.
 1872-3—A. Snodgrass.
 1873—A. Snodgrass.
 1874-5—A. Snodgrass.
 1875-6—A. Snodgrass.
 1876-7—L. A. Dobbs.
 1878-9—L. A. Dobbs.
 1880-1—P. Brown.
 1882-3—Preston Brown.
 1884-5—Ira R. Foster.
 1886-7—J. L. Sheffield.
 1888-9—W. W. Haralson.
 1890-1—Wm. W. Haralson.
 1892-3—W. H. Bogart.
 1894-5—W. H. Bogart.
 1896-7—G. J. Hall.
 1898-9—George I. Hall.
 1899 (Spec.)—George I. Hall.
 1900-01—Floyd A. Bostick.
 1903—Floyd Alexander Bostick.
 1907—J. A. Lusk.
 1907 (Spec.)—J. A. Lusk.
 1909 (Spec.)—Samuel Phillips.
 1911—C. W. Brown.
 1915—J. A. Lusk.
 1919—John B. Tally.

Representatives.—

1821-2—William Barclay; Booker Smith; George W. Hopkins.
 1822-3—William Barclay; Alexander Dulaney; Thomas Bailey.
 1823-4—William Barclay; Samuel B. Moore; Daniel Peyton.
 1824-5—William D. Gaines; Samuel B. Moore; Daniel Peyton.
 1825-6—Philip H. Ambrister; Charles Lewis; Daniel Peyton; John Baxter.
 1826-7—William Barclay; Samuel B. Moore; William Lewis; Philip H. Ambrister.
 1827-8—James Russell; Samuel B. Moore; William A. Davis; Daniel Price.
 1828-9—James Russell; Stearnes S. Wellborn; James Smith; Philip H. Ambrister.
 1829-30—James Russell; William Barclay; James Smith; James Roulston.
 1830-1—William Barclay; John Gilbreath; John B. Stephens; Daniel Price.
 1831-2—Henry Norwood; John Gilbreath; John D. Stephens; Daniel Price.
 1832 (called)—Henry Norwood; John Lusk; Benjamin B. Goodrich; Caleb B. Hudson.
 1832-3—Henry Norwood; John Lusk; Benjamin B. Goodrich; Caleb B. Hudson.
 1833-4—Henry Norwood; Edwin H. Webster; Samuel McDavid; P. H. Ambrister.
 1834-5—Robert Jones; John Gilbreath;

James W. Young; Benjamin Snodgrass; Philip H. Ambrister; Wyatt Coffey.
 1835-6—Henry Norwood; Joseph P. Frazier; John Berry; William King; Stephen Carter; Washington F. May.
 1836-7—Robert T. Scott; Joseph P. Frazier; John Berry; William M. King; Benjamin Snodgrass; Samuel McDavid.
 1837 (called)—Robert T. Scott; Joseph P. Frazier; John Berry; William M. King; Benjamin Snodgrass; Samuel McDavid.
 1837-8—Robert T. Scott; C. M. Cross; Alva Finley; William M. King; Thomas Wilson; Daniel Lucas.
 1838-9—William Mason; James Williams; Alva Finley; F. A. Hancock; Thomas Wilson; McNairy Harris.
 1839-40—Robert T. Scott; James William; F. A. Hancock; Thomas Wilson.
 1840-41—G. R. Griffin; E. W. Williams; Joshua Warren; James Smith.
 1841 (called)—G. R. Griffin; E. W. Williams; Joshua Warren; James Smith.
 1841-2—William L. Griffin; Philip H. Ambrister; Wm. M. King; James Smith.
 1842-3—Robert T. Scott; E. W. Williams; Alva Finley; James Munday.
 1843-4—Benjamin Franks; James Williams; Joseph P. Frazier; F. A. Hancock.
 1844-5—Robert T. Scott; James Williams; Moses Maples; Williamson R. W. Cobb.
 1845-6—C. F. Williams; James Williams; W. R. W. Cobb.
 1847-8—Robert T. Scott; James Williams; F. A. Hancock.
 1849-50—Benjamin Franks; Thomas Wilson; J. C. Austin.
 1851-2—Joshua Stephens; Thomas Wilson; J. C. Austin.
 1853-4—Robert T. Scott; James M. Green; H. C. Cowan.
 1855-6—W. R. Larkins; Moses Maples; F. A. Hancock.
 1857-8—John B. Talley; J. S. Eustace; J. M. Cloud.
 1859-60—P. G. Griffin; Jonathan Latham; J. M. Hudgins.
 1861 (1st called)—P. G. Griffin; Jonathan Latham; J. M. Hudgins.
 1861 (2d called)—John B. Talley; Jonathan Latham; T. T. Cotman.
 1861-2—John B. Talley; Jonathan Latham; T. T. Cotman.
 1862 (called)—John B. Talley; Jonathan Latham; T. T. Cotman.
 1862-3—John B. Talley; Jonathan Latham; T. T. Cotman.
 1863 (called)—P. Brown; J. W. Young; W. H. Robinson.
 1863-4—P. Brown; J. W. Young; W. H. Robinson.
 1864 (called)—P. Brown; J. W. Young; W. H. Robinson.
 1864-5—P. Brown; J. W. Young; W. H. Robinson.
 1865-6—W. J. B. Padgett; James Williams; Henry F. Smith.
 1866-7—W. J. B. Padgett; James Williams; Henry F. Smith.
 1868—J. W. Daniel; W. F. Hurt.

1869-70—J. W. Daniel; W. F. Hurt.
 1870-1—W. F. Hurt; J. H. Cowan.
 1872—J. H. Cowan; W. F. Hurt.
 1872-3—J. E. Brown; J. H. Cowan.
 1873—J. E. Brown; J. H. Cowan.
 1874-5—W. J. Higgins; W. M. Maples.
 1875-6—W. J. Higgins; W. M. Maples.
 1876-7—Wm. McFarlane; Samuel Butler.
 1878-9—G. D. Campbell; James Evans.
 1880-1—W. H. Robinson; J. H. Vaught.
 1882-3—S. H. Glover; C. W. Hunt.
 1884-5—W. H. Bogart; I. P. Brown.
 1886-7—P. P. St. Clair; W. M. Maples.
 1888-9—W. H. Bogart.
 1890-1—W. H. Clanton; T. B. Parks.
 1892-3—S. W. Frazier; J. H. Roach.
 1894-5—W. McC. Maples; J. H. Roach.
 1896-7—P. B. Timberlake; Virgil Boul-
 din.
 1898-9—Milo Moody; Calvin Rousseau.
 1899 (Spec.)—Milo Moody; Calvin Rous-
 seau.
 1890-01—J. R. Johnson; G. W. Bullman.
 1903—William Henry Bogart; Samuel Wi-
 ley Frazier.
 1907—James Armstrong; James S. Benson.
 1907 (Spec.)—James Armstrong; James
 S. Benson.
 1909 (Spec.)—James Armstrong; James S.
 Benson.
 1911—J. T. Brewer; W. J. Martin.
 1915—C. W. Brown; P. H. Whorton.
 1919—J. C. Austin; P. H. Whorton.
REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index;
Acts of Ala., Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 282; Berney,
Handbook (1892), p. 299; Riley, *Alabama as it*
is (1893), p. 29; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p.
 92; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind.,
Bulletin 27), p. 138; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1912),
 with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 81;
Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915,
 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Hand-*
book (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural*
features of the State (1883); *The Valley Re-*
gions of Alabama, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897),
 and *Underground Water Resources of Alabama*
 (1907).

JACKSON HIGHWAY. See Roads and
 Highways.

JACKSONVILLE. Post office and incorpo-
 rated town in the east-central part of Cal-
 houn County, and on the Southern Railway,
 about 12 miles north of Anniston, about 50
 miles southwest of Rome, Ga., and about 20
 miles southeast of Gadsden. Altitude: 720
 feet. Population: 1870—958; 1888—2,000;
 1890—1,237; 1900—1,176; 1910—2,231. It
 was incorporated in 1836. Its corporate lim-
 its were enlarged to their present dimensions
 in 1860, and in 1907 the town adopted the
 general municipal code. It has a city hall
 and a jail, erected in 1906, a volunteer fire
 department, and several miles of cherted
 streets. There are parks and playgrounds
 covering several blocks. The city installed
 a waterworks system in 1868, which was later
 sold to private persons. It also has a privately
 owned electric light plant. The city tax

rate is three-fourths of 1 per cent, and its
 bonded indebtedness \$32,000—\$10,000 for
 waterworks, \$10,000 for State normal college,
 and \$12,000 for city high school. The First
 National is the only bank. The Jacksonville
 Record, a Democratic weekly established in
 1906, and the Bulletin of the State normal
 college, a quarterly established in 1905, are
 published there. Its industries are the Profile
 Cotton Mills, capitalized at \$1,000,000 and
 spinning thread only, cotton ginneries, cotton
 warehouses, fertilizer plant, cottonseed oil
 mills, heading mills, 2 flouring mills, grain
 mills, waterworks plant, electric light plant,
 and iron ore, kaolin, and lead mines in the
 vicinity. There are also marble and limestone
 quarries nearby. The Jacksonville State
 Normal College, established in 1884, is lo-
 cated in the town.

In 1833 Jacksonville built the county
 courthouse in the center of a large square.
 When the county seat was removed to Annis-
 ton in 1895, the Jacksonville people placed
 a handsome Confederate monument in the
 center of one square.

Among the early settlers of the locality,
 were the Forney, Foster, Crook, Stevenson,
 Abernathy, Gardner, Pelham, Walker, and
 Ellis families.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp.
 152 et seq.; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 111;
Polk's Alabama gazetteer, 1888-9, p. 440; *Ala-*
bama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

**JACKSONVILLE, OR CHOCCOLOCCO
 MOUNTAINS.** A high range of mountains
 extending from Piedmont to Oxford, in Cal-
 houn County, a distance of 25 miles. Their
 highest peaks range from 1,800 to 2,000 feet
 above sea level. These mountains are sepa-
 rated from the Coldwater Mountain to the
 southwest, by the narrow, faulted valley be-
 tween Oxford and Anniston, and from the
 Terrapin Mountains, to the northeast, by the
 similar valley between Piedmont and White
 Plains. In the top strata of the mountains
 there are many deposits of limonite.

REFERENCE.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Ala-*
bama, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala.,
special report 9, 1897), pp. 18-19, 679.

**JACKSONVILLE, ROME AND DALTON
 RAILROAD COMPANY.** See East Tennessee,
 Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

**JACKSONVILLE STATE NORMAL
 SCHOOL.** A "Class A" normal school "es-
 tablished by the State of Alabama to prepare
 teachers for its public schools." It was
 chartered February 22, 1883, and as appears
 by the act, was "permanently established in
 the Calhoun college building at Jacksonville."
 A board of directors, consisting of S. K.
 McSpadden, John M. Caldwell, James Crook,
 W. P. Howell, Wm. M. Hames, D. A. Ader-
 holt, H. L. Stevenson, W. J. Alexander, J. Y.
 Nisbet, L. W. Grant and John D. Hammond,
 and the superintendent of education, was
 named in the act. Mr. Hames was subse-

quently chosen president of the board, and John M. Caldwell, secretary.

The board was directed to organize the school "upon the most approved plan," and authority was given to establish "a public school or other school" in connection with the institution. The faculty was required "to establish a course of instruction with special reference to educating teachers in the theory and practice of teaching." Students were to be admitted from any part of the State, and "shall receive instructions free of charge for tuition, upon signing a written obligation to teach at least two years in the public schools of Alabama." Graduates were empowered to teach in the public schools of the State without further examination. The sum of \$2,500 annually was appropriated "out of the general educational revenue apportioned to the whites." While the charter contained many other general provisions the foregoing illustrate the attitude of the legislature at the beginning of this form of educational enterprise.

The school opened in the fall of 1883, with James G. Ryals, Jr., as president. The first class was graduated in 1886. Through the assistance of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, \$300 annually was granted by the Peabody Education Fund, which sum was later substantially increased. In 1899 an experimental garden and field was established in connection with the study of botany and physiography. In 1903 the trustees arranged a system of scholarships, whereby one person from every county in the State might receive tuition free of charge. In 1910 Mrs. Fannie Atkins made a donation to the school of 123 acres of land and the dwelling thereon in memory of her husband, David Atkins.

Legislative History.—The original charter provided that the directors should hold office at their own pleasure. This was changed by act of February 15, 1897, the governor was added to the board, and upon him was conferred the power of appointment. The legislature, December 9, 1900, ratified and confirmed the action of the county commissioners in donating to the State for the school, the old courthouse and the lot on which it was located, so long as "used by said school for school purposes," but a later act of August 2, 1907, empowered the trustees to sell the old building and the grounds for the use of the institution. On September 9, 1903, the legislature increased the appropriation to \$10,000. A still further appropriation of \$60,000 was generously made, April 20, 1911, to meet "a balance due for permanent improvements heretofore made [for] equipments and buildings for said school, and to aid in further erection of necessary buildings for the same; and for improving and extending the grounds thereof."

Library.—The school was one of the first of the educational institutions in the State to appreciate the value of trained librarianship. In 1908 Miss Susan Lancaster, a graduate librarian, was engaged. The library at once took its place as a laboratory of real

service to both faculty and students, standard rules were substituted for haphazard use, a love of reading was stimulated, and courses offered in library methods and in the use of books. The library uses the Dewey decimal classification, and is carefully catalogued. It is kept open every day except Sunday. It numbers about 2,500 volumes.

General Details.—The courses of study, organization of departments and general ideals conform to the requirements prescribed by the State Normal School Board, established in 1911. (For details see Normal Schools.) Public lecture courses are provided during the sessions. Three literary societies are organized among the students: the "Calhoun" and the "Morgan" for men, and the "Sidney Lanier" for women. Active branches of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. are maintained. A summer school of 12 full weeks is offered as a permanent part of the school plan. Physical culture courses are required, modeled upon the Ling-Swedish system.

The department of rural school work is designed to meet the growing demand for teachers with special preparation for rural work. "The course includes such subjects as the organization and management of the rural school, grading, daily program, physical environment, rural school methods and rural sociology. Opportunity is given the students to observe work of the rural schools near Jacksonville. Two of these schools are used as model and practice schools, one at Merrillton and one at Cedar Springs. The effort is made to use the county rural schools of Calhoun as training schools for the teachers of the State enrolled here. A lyceum course is maintained for them, school associations encouraged, industrial work stressed, county supervision had, better teachers, fewer schools, longer terms, and better roads advocated. The efforts put forth by the school in this work are discussed with the pupil teachers. The vital problems of the rural school which are met and dealt with furnish valuable lessons to them. A county commencement and a fair demonstrate the results obtained and furnish a strong incentive to get the work started in their home counties."—Catalogue, 1916-17.

On September 30, 1916, its report to the State superintendent of education showed buildings and site valued at \$80,000; equipment, \$12,000; 15 teachers; 436 pupils, of which 173 were in the model school, and 261, in the normal work; and State appropriation of \$20,000.

Presidents.—James G. Ryals, 1883-1885; J. Harris Chappell, 1885-1886; Charles B. Gibson, 1886-1892; Jacob Forney, 1893-1899; Clarence Wm. Dugette, 1899-.

Librarian.—Miss Susan Lancaster, 1908-.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Catalogues*, 1883-1915; *Normal Bulletin*, 1905-1916, 11 vols.; and *Purple and White* (student), 1911-1916.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1882-83, pp. 520-522; 1896-97, pp. 1033-1035; 1900-01, pp. 131-132; *General Acts*, 1903, pp. 238-239; 1907, pp. 544-545;

1911, p. 586; Clark, *History of education in Alabama* (1889), p. 256; Weeks, *History of public school education in Alabama* (U. S. Bureau of Education, *Bulletin* 12, 1915); and Publications *supra*.

JACKSONVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARY. See Jacksonville State Normal School.

JAILS. See State Prison Inspector.

JAMESTOWN TERCENTENNIAL COMMISSION, THE ALABAMA. See Centennials and Expositions.

JASPER. County seat of Walker County, situated in the center of the county, on the "Frisco," the Northern Alabama, and the Alabama Central railroads, 9 miles northwest of Cordova, 44 miles northwest of Birmingham, 56 miles northeast of Tuscaloosa, 210 miles southeast of Sheffield. Altitude: 322 feet. Population: 1880—400; 1890—780; 1900—1,661; 1910—2,509. It was incorporated as a city February 6, 1889. It has electric lights, waterworks and paved streets. Its banks are the First National, Jasper Trust Co. (State), and the Central Bank & Trust Co. (State). The Mountain Eagle, a Democratic weekly, established in 1872, and the Nazarene, a semimonthly established in 1912, are published there. Its industries are a flour mill, a gristmill, a tannery, a harness factory, a concrete-block factory, an ice plant, a sawmill, a planing mill, a woodworking plant, a wagon factory, coke ovens, a light and power plant, and coal mines. It is the location of the Walker County High School. Its public buildings are a courthouse of granite, which cost \$150,000, and the Federal building now under construction. The town was named in honor of Sergeant Jasper, a Revolutionary soldier. The first settler was Dr. E. G. Musgrove, who laid out the town and presented it to the county, on condition that it be made the county seat.

REFERENCES. — *Acts*, 1888-89, pp. 290-303; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 571; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 173; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 443; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

JASPER WATER, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY. A public utility corporation, incorporated in August, 1904, under the laws of Alabama; capital stock—authorized, \$50,000, paid in, \$45,100; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$50,000; serves the town of Jasper under a franchise which will expire in 1934; and property in Alabama consists of its plant at Jasper. It is controlled by the Cranford Mercantile Co., which owns a majority of shares of the stock and all the bonds. Offices: Jasper.

This company had its real beginning in 1913 when J. H. Cranford, now its president, conceived the idea of sprinkling the streets

around his stores from a water tank on the roof of one of them. Water was secured from a spring about two-thirds of a mile away and the plan put in practice, and with such success that the owners of the adjacent property wanted it extended to include the streets in front of their stores. From this small beginning the present plant has developed. It now has about 400 consumers of electric current and 375 water customers.

REFERENCES.—Jasper Water, Light & Power Co., *Contract and rates of water department*, pp. 1, 11; *Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, p. 297.

JEFFERSON COUNTY. Created by an act of the legislature December 13, 1819. The territory from which this county was formed was taken from Blount County. Since 1890, however, a portion of Jefferson has been annexed to Walker, and a part of Shelby to Jefferson.

The county has a total area of 719,360 acres, or 1,124 square miles.

The name was given to this county in honor of Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States.

Location and Physical Description.—Situated in the north central portion of the state, on the "southern extension of the Appalachian system and in the center of the rich iron, coal, and limestone belt of the south," it is bounded on the north by Walker and Blount, on the east by St. Clair and Shelby, on the south by Tuscaloosa, Shelby and Bibb, and on the west by Tuscaloosa and Walker Counties.

Elevations range from 240 to 1,400 feet above sea level. The average mean temperature is 64° F. The annual precipitation is 57 inches.

Thirteen types of soil are found which are characteristic of the Appalachian province, and represent eight series, "The Alluvial soils are the Wabash clay, Huntington gravelly loam, and Huntington silt loam. The residual limestone soils include the Decatur clay loam, Hagerstown stony loam, Hagerstown loam, and Clarkville stony loam."

The county is divided almost in half by a long narrow valley ranging from four to twelve miles in width, the upper part being known as Jones' Valley, the lower half as Roup's Valley. Northwest of this valley, are the "coal measures of the great Warrior field," (q. v.), and on the southeast is the Cahaba field (q. v.).

The principal drainage is into the Little Cahaba, Warrior, and Locust Fork Rivers.

Forest growth consists of pine, oaks, ash, hickory, elm, walnut, cedar, gum and hardwoods.

There is no water communication to the sea, but the Alabama Great Southern; Alabama, Birmingham and Atlantic; St. Louis and San Francisco; Central of Georgia; Mobile and Ohio; Louisville and Nashville; Seaboard Air Line; Illinois Central; and Southern Railway afford transportation for the county's products to distant markets.

The principal agricultural crops are cotton, corn, potatoes, peas, a small amount of tobacco, melons and fruits.

A fine system of macadamized roads is maintained.

Aboriginal History.—The earliest settlers of Jefferson County say that the Indians did not use this area to live in, but that it was used by the Creeks, Choctaws and Cherokees as a hunting and ceremonial ground.

Scattered throughout the county are some evidences of aboriginal occupancy, though located as the territory is away from the more thickly peopled centers, these remains are not extensive. A group of mounds is to be found in T. 17 S. R. 1. W., four miles north of Birmingham. A large quadrangular mound a few miles from Elyton. Mounds and "furnaces" on Village Creek, were noted many years ago, as well as those near old Jonesborough (southwest from Bessemer), on Sec. 8, T. 19 S., R. 4 W., known as the Talley mounds. Indian graves have been found near Bullard's Shoals on Valley Creek and on Red Mountain near Red Gap, in Sec. 21, T. 19 S., R. 4 W. opposite the Thomas McAdory place.

The earliest pioneers came to Jefferson County about 1815, and settled in Jones' valley, the name being given in honor of one of the first settlers, John Jones. The first white child born in the county was Moses Field. Settlements were soon made at Village Springs, Turkey Creek, and Elyton.

The first regular term of the circuit court was held at a place called Carrollsville.

In 1821 the seat of justice was removed to Elyton.

A company was raised in Jefferson County for the Seminole War of 1836, with James McAdory as Captain. This organization went to Florida and all but a few of its men returned, those not returning having died of disease.

Between the years of 1836 to 1861 the county increased in population and prosperity.

About 1823 a company was formed to make iron. The company secured the co-operation of Mr. Hillman of New Jersey, and "on a bold little stream which runs across Rouse Valley and empties its water in Shades Creek, near its mouth, he erected his little furnace, and with a large hammer propelled by water, hammered out a sufficient quantity of the best kind of tough metal to supply the county for some distance around." (See sketch of Alice Furnaces).

For the full history of the development of the coal and iron industry in Jefferson County, see sketches of Birmingham, Red Mountain, Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co., Pratt Consolidated Coal Company, Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, Alabama Power Company, Col. James Sloss, H. F. DeBardeleben, and Republic Steel and Iron Co.

Jefferson County furnished its full quota of men to the Confederate Army.

The county site was changed from Elyton

to Birmingham, in 1871, the court house was burned in 1870 at the former place.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 3,917.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 3,372.

Foreign-born white, 83.

Negro and other non-white, 462.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, 52.

3 to 9 acres, 503.

10 to 19 acres, 665.

20 to 49 acres, 1,261.

50 to 99 acres, 752.

100 to 174 acres, 448.

175 to 259 acres, 139.

260 to 499 acres, 73.

500 to 999 acres, 21.

1,000 acres and over, 3.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 726,400 acres.

Land in farms, 235,820 acres.

Improved land in farms, 95,856 acres.

Woodland in farms, 128,314 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 11,650 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$13,819,790.

Land, \$9,988,089.

Buildings, \$2,207,306.

Implements and machinery, \$376,317.

Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,248,078.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$3,528.

Land and buildings per farm, \$3,113.

Land per acre, \$42.35.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 3,760.

Domestic animals, value, \$1,192,408.

Cattle: total, 21,440; value, \$423,173.

Dairy cows only, 11,368.

Horses: total, 2,954; value, \$313,971.

Mules: total, 2,947; value, \$364,366.

Asses and burros: total, 20; value, \$3,245.

Swine: total, 19,239; value, \$74,946.

Sheep: total, 2,820; value, \$6,022.

Goats: total, 5,627; value, \$6,685.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 100,779; value, \$49,797.

Bee colonies, 2,647; value, \$5,873.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 2,656.

Per cent of all farms, 67.8.

Land in farms, 179,768 acres.

Improved land in farms, 68,362 acres.

Land and buildings, \$7,132,091.

Farms of owned land only, 2,367.

Farms of owned and hired land, 289.

Native white owners, 2,344.

Foreign-born white, 61.

Negro and other non-white, 251.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 1,245.
 Per cent of all farms, 31.8.
 Land in farms, 53,943 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 26,847 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$4,841,984.
 Share tenants, 484.
 Share-cash tenants, 21.
 Cash tenants, 629.
 Tenure not specified, 111.
 Native white tenants, 1,015.
 Foreign-born white, 21.
 Negro and other non-white, 209.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 16.
 Land in farms, 2,109 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 647 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$221,320.

*Live Stock Products.**Dairy Products.*

Milk: Produced, 3,521,885; sold, 1,663,700 gallons.
 Cream sold, 3,974 gallons.
 Butter fat sold, 4,910 pounds.
 Butter: Produced, 798,464; sold, 232,959 pounds.
 Cheese: Produced, —.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$531,148.
 Sale of dairy products, \$398,727.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 206,159; sold, 53,932.
 Eggs: Produced, 521,363; sold, 211,478 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$198,454.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$68,245..

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 18,130 pounds.
 Wax produced, 571 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$2,287.

Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 1,120.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$682.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 2,075.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 4,672.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 346.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 11,231.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 1,475.
 Sale of animals, \$106,840.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$145,893.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$1,878,843.
 Cereals, \$503,022.
 Other grains and seeds, \$14,041.
 Hay and forage, \$91,046.
 Vegetables, \$609,566.
 Fruits and nuts, \$102,516.
 All other crops, \$558,652.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 37,827 acres; 559,235 bushels.
 Corn, 31,571 acres; 474,185 bushels.
 Oats, 5,858 acres; 81,920 bushels.
 Wheat, 198 acres; 2,726 bushels.
 Rye, 19 acres; 396 bushels.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, —.
 Rice, —.

Other grains:

Dry peas, 980 acres; 5,331 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 15 acres; 308 bushels.
 Peanuts, 131 acres; 3,090 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 3,629 acres; 6,940 tons.

All tame or cultivated grasses, 1,222 acres; 2,120 tons.

Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 146 acres; 224 tons.

Grains cut green, 1,101 acres; 1,667 tons.
 Coarse forage, 1,160 acres; 2,929 tons.

Special crops:

Potatoes, 995 acres; 81,882 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 3,152 acres; 298,975 bushels.
 Tobacco, 12 acres; 2,639 pounds.
 Cotton, 13,172 acres; 5,038 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 92 acres; 480 tons.
 Syrup made, 6,832 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 581 acres; 2,476 tons.
 Syrup made, 32,489 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 203,248 trees; 86,198 bushels.
 Apples, 67,039 trees; 26,922 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 112,310 trees; 50,732 bushels.
 Pears, 8,020 trees; 2,139 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 13,383 trees; 6,119 bushels.
 Cherries, 1,430 trees; 171 bushels.
 Quinces, 1,041 trees; 115 bushels.
 Grapes, 25,441 vines; 132,103 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 533 trees.
 Figs, 525 trees; 4,354 pounds.
 Oranges, 1 tree.
 Small fruits: total, 62 acres; 125,676 quarts.
 Strawberries, 56 acres; 116,084 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 82 trees; 767 pounds.
 Pecans, 18 trees; 82 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,277.
 Cash expended, \$131,049.
 Rent and board furnished, \$38,899.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 2,430.
 Amount expended, \$67,960.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 1,571.
 Amount expended, \$284,384.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$18,632.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 9,885.
 Value of domestic animals, \$1,645,070.
 Cattle: total, 12,333; value, \$306,047.
 Number of dairy cows, 7,450.
 Horses: total, 5,167; value, \$673,065.
 Mules and asses and burros: total, 3,580; value, \$618,650.
 Swine: total, 8,955; value, \$45,316.
 Sheep and goats: total, 1,223; value, \$1,992.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Adamsville—2	Lovick
Adger—1	McCalla—1
Alton	Maben
Argo	Morris—2
(Avondale)	Mulga
Belle Sumter	New Castle
Bessemer—5	(North Birmingham)
Birmingham (ch.)—7	Oxmoor
Blossburg	Palos
Boyles	Pinson—2
Brighton	Porter
Brookside	Pratt City
Cardiff	Republic
Coalburg	Sayre
Covington	Sayretton
Dolomite	Shannon
(East Lake)	Short Creek
Ensley—2	(South Highland)
Fairfield	(Thomas)
(Fairview)	Trafford—1
Flat Top	Trussville—2
Irondale—1	Warrior—3
Johns	Watson
Kimberly	(West End)
Leeds—1	Woodlawn
Lewisburg	Woodward
Littleton	Wylam

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1830	5,121	1,734	6,855
1840	5,486	1,645	7,131
1850	6,714	2,275	8,989
1860	9,078	2,668	11,746
1870	9,839	2,506	12,345
1880	18,219	5,053	23,272
1890	56,334	32,142	88,484
1900	83,489	56,917	140,420
1910	135,839	90,617	226,476
1920			309,513

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1861—William S. Earnest.
 1865—William S. Mudd.
 1867—W. A. Walker.
 1875—William S. Mudd; Alberto Martin.
 1901—A. C. Howze; R. M. Cunningham; Charles W. Ferguson; Charles P. Beddow; James Weatherly; John W. O'Neal; H. C. Selheimer; T. J. Cornwell; Robert J. Lowe; Frank S. White.

Senators.—

1822-3—John Wood.
 1825-6—John Brown.
 1828-9—John Wood.
 1830-1—John M. Dupuy.
 1833-4—John Brown.
 1836-7—Harrison W. Goyne.
 1838-9—Walker K. Baylor.
 1839-40—C. C. P. Farrar.
 1841-2—Walker K. Baylor.
 1843-4—Moses Kelly.
 1844-5—John Ashe.
 1847-8—Moses Kelly.

1851-2—Moses Kelly.
 1853-4—Moses Kelly.
 1855-6—H. W. Nelson.
 1857-8—John T. Storrs.
 1859-60—H. W. Nelson.
 1861-2—John P. Morgan.
 1864-5—Mitchell T. Porter.
 1865-6—G. T. Deason.
 1868—John Oliver.
 1871-2—John Oliver.
 1872-3—G. W. Hewitt.
 1873—J. W. Inzer.
 1874-5—J. W. Inzer.
 1875-6—J. W. Inzer.
 1876-7—R. W. Cobb.
 1878-9—W. C. Rosamond.
 1880-1—J. B. Luckie.
 1882-3—J. B. Luckie.
 1884-5—R. H. Sterrett.
 1886-7—R. H. Sterrett.
 1888-9—J. T. Milner.
 1890-1—John T. Milner.
 1892-3—J. T. Milner.
 1894-5—John T. Milner.
 1896-7—R. M. Cunningham.
 1898-9—R. M. Cunningham.
 1899 (Spec.)—R. M. Cunningham.
 1900-01—Hugh Morrow.
 1903—Hugh Morrow.
 1907—N. L. Miller.
 1907 (Spec.)—N. L. Miller.
 1909 (Spec.)—N. L. Miller.
 1911—Hugh Morrow.
 1915—T. J. Judge.
 1919—C. R. West.

Representatives.—

1822-3—Isaac Brown; Thomas W. Farrar.
 1823-4—John Brown; Isham Harrison.
 1824-5—Benjamin Worthington; Thomas W. Farrar.
 1825-6—John Brown; Walker K. Baylor; John M. Dupuy.
 1826-7—John Brown; John Martin; John M. Dupuy.
 1827-8—John Brown; John F. Forrest; William K. Paulding.
 1828-9—John Brown; John M. Dupuy.
 1829-30—John Brown; John F. Forrest.
 1830-1—John Brown; Peyton King.
 1831-2—Emory Lloyd; Harrison W. Goyne.
 1832 (called)—Hugh M. Carithers; Samuel S. Earle.
 1832-3—Hugh M. Carithers; S. S. Earle.
 1833-4—Hugh M. Carithers; John Brown ("Red").
 1834-5—W. A. Scott; John Cantley.
 1835-6—L. G. McMillion; John Cantley.
 1836-7—L. G. McMillion; Moses Kelly.
 1837-8—Octavius Spencer; Benjamin Tarant.
 1838-9—L. G. McMillion; S. S. Earle.
 1839-40—L. G. McMillion; S. S. Earle.
 1840-1—L. G. McMillion; Jeremiah Randolph.
 1841 (called)—L. G. McMillion; Jeremiah Randolph.
 1841-2—L. G. McMillion; Jeremiah Randolph.

- 1842-3—L. G. McMillion; William S. Mudd.
 1844-5—Octavius Spencer; William S. Mudd.
 1845-6—Christopher Deavers; Jeremiah Randolph.
 1847-8—L. G. McMillion; W. S. Mudd.
 1849-50—John Camp; Hugh Coupland.
 1851-2—William S. Earnest; S. A. Tarrant.
 1853-4—John Camp.
 1855-6—John Camp.
 1857-8—O. S. Smith.
 1859-60—Alburto Martin.
 1861 (1st called)—Alburto Martin.
 1861 (2d called)—Alburto Martin.
 1861-2—Alburto Martin.
 1862 (called)—Alburto Martin.
 1862-3—Alburto Martin.
 1863 (called)—John C. Morrow.
 1863-4—John C. Morrow.
 1864 (called)—John C. Morrow.
 1864-5—John C. Morrow.
 1865-6—John Oliver.
 1866-7—John Oliver.
 1868—Thomas Sanford.
 1869-70—G. W. Hewitt.
 1870-71—Goldsmith W. Hewitt.
 1871-2—G. W. Hewitt.
 1872-3—R. J. Greene.
 1873—R. J. Greene.
 1874-5—R. S. Greene.
 1875-6—R. S. Greene.
 1876-7—John J. Jolly.
 1878-9—J. J. Akers.
 1880-1—J. Kent; H. J. Sharit.
 1882-3—J. E. Hawkins; C. McAdory.
 1884-5—Chambers McAdory; S. E. Greene.
 1886-7—G. W. Hewitt; I. W. McAdory.
 1888-9—Robert J. Lowe; M. A. Porter.
 1890-1—H. H. Brown; M. V. Henry.
 1892-3—John McQueen; Fred S. Ferguson; Frank P. O'Brien; John T. Shugart; T. Y. Huffman; George W. Ward.
 1894-5—W. F. Fulton; Lawrence Y. Lipscomb; John McQueen; Frank P. O'Brien; Joseph H. Montgomery; Sam Will John.
 1896-7—J. J. Altman; D. A. Greene; D. J. Owens; L. Y. Lipscomb; John Harkins; I. A. Brown.
 1898-9—G. B. Burkhalter; John W. McQueen; S. C. Davidson; J. B. Gibson; D. W. Houston; Van Huey.
 1899 (Spec.)—G. B. Burkhalter; John W. McQueen; S. C. Davidson; J. B. Gibson; D. W. Houston; Van Huey.
 1900-01—Frank P. O'Brien; A. R. Ben-
 ners; J. H. Leath; H. R. Dill; E. P. Lacey;
 A. J. Reilly.
 1903—Augustus Benners; Felix Edward
 Blackburn; William Columbus Cunningham;
 Joel Campbell DuBose; Littleberry James
 Haley, Jr.; Cunningham Wilson Hickman;
 Alexander Troy London.
 1907—John T. Glover; L. J. Haley; Sam
 Will John; Jere C. King; W. E. Urquhart;
 R. F. Lovelady; M. C. Ragsdale.
 1907 (Spec.)—John T. Glover; L. J.
 Haley; Sam Will John; Jere C. King; W. E.
 Urquhart; R. F. Lovelady; M. C. Ragsdale.
 1909 (Spec.)—John T. Glover; L. J. Haley;

Sam Will John; Jere C. King; W. E. Urquhart; R. F. Lovelady; M. C. Ragsdale.

1911—W. H. Barnard; J. A. Eastis; Thos. J. Judge; T. C. McDonald; T. H. Moulton; Walker Percy; C. A. O'Neill.

1915—Dr. E. P. Hogan; Isadore Shapiro; F. I. Tarrant; J. B. Weakly; D. R. Copeland; W. S. Welch; N. W. Scott.

1919—J. C. Arnold; A. Benners; W. E. Dickson; S. W. Hawkins; W. L. Harrison; Geo. Ross; J. D. Truss.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*, Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 288; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 301; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 67; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 141; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 139; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1910), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 81; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols., Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

JEFFERSON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, BIRMINGHAM.

Organization.—Organized, 1869; incorporated, 1877. Its founders were T. M. Prince, M. D., president; R. N. Hawkins, M. D., secretary; J. B. Luckie, M. D., M. H. Jordon, M. D., J. W. Sears, M. D., and Joseph R. Smith, M. D.

Objects.—Mutual benefit, protection, advancement, and education in the practice of medicine and surgery.

JEFFERSON'S, THOMAS, BIRTHDAY.

See Special Days.

JEMISON. Post office and incorporated town, in the northern part of Chilton County, on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, about 10 miles northwest of Clanton. Altitude: 710 feet. Population: 1880—450; 1900—245; 1910—413. It is incorporated under the code of 1907. Its principal industries are connected with lumbering interests.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 113; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 276; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 125; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 443; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

JENIFER. Post office and mining town on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Southern Railway, in the northeast corner of Talladega County, sec. 17, T. 17, R. 7 E., on Salt Creek, about 1 mile from Choccolocco Creek, and 12 miles northeast of Talladega. Altitude: 577 feet. Population: 1888—500; 1890—323; 1900—331; 1910—104.

In December, 1863, Samuel Clabaugh and James A. Curry (half-brother of Hon. J. L. M. Curry) began the erection of an iron furnace on the spot where Jenifer furnace now stands. It was operated until burned by the invading armies in the spring of 1865.

The ruins were purchased in 1866 by Horace Ware, who formed a company and began operations in 1872, under the name of the Alabama Furnace. In 1881 the property again changed hands. H. Ware, Samuel Noble, and A. L. Tyler rebuilt the plant and called it "Jenifer," in honor of Samuel Noble's mother, Jenifer Ward Noble.

REFERENCES.—Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 167; Hodgson, *Manual* (1869), pp. 103-104; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 445.

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS. While the Jews in limited numbers were among the earliest settlers of the State, they do not appear to have been for many years sufficiently strong to institute a Congregation. The first Congregation incorporated in the State was "Sharai Shomayim," Jan. 25, 1844, at Mobile. Congregations now flourish in Montgomery, Birmingham, Selma, Huntsville, Demopolis and Anniston. One organized at Claiborne in the early fifties is now disbanded. Rabbi Tobias Schanfarber, of Mobile, reports "that in the majority of instances the early records of the congregations are either very imperfect or lost altogether."

Kahl Montgomery. (The late Mathew P. Blue, Esq., an early historian of Montgomery, in a pamphlet on "Churches of the City of Montgomery," published in 1878, gives such a comprehensive account of the establishment of "Kahl Montgomery," and the beginnings of a religious association of the Jewish people in Alabama, that his article is quoted in full below.)

"More than ten years elapsed after the first settlement of Montgomery before a representative of the Hebrew race was numbered among its population. In those early days the Hebrews were few in numbers in the South, and chiefly confined to the cities like New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston and Savannah. Nor did they then exhibit the American go-aheadtiveness in penetrating new settlements which is now so characteristic of them. The prejudices against them at that period in the South, especially outside of the large cities, was very general, deepseated and bitter. Although slow to emigrate to our present city, one of that race was among the first settlers in what is now Montgomery County. Abram Mordecai of Pennsylvania located, in 1785, two miles west of Line Creek, some eighteen miles east of this place. He died not many years ago in Tallapoosa County, over a century old. We call to mind Jacob Sacerdote as the first Hebrew citizen of Montgomery. He kept a kind of restaurant at the corner of Montgomery street and Court Square, the present location of Mr. M. Munter. The next came a few years afterwards, Messrs. Isaac Isaacs & Son, who kept a store at the Exchange Hotel corner. Messrs. Joseph Young, Isaias Weil, Freedman R. Gans, and S. M. Gans were the next to settle in the city and engage in business. It was at the dwelling house of the former of those brothers that the few

Hebrews were wont to have religious services prior to the formation of a regular society in the city, and at the same house the first circumcision was performed in Montgomery.

The necessity of a regular organization among the Hebrew population was deeply felt for several years. This was not provided for, however, until November 17, 1846, when a society under the name of "Chefra Mefacker Cholim," or society for relieving the sick, was formed. This had for its object a close union of the members of the ancient faith, and an organization for benevolent purposes. The first members were Messrs. M. Englander, A. Englander, M. L. Gerson, S. Cellner, P. Kraus, J. Meyer, G. Myer, H. Weil, H. Lehman, J. Eberhardt, B. Kohn, and J. Weil. The following officers were also elected, namely: M. Englander, President; J. Myer, Vice-President; A. Englander, Secretary; H. Weil, Treasurer. The society regularly observed in a public manner, especially the Hebrew New Year's day and the Day of Atonement, according to the Pentateuch and the teachings of the Rabbinical fathers. Their public services were first held in the "Lyceum Hall," in the Pond building, corner of Market and Perry streets; and afterwards over the present store of A. Pollak & Co., on Court Square. On those days of the year Hebrew citizens of Selma, Marion, Camden, Tuskegee, Hayneville, and other towns in this State, would come to Montgomery and participate. Several of the citizens of other religious creeds, also, attended to witness what to them were entirely new religious exercises. Although they had read the Books of Moses, never before had they a proper conception of the solemn and sublime Ritual of the chosen people of God, delivered to them during the memorable journey from Egypt to the promised land. Whether profitable to those Gentiles attracted by the novelty of the services or not, they were edifying to the Hebrews who had assembled to observe the ceremonies commanded by Abraham's God, as their progenitors had done for over three thousand years.

This society gradually increased by the settlement of other Hebrews in the city, so that in 1849 they had a sufficient number to organize a congregation. In accordance with the unanimous wishes of the members, as expressed at a meeting held May 6, 1849, the officers of the "Chefra Mefacker Cholim" resolved on the 3d day of June of that year to form a Hebrew Congregation. A committee consisting of Messrs. M. Englander, Isaias Weil, J. Newman, P. Kraus, H. Weil and Emanuel Lehman, appointed for the purpose, drew up and submitted a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the new contemplated organizations. These were partially amended and adopted on that day. The name assumed was "Kahl Montgomery," which has ever continued the style of the congregation. The following officers were elected to serve for one year, namely: Isaias Weil, President; H. Lehman, Vice-President;

Emanuel Lehman, Secretary; Jacob Myer, Treasurer; and Messrs. H. Weil and M. Englander, Trustees. The congregation then comprised about thirty members.

In 1859 it was determined to consummate a cherished purpose long formed and revolved in their minds, that of building a house of public worship. Under a resolution offered by Mr. Jacob Abraham, April 10, 1859, a committee consisting of Messrs. J. Myer, M. Uhfelder, M. Lehman, H. Weil and A. Strassburger was appointed to select a site for the synagogue. This committee reported June 13, 1859, recommending the purchase of the present location for \$2,500, which report was adopted. On the 18th of September of that year, on motion of Mr. H. Weil, it was resolved by the Congregation to build a Synagogue, and the following appointed, with the President as the chairman, a Building Committee, viz.: L. Cahn, H. Weil, Loeb Marks, S. Cellner, J. Myer and M. Uhfelder. An eligible lot at the corner of Catoma and Church streets was purchased and the erection of a Synagogue commenced. The plan was drawn by Mr. Stewart of Philadelphia, the architect of the Alabama Insane Hospital, the Court House in Montgomery, and the Methodist Female College in Tuskegee. The work was executed by Mr. G. M. Figh, late of this city, the worthy successor of his father as a builder. The Synagogue was dedicated by the Rev. J. K. Guthelm of New Orleans, March 8, 1862, with appropriate and impressive ceremonies, constituting the most remarkable event up to that time in the history of Judaism in Montgomery. The congregation on that occasion felt like Solomon at the dedication of the great Temple in Jerusalem, "I have surely built thee an house to dwell in, a settled place for thee to abide in forever." They realized by faith what the Lord declared to Solomon when he appeared to him a second time as he had appeared unto him at Gideon. "I have heard thy prayer and thy supplication that thou hast made before me, I have hallowed this house which thou hast built, to put my name there forever; and mine eyes and mine heart shall be there perpetually." The cost of this sacred edifice was fourteen thousand dollars.

Rev. Mr. Guthelm was the first Rabbi of "Kahl Montgomery;" previously readers had been employed. He entered upon his ministerial duties in 1862, after the occupation of New Orleans by the Federal troops. He officiated with the highest satisfaction to the congregation until the close of the late war. His intellectual endowments and education were of a superior order, ranking him equal, at least, to any of the ministers of our city. He is at present in charge of "Temple Emanuel" in New York City.

Rev. Dr. Meyer of Savannah, Georgia, was the successor of Mr. Guthelm. This Rabbi is a native of England and had resided in Jamaica, prior to his coming to the United States. He remained with "Kahl Montgomery" only one year, during which his ministrations proved beneficial, and a strong at-

tachment was formed for him by his flock. He, also, now resides in the City of New York. Rev. E. B. M. Brown of Cincinnati, Ohio, was the third Rabbi, but he continued only nine months and then returned to the West.

His successor was the Reverend Dr. Moses, a native of Germany, who came direct from the Fatherland to Montgomery. He has succeeded admirably in making a very favorable impression with the congregation, able in his ministrations and prompt and faithful in all of his services. The regular membership has now reached the number of seventy.

For ten years an excellent school was conducted in the Synagogue, for youths of both sexes, children of Hebrew parents.

The Hebrew ladies have in successful operation a benevolent society, which has contributed its full quota to benevolent and charitable enterprises.

The present officers of "Kahl Montgomery" are—L. Waldman, President; A. Moog, Vice-President; David Weil, Treasurer; L. Young, Secretary; S. Cahn, Sexton. The Trustees are—L. Lemle, J. Goetter, M. Kahn, E. H. Jacobi, H. E. Faber, and J. Simon.

Up to 1874, the congregation conformed to the German Ritual. Since that period, the Ritual of Temple Emanuel of New York has been used. Sundry alterations have been made, among which the adoption of pews for families.

Rev. Dr. Moses, now of Temple Sinai of New Orleans, was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. B. E. Jacobs. Rev. Dr. S. Hecht, the present learned and able Rabbi, became Pastor last year, and fully maintains the high reputation he deservedly enjoyed elsewhere."

Temple Emanu-El, Birmingham.—The congregation was organized June 28, 1882, in the Masonic Hall of the First National Bank building on the present site of the Marx building. The first officers were Abe Wise, president; Henry Lazarus, vice-president; Ben M. Jacobs, secretary; Ike Hochstadter, treasurer; E. Rubel, collector. The charter membership consisted of 16 persons, eight of whom were unmarried men. Arrangements were at once effected for the proper observance of holy days. A church building was rented and a young student of the Union Hebrew College was engaged to conduct the services.

The first public service was held on Friday evening, in September, 1882, preceding New Year, in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, on 5th Avenue. Services were conducted through the holiday month by the Rev. Joseph Stolz, a junior student at the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati. A Sunday school was soon formed under the leadership of Mr. Hochstadter and a class of boys and girls made ready for confirmation in 1883.

During the next three years there was a large influx of co-religionists into Birmingham and a cemetery plot was secured in the northwestern outskirts of the city. In 1884, a lot was purchased for the site of the proposed Temple on 5th Avenue and 17th. Samuel Ullman was elected president of the

Congregation Emanu-El in 1886 and the corner stone of the Temple was laid that year, the impressive ceremonies being conducted by Rev. Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati. The Rev. Mr. Rosenspitz was elected minister but served only a few months.

Rev. Maurice Eisenberg was elected minister in 1888, and upon his resignation shortly afterwards Mr. Samuel Ullman, president of the congregation was elected spiritual leader and accepted the position of Rabbi in 1890. A. Stern was made acting president and Mr. Jacob Fies was elected as vice-president. In 1891 Mr. J. R. Hochstadter was elected president of the congregation and on leaving the city Mr. Fies was elected president.

Mr. Ullman resigned from the pulpit in the beginning of 1894 and Rabbi David Marx, a young graduate of the Hebrew Union College was extended a call. He was succeeded by another graduate of the Hebrew Union College, Rabbi Morris Newfield, the present incumbent.

Mr. B. Steiner served as president of the congregation 1893-1900 and was succeeded by S. Klotz who served from 1900 to 1904.

In September, 1908, the site on Highland Avenue and 31st street was purchased at a cost of \$20,000.

In 1910 Mr. M. V. Joseph was elected president and is serving at this time.

Since 1911 the congregation has erected a very handsome new Temple at a cost of \$200,000, with a seating capacity of 1,200 and all the equipment that goes with a modern church plant. It is one of the finest church buildings in the country. The independent Presbyterian Church (Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor) has been using the building for all its activities ever since they organized, as guests of the Jewish congregation.

Temple Emanu-El has a membership of 300 families, with approximately 1,000 communicants, while the Jewish population of Birmingham is about 4,500.

In the Great War, the congregation furnished to the army and navy more than 100 men, of whom 25 were commissioned as officers and 35 were non-commissioned officers; one, Lt. Julius Schnitzer, received the distinguished service cross, *croix de guerre*, and Belgian cross of honor; another, Lt. Jerome Fox, the *croix de guerre*. The rabbi and another member of the congregation went into service as welfare-workers.

B'nai Sholem (Children of Peace), Huntsville was organized about 1870 by a dozen families of German Jews whose descendants still reside in that city. The Jewish population is now about a hundred souls. Religious services were held for many years in a hall of the Masonic Temple. In 1898, the present beautiful Temple on Clinton and Lincoln Streets was dedicated. The official reader in 1920 was Gus Marx. Rabbis: Newman Block, Michnie Wagenheim, Dr. Lauterbach Reich. Past presidents, M. Wise, Robert Herstein, I. Weil, Jos. Kalus, I. Schiffman.

Jewish Church Census, in U. S. Census Report, 1916.

Total number of organizations, 15.
Number of organizations reporting members, 15.
Total number members reported, 2,947.
Total number members reported (Male), 1,185.
Total number members reported (Female), 1,437.
Church edifices, 10.
Halls, etc., 5.
Number of church edifices reported, 10.
Value of church property reported, \$291,000.
Amount of debt reported, \$71,500.
Value of parsonages reported, \$3,000.
Amount expenditures reported, \$57,721.
Number of Sunday Schools reported, 12.
Number of officers and teachers, 78.
Number of scholars, 778.

JONES COUNTY. See Lamar County.

JONES VALLEY. The long valley separating the Cahaba from the Warrior coal field. It is slightly more than 100 miles long, and generally not over 3 or 4 miles wide, though at its junction with Murphrees Valley, one of its subordinate valleys, it reaches a width of about 12 miles. Its area is about 300 square miles. It is one of the outliers of the Coosa Valley (q. v.), and is a complex valley, fluted with smaller valleys and ridges. It was formed entirely by erosion, and its floor for nearly its whole length is higher than the mountainous country on either side of its raised edges. It thus presents the anomaly of a valley that is a water-divide in a mountainous country. Its edges are well defined by ridges of millstone grit, and it is much more complicated in its structure than the valley between the Coosa and the Cahaba fields. Like the Cahaba Valley (q. v.), it is of anticlinal structure, somewhat masked by faulting. The geological formations represented in it are (1) the lower Silurian; (2) upper Silurian; (3) Devonian; (4) lower Subcarboniferous; (5) upper Subcarboniferous; and (6) Carboniferous.

Jones Valley and its outliers, Possum and Roupes Valleys, occupy portions of Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, and Bibb Counties—their soils are mainly of two varieties, known as the Decatur and the Hagerstown, both residual soils representing the decay of many hundreds of feet of the limestone rock out of which the valleys were carved. The Decatur clay loam is a favorite truck-garden soil. Its heavy texture makes it especially suited to the cultivation of such crops as tomatoes and cabbage. The Hagerstown stony loam is formed from the Knox dolomite and Coosa shale of Cambrian and Silurian ages. It can be plowed when wetter than the Decatur clay loam and is especially well suited for pasture. Corn and cotton, particularly the latter, produce very well on these soils, and the yield can be much increased by the use of proper fertilizers. The principal agricultural

products of the valleys, aside from garden vegetables, are cotton, corn, oats, cowpeas, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum and sugarcane. The number and diversity of these crops are susceptible of great increase by the use of improved methods of farming.

The first settlers of the valley came from Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Carolinas. The population increased rapidly, and with the development of mining and related industries, has become concentrated in the cities and towns.

REFERENCES.—Squire, *Report on the Cahaba coal field* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 2, 1890), pp. 170-180; McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (*Ibid.*, 9, 1897); Gibson, *Report on the geological structure of Murphrees Valley* (*Ibid.*, 4, 1893); U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Soil Surveys, *Soil survey of Jefferson County* (1910); *Jefferson County and Birmingham, Alabama, historical and biographical* (1897), pp. 17-49; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), pp. 426-430; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 10-11, et seq.

JOPPA. Post office and interior village, in the northeast corner of Cullman County, on the headwaters of the Mulberry Fork of the Warrior River, and 20 miles northeast of Cullman. Population: 1900—130; 1910—167.

JOURNALISM. See Newspapers and Periodicals.

JUDICIARY. "The system of courts of justice in a country. The department of government charged or concerned with the administration of justice." The federal courts were established by Act of Congress of September 24, 1875; March 3, 1887, which was amended August 13, 1888; March 3, 1891, which created the circuit court of appeals; and the judiciary code of March 3, 1911, which became effective January 1, 1912.

The judiciary, or judicial department of Alabama was created by the constitution of Alabama, adopted August 2, 1819. The judicial power of the state, was vested by Art. 5, S. 1 "in one supreme court, circuit courts to be held in each county in the State, and such inferior courts of law and equity, to consist of not more than five members, as the General Assembly may find time to direct, ordain, and establish." By section 2, of article 5, appellate jurisdiction only was conferred on the supreme court. However, it was given power to issue the necessary and remedial writs," in order to exercise a general superintendence over inferior courts. By Article 5, S. 3, "The judges of the Circuit Court were vested with the powers and required to perform the duties of the Supreme Court, until the General Assembly otherwise prescribed." The supreme court was required to sit at the seat of government of the state, but was authorized to remove if danger from the enemy or disease was known. The judges were to be selected by the general assembly and were to hold office during good

behavior. The constitution was amended in 1830, and the term of office of judges was prescribed at six years.

The first term of supreme court was held at Cahaba, which was the Capital of the state at that time and began on the first Monday in May, 1820. The first court consisted of Hons. C. C. Clay, Reuben Saffold, Henry Y. Webb, and Richard Ellis. Hon. A. S. Lipscomb, the fifth circuit judge was absent and there is no record that he was present during the term. Hon. Clement C. Clay was selected as chief justice. There were only nine cases presented, and they contained only points of pleading and practice.

In 1821, a sixth circuit was established, and Hon. Anderson Crenshaw was elected judge. In 1828 a seventh circuit was created and Hon. Sion L. Perry was elected judge.

As has been mentioned above the term of office of the judges was limited in 1830. It was further provided that those in office should continue until 1833. The legislature of 1832 however, enacted a law which reduced the supreme court to three members, provided that they should be elected by both houses of the legislature, and that they should hold office for six years. Under the provisions of this statute judges Lipscomb, Saffold, and Taylor were elected. Judge Taylor resigned in 1834, and was succeeded by Hon. Henry Hitchcock. Under the reorganization Judge Lipscomb became chief justice and when he resigned in 1834 Judge Saffold succeeded him.

The Legislature in 1851-52, increased the number of judges from three to five and Hons. David G. Ligon and John D. Phelan were elected to the new positions. The constitution of 1867, which was framed in obedience to the "Reconstruction Laws" of Congress, gave to the direct vote of the people, the power of selecting all judges. Under the new constitution Hon. E. W. Peck, was elected chief justice, and Hon. Thomas M. Peters, and Hon. B. F. Saffold associates.

In 1889, the number of judges was increased to four, and attorney-general Thomas N. McClellan was elected to the newly created place. Upon the addition in 1891 of another judge, Hon. Richard W. Walker was appointed to the new justiceship.

By an act of the legislature of 1903, the number of judges was increased from five to seven, the new members to enter upon the office, after the general election of 1904. The constitution of 1901 prescribed terms and upon casting lots it was found that Judges Anderson and Denson, had drawn the six year term, Haralson and Simpson, four years, and Tyson and Dowdell, two years.

Under the present system, the judicial department consists of a supreme court, probate courts, chancery courts, county courts, circuit courts, courts of common pleas (old Justice of the Peace Courts), and City courts, now Recorder's Courts.

REFERENCES.—Mayfield's Digest, Vol. 6; Code of Alabama, 1907.

JUDSON COLLEGE. An institution of A grade for the education of young women, located in Marion, Perry County. It is the property of the Alabama Baptist State Convention, and is wholly supported by that body. It is controlled by a board of 16 trustees appointed by the convention. The officers and teachers all receive stipulated salaries, and no one is interested in any pecuniary profits arising from its management. The college grounds include a campus of 20 acres, all attractively landscaped. It has a central administration building and dormitory, an auditorium and music hall, a separate library building and a president's home.

The College is a member of the Alabama Association of Colleges, and "maintains the same requirements for entrance and standards of excellence that are to be found in the University of Alabama and other institutions of higher learning in Alabama." Admission is by certificate from accredited schools, and by examination. However, for the benefit of students who are not prepared for entrance, an academy is maintained "separate from the college," in which four year courses are given. Full college courses, courses in music, art and expression, a teachers' training course, and a business course are offered. These courses lead to the B. A. and B. S. degrees.

Founding and Early History.—The college was founded as the Judson Female Institute in 1838, and was opened to students January 7, 1839. Its name was given in honor of Ann Hasseltine, wife of Adoniram Judson, the famous missionary. Its founders were public spirited gentlemen, members of the Baptist church, who resided in Marion, then the center of influence of this denomination throughout the South. The sessions of the first two or three years were held "in a modest, two story wooden building thirty by forty feet, with two small wings." Nine pupils were enrolled the first day, which was soon increased to 19, and the first year closed with between 70 and 80. Just two years after the opening, January 9, 1841, the legislature incorporated the institute, naming Edwin D. King, James S. Goree, Larkin Y. Tarrant, A. C. Elland, Langston Goree, Francis Lowery, John Lockhart, and Wm. E. Blassingame as trustees. They were clothed with usual corporate powers, but their real estate holdings were limited to \$50,000. It was provided that they might "grant certificates or diplomas, or such other evidences of scholarship, as they may prescribe," they were empowered "to do any and all such acts as other incorporate literary institutions of this state may lawfully do," and "that so long as the property, real and personal of said corporation, shall be used for purposes of education, the same shall be exempt from taxation of every kind." In 1907 the charter was amended changing the name to Judson College.

Rev. Milo P. Jewett, first President of the Judson College was a man of striking powers

and character. Born in 1808 in Vermont, educated at Dartmouth college, he first taught school, then studied law, and afterwards attended Andover seminary to prepare himself for the ministry of the Congregational church. In 1838 he came to Marion and aided in the work of establishing the Judson, as already related. The school was immediately successful. Mr. Jewett devoted all his time and enthusiasm to its upbuilding. A commodious brick structure was erected in 1841 on the site of the present Judson, which, with many important additions, remained in use till the great fire of 1888. Mr. Jewett taught the ancient languages and mental and moral science. The professor of music was Mr. D. W. Case, while the other teachers were ladies.

There were three departments, primary, preparatory, and collegiate, the last divided into three classes, Junior, Middle, and Senior. In 1849 a fourth class appeared, sub-junior. Greek, Latin, Hebrew, German, French, Italian, and Spanish were offered among the languages. Board with bed and bedding cost \$9.50 a month, fuel, lights, and washing being extra; and feather beds were a luxury to be "furnished at a small charge" if desired.

The boarding pupils were required to wear a uniform, not only on public occasions, but every day in the school room. For winter, green merino; for summer, pink calico, and for Sabbath, white muslin dresses were required. A bonnet, was also worn, in the winter it was trimmed with green, in the summer with pink. Blue checks and white muslin aprons were also used.

The catalogue of 1843-4 mentions the "Parthenian Society," a literary and scientific association for the purpose of founding a library, making collections in the various departments of natural science, in the fine arts, and in illustration of the manners and custom of foreign nations.

Mr. Jewett resigned the presidency of the Judson in 1855, and Dr. Samuel Sterling Sherman was elected his successor, bringing with him as his presiding teacher his sister Miss Mary E. Sherman, who had graduated at the Judson in 1850. The school this year (1855) numbered 239.

Dr. Noah K. Davis succeeded Prof. Sherman in 1859, but resigned in 1864, and was succeeded by J. G. Nash, of Pickens County, who had been a gallant soldier and was a teacher of experience. Prof. Nash remained at the Judson only one year.

The Judson began its fall session, in 1865, as usual in October, with Rev. A. J. Battle as President, and during the session there were over 200 students in attendance, which was remarkable.

In 1872 Dr. Battle was called to the presidency of Mercer University, Ga., and resigned the care of the Judson to accept that position.

The original buildings were replaced by three handsome three story brick edifices, joined by two story wings, forming an imposing structure 240 by 120 feet, occupying

MISS ZITELLA COCKE
Author of some fine poems

MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ
Among whose numerous novels the scenes
• of several are laid in Alabama

larations is a restricted immigration, protection to Americans, the U. S. flag on school houses, and the daily reading of the Bible in schools. Its total membership is about 300,000, in 26 states and 2,500 subordinate councils.

The state council in Alabama was organized at Huntsville, June 10, 1897. Sixty-one councils have been chartered by the state council. The active membership was, in 1919, in excess of 3,000.

REFERENCES. — International Encyclopedia; letters from E. R. Calhoun, State Secretary, Birmingham, in the Alabama State department of archives and history.

JUVENILE COURTS. Special or regular courts having jurisdiction of neglected or delinquent children, wards of the State, under sections 6450 to 6465 of the code of 1907, as amended by the act of September 16, 1915. In all the counties of the State, except Jefferson and Mobile which have separate juvenile courts, this jurisdiction is exercised by the probate courts with the assistance of the necessary special probation officers; but in cities having recorders' courts, such courts have concurrent jurisdiction with the probate courts. The courts having jurisdiction are required to keep separate dockets for the trial of children's cases, and to enter their orders and decrees in such cases in separate minute books; to hold the trials of such cases at a different time from the hearing of other cases; and to conduct the trials in such manner as to disarm the fears of the children and win their respect and confidence.

The spirit underlying the juvenile laws and intended to guide in their interpretation and administration, is admirably shown in the act referred to:

"The court may conduct the examination without the assistance of counsel, and may take testimony and inquire into the habits, surroundings, condition and tendencies of such child to enable the court to render such order or judgment as shall best serve the welfare of the child, and carry out the object of this chapter; and the court, if satisfied that the child is in need of the care, discipline, or protection of the State, may so adjudicate and may further render such judgment and make such order or commitment according to circumstances of the case as will conserve the welfare of said child and purposes of this chapter. It is the intention of this chapter that in all proceedings coming under its provisions, the court shall proceed upon the theory that said child is a ward of the State and is subject to the discipline, and entitled to the protection, which the court should give such child under the conditions disclosed in the case."

Probation Officers.—The judges of probate, in their capacity of judge of the children's court, are empowered to appoint probation officers, who may be either men or women, and who receive salaries from the county in which they serve. The age limit of chil-

dren who come within the provisions of the juvenile court laws is 16 years, and while it is intended that neglected and delinquent children within those limits shall be removed from the jurisdiction of the criminal courts, they do not prevent the criminal prosecution in the ordinary courts of any child which the probate judge is convinced cannot be reformed and brought to a correct life.

Scope of the Laws.—The juvenile court law is based squarely on the principle of the State's parental right to discipline and care for its neglected wards. The jurisdiction conferred is in equity, and in no sense criminal, and the personal jurisdiction is made broad enough to cover the case of any needy child. The error of trying to set out just what specific facts must exist in order for the court to acquire jurisdiction of the child is thus avoided. Power is given the court to punish parents and other persons who contribute to the delinquency of children. Provision is also made for the appointment of an advisory board, of citizens interested in child welfare work, which shall have general supervision of the activities of the probation force.

Desertion and Nonsupport Law.—Another act, which also was approved September 16, 1915, provides penalties against husbands and parents for desertion or nonsupport of wives or children, and confers jurisdiction of such cases upon the probate courts of all the counties except those having separate juvenile courts, in which counties the juvenile courts have jurisdiction. This act is popularly known as the "Desertion and Nonsupport Law," and the courts, in the exercise of their functions under its provisions, as "Domestic Relations Courts." Together these laws form a system of dealing with a special class of cases which ranks with those in vogue in the most progressive States of the country. They represent the effort of the State to differentiate in its judicial and reformatory methods between the child and the adult, the delinquent and the criminal, the redeemable and the incorrigible.

Mobile County Juvenile Court.—There was no special provision for the handling of juvenile delinquency cases in the courts of Alabama until 1907, when the first legislation on the subject, an act applying only to Mobile County, was approved on March 5. This law fixed the age limit of children subject to its terms at 16 years, provided for a salaried probation officer, conferred concurrent jurisdiction on the inferior criminal court and the probate court of the county and the recorder's court of the city of Mobile, defined specifically the nature of the offenses that would subject a child to its operation, and provided for jury trials. There was nothing in the law, however, which prevented the prosecution of a child in the regular criminal courts at the discretion of the authorities. The club women of the city of Mobile were largely instrumental in getting the law

enacted, and with their supervision and assistance much good was accomplished in its administration.

The legislature created a separate juvenile court in Mobile County, March 29, 1915, presided over by a judge "learned in the law," who is paid a salary of \$50 a month, but is not thereby prohibited from practising in other courts except in cases arising out of the juvenile court. The necessary number of salaried probation officers is provided for at the cost of the county, and a commission of seven members, four men and three women, from the membership of the Boy's Club of Mobile, serving without compensation, and known as the Juvenile Court Commission of Mobile County, with authority to appoint the judge and probation officers of the court. The commission also has general supervisory powers over all matters affecting the workings of the court. It is the intention of the act "that all proceedings coming under the provisions thereof shall be upon the theory that said child is the ward of the State, and all provisions in this act shall be construed liberally that its beneficial purpose may be carried out, and that any delinquent child shall not be treated as a criminal but as misdirected and in need of assistance."

First General Juvenile Law.—The legislature enacted a law, March 12, 1907, "to define who are delinquent children, and to provide for their arrest, care and reformation," which applied to all the counties except Mobile. The age limit was fixed at 14 years, and jurisdiction was conferred on the chancery court, or any court having equity powers and jurisdiction, except in cities having police courts, with the power to try misdemeanants against the laws of the State, where such police courts had concurrent jurisdiction with the chancery courts. In most of its provisions, this law was similar to the present juvenile law. It required separate dockets and minute books for juvenile cases, and trials at a different time from the hearing of other cases, from which trials everyone except the officers of the court, attorneys engaged in the trial, and the parents or guardian of the child was excluded. Salaried probation officers were also provided for. The same legislature at its extra session passed an act, November 23, 1907, repealing the juvenile court law; and when the code of 1907 was adopted, the repealing act was included as a note to section 6450 which established the courts. The repealing act was declared unconstitutional and void by the supreme court in deciding the case of *State v. Smith* (162 Ala., p. 1); but the general impression that the law establishing children's courts had been repealed had resulted in little or nothing being done, outside of Mobile County, toward their establishment. The legislature amended the code by act of August 25, 1909, as to certain details of the juvenile law, but left its main provisions practically as before.

Jefferson County Juvenile Court.—In 1911 the Boy's Club and the Children's Aid Society of Birmingham obtained the passage of an

act, approved April 22, creating the juvenile court of Jefferson County. The act was modeled after the "Rochester Court Law," at that time considered by authorities as the standard juvenile court law. It provided for a salaried judge who should devote all of his time to the work of the court, one salaried probation officer, and the maintenance of a receiving home for delinquent, indigent, or neglected children under 16 years of age. Samuel D. Murphy was appointed judge of the court, and has continued to devote himself to the work and to the cause of child welfare, not only in Jefferson County, but throughout the State. The Boy's Club and the Children's Aid Society continued their support of the work in the county, and paid the salaries of a larger probation force until the enactment of the present law in 1915, by which the powers and jurisdiction of the court were extended and the entire expense of its maintenance put upon the county. It now has seven salaried probation officers and a well-equipped receiving home. The work is under the supervision of an advisory board appointed by the judge.

Genesis of Child Welfare Work in State.—Up to the time the legislature of 1915 convened, there was practically no organized child welfare work being done in the State except in Mobile and Jefferson Counties. At that session two bills, drawn by Judge Murphy of Birmingham, were introduced in the house by Representative A. R. Brindley of Etowah County, which were designed to establish in every county of the State a modern, efficient juvenile and domestic relations court, and a county child welfare board to insure active and effectual community child welfare work. Both the bills became law. One of them is based on the model juvenile court law, drawn by a committee appointed by the Attorney General of the United States to draft a law establishing juvenile courts in the District of Columbia. The other is modeled after the desertion and nonsupport law approved by the American Bar Association. The passage of these progressive child welfare laws was secured by the aid of Gov. Charles Henderson, the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, Judge Samuel D. Murphy, and other individuals interested in a child welfare program for the entire State.

Proposed Organizations.—Those who were interested in a State-wide child welfare program and had been instrumental in securing the passage of the above-mentioned general laws, immediately began to plan for the organization of the various counties in accordance with their provisions. To this end, the Federal Children's Bureau was induced to send Miss Evelina Belden, one of its trained investigators, to Alabama for the purpose of investigating the conditions of child life in the larger counties, at least; and to aid by suggestions in the planning of a proper program. The completion of her work was followed by a child welfare conference, of delegates and other interested individuals from different parts of the State, at Montgomery, in May, 1916. Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the

Children's Bureau, and Miss Belden were in attendance. It was deemed essential to the success of the work that a State children's aid society should be organized, to have charge of the home-finding and child-placing work for the whole State, and to develop, through juvenile courts and advisory boards established by law, community child welfare work in every county. An organization committee, with Judge Samuel D. Murphy as chairman, was appointed. The committee met at Montgomery, selected Dr. Thomas M. Owen, director of the State department of archives and history, as president, and took other steps to perfect the organization of the Alabama State Children's Aid Society. Much interest has been aroused in the objects of the society, and Alabama is now well on the way to a position among the more progressive States with respect to the care of the needy classes of children.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, secs. 6450-6465; *Local Acts*, 1907, pp. 363-369; *General Acts*, 1907, pp. 442-448; *General Acts*, 1907, special sess., p. 49; *Acts*, 1909, special sess., pp. 117-119; *Local Acts*, 1911, pp. 354-367; *Ibid*, 1915, pp. 115-119, 268-284; *General Acts*, 1915, 560-565, 577-589; *State v. Smith*, 162 Ala., p. 1; *Phillips v. State*, 167 Ala., p. 75; McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914); Mobile Central Trades Council, *Manual*, 1917, pp. 61-64.

K

KAHATCHEE MOUNTAINS. A high main mountain and several lower mountains, with cross spurs that branch off and form with the main mountain a broad, broken, fan-shape mountainous country in Talladega County, known locally as the Kahatchee Hills. The main mountain between Sycamore and Childersburg is between 16 and 18 miles long, and in places more than 1,200 feet above sea level. In its top strata are some deposits of limonite and of gray magnetic ore.

REFERENCE.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897), pp. 20, 545.

KAILAIDSHI. An Upper Creek town in Elmore County, situated on the right bank of Little Kowaliga, and immediately above its junction with Kowaliga Creek, about 2½ miles below the junction of Hurricane Creek with Big Kowaliga, and about three miles above the influx of this latter creek with the Tallapoosa River. It is in secs. 5 and 6, R. 21, T. 20. This point is on the plantation of Mrs. Maggie Hatton, widow of S. H. Hatton. It is 15 miles by trail, above Tukabachi. The modern village of Kowaliga is one mile east of the old Indian town site. The towns of Atchinahatchi, and Hatchitachapa were peopled from Kailaidshi. The name is variously written as Kialige, Kiliga, Killeegko and Kiolege. According to Gatschet, the word probably has reference to a warrior's head-dress, that is Ika, "his head," iläidshäs, "I kill." The town was destroyed in the Creek

War of 1813-14 by a party of hostile Creeks. It was doubtless rebuilt, as a Census reference of the early 30's refers to the town. It has considerable local tradition attached to it, from the fact that the rock on which Tecumseh is reported to have stood when he addressed the Creeks in 1811, in his effort to arouse them against the white settlers, still stands immediately beside the road, 200 yards north of Prospect M. E. church, South, Cemetery. This stone, which projects more than seven feet above the surface, is in Sec. 5, while the mound of the old town is in Sec. 6.

See Atchinahatchi; Hatchitachapa; Kowaliga.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 399; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 642; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 48; Woodward, *Reminiscences* (1859), p. 83. Manuscript data in Department Archives and History.

KANCHATI (Talladega). An Upper Creek town, probably in Talladega County. No history preserved other than a mention of 1835. The word is sometimes written Kanshade. The spelling in the 1835 reference is Conchanti. It may be at or near the site of Conchardee, a few miles southwest of Talladega, the county seat. This town is said to be a branch of Abihka. The word means "red dirt," or "little earth," that is, Ikana, "ground," tchati, "red."

See Abihka; Kanchati (Montgomery).

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 399; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 651.

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS AND BIRMINGHAM RAILROAD COMPANY. A consolidation, February 1, 1887, under the general laws of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, of the Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Co., with the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Co. The latter was a consolidation on July 26, 1886, under the laws of Tennessee and Mississippi, of the Memphis & Southeastern Railroad Co., and the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Co.; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track and branches, 290.40, side tracks, 122.29, total, 412.69; mileage operated in Alabama—main track and branches, 132.49, side tracks, 80.97, total, 213.46; capital stock authorized—common, \$6,250,000, no preferred stock, actually issued, \$5,976,000; shares, \$100; voting power, one vote a share; and funded debt, \$6,322,780. The company is controlled by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., through ownership of the entire capital stock of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Co., which owns the entire capital stock of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Co. The latter is operated as a part of the "Frisco" system.

This railroad was originally projected as a continuation of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis system for the purpose of reach-

ing Birmingham and the mineral district, and its stock and securities were largely held by the owners of the latter. The main line between Memphis, Tenn., and Birmingham was opened in October, 1887, and a branch between Ensley and Bessemer in the following year. The new road was then made an integral part of the system of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis. On August 23, 1901, the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Co. leased its entire property to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. for 99 years at a rental equivalent to the interest on the bonds, for which the former is liable, and dividends at the rate of 4 per cent on the preferred stock. It is now operated by and its accounts merged with those of the "Frisco" system.

REFERENCES.—Railroad Commission of Ala., *Annual reports*, 1889 *et seq.*; Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R. R. Co., *3d annual report*, 1892; *Poor's manual of railroads*, 1888 *et seq.*; *Annual report of company to Ala. Public Service Commission*, 1915.

KAOLINS. See Clays, Kaolins and Shales.

KAPPA ALPHA (Southern). College fraternity; founded at Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), Lexington, Va., December 21, 1865; entered Alabama in 1882 when Phi chapter was established at Southern Univ., Greensboro. Chapters: Phi, 1882, Southern Univ., 264 members; Nu, Nov. 24, 1883, Ala. Pol. Inst., 286 members, owns its chapter house, erected 1893, at a cost of \$2,500; Alpha Beta 1885, Univ. of Ala., 200 members. Phi Chapter disbanded in 1882, but was reorganized in 1883, and withdrawn in 1914. Alumni chapters are maintained in Birmingham and Anniston. Periodical: "Kappa Alpha Journal." Colors: Crimson and old gold. Flowers: Magnolia and red rose.

REFERENCES.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 184-195; and Kappa Alpha *Catalogues*, editions of 1891, 1901 and 1915.

KAPPA DELTA. Women's college fraternity; founded at Virginia State Normal School, Farmville, October 27, 1897; and entered Alabama when Zeta chapter was established at the State University in 1904. Chapters: Zeta, 1904, Univ. of Ala., 80 members; Rho Omega Phi chapter at Judson College was formed from a local organization December 3, 1904, maintains a scholarship standard, 134 members; and Kappa, 1913, Woman's College of Alabama, but it was destroyed the next year by antifraternity opposition of the trustees, 9 members. Alumni chapters are maintained at Montgomery, Mobile, Union Springs, Tuscaloosa, Selma and Birmingham. Periodical: "Angelos." Colors: Olive green and white. Flower: White rose. Flag: Pennant of three bars displaying white rose, a dagger, and gold stars.

REFERENCE.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 439-441.

KAPPA PHI. Medical-pharmaceutical college fraternity; founded in the pharmaceutical department of the University of the South, 1909; entered Alabama in 1911, when the Alabama Alpha chapter was established in the medical department of the State University. Its membership is 25. Colors: Scarlet and gold.

REFERENCE.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), p. 521.

KAPPA PSI. Medical college fraternity; founded at the Russell Military Academy, New Haven, Conn., May 30, 1879; entered Alabama in 1905 when Iota chapter was established at the Univ. of Ala. Medical Department, Mobile. Chapters: Iota, 1905, Univ. of Ala. Med. College, 147 members; Kappa, 1906, Birmingham Medical College, 108 members; and Tau, 1909, Univ. of Ala. Pharmaceutical Dept., 8 members. The chapter at the Univ. of Ala. was withdrawn when the pharmaceutical department was removed to Mobile in 1913. Periodical: "The Mask." Colors: Scarlet and gray. Flower: Red carnation.

REFERENCE.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 522-524.

KAPPA SIGMA. College fraternity; founded at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, December 10, 1869. Entered Alabama in 1869 when Beta, the second chapter to be founded, was installed at the State University. Chapters: Beta, 1869, Univ. of Ala., killed in 1870 by antifraternity legislation, revived in 1899, chapter house erected in 1916 at a cost of \$12,500, 150 members; Beta Eta, January 20, 1900, Ala. Pol. Inst., 176 members. Alumni chapters are maintained in Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery. Periodical: "The Caduceus," and "The Star and Crescent." Colors: Scarlet, white and emerald green. Flower: Lily-of-the-valley.

REFERENCES.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 196-207; and Kappa Sigma *Catalogues*, editions of 1881, 1886, 1906, 1912.

KASIHTA. A Lower Creek town, in the northwest corner of Chattahoochee County, Ga. It is situated on the left or east bank of the Chatahoochee River, 2½ miles below the Indian town of Kawita Talahassi. Although actually located in the state of Georgia, its influence on the Creek Indian Nation, lying so largely in Alabama, justifies a full sketch. The Kasihtas once claimed a much more extensive territory than that immediately tributary to their town. From time to time branch villages were thrown off, and its influence was large, not only because of its position as Kasihta Iako, "the great one," but because of so many Indians and villages traced to it as the mother town. It was the leading white or peace town among the Lower Creeks.

The town appears as Kachetas on De Crenay's map, 1733. The French census of 1760, in which the name is given in the same form, gives the town 150 warriors, and places it 32 leagues distant from Fort Toulouse. Under the English trade regulations of 1761, the

town with its 100 hunters was assigned to the trader, John Rae.

Hawkins presents a more elaborate account of the town than is ordinarily given in his Sketch. The locality is carefully described. Continuing he says:

"The people of Cussetuh associate, more than any other Indians, with their white neighbors, and without obtaining any advantage from it; they know not the season for planting, or if they do, they never avail themselves of what they know, as they always plant a month too late.

"This town with its villages is the largest in the Lower Creeks; the people are and have been friendly to white people, and are fond of visiting them; the old chiefs are very orderly men and much occupied in governing their young men, who are rude and disorderly, in proportion to the intercourse they have had with white people; they frequently complain of the intercourse of their young people with the white people on the frontiers; as being very prejudicial to their morals; that they are more rude, more inclined to be tricky, and more difficult to govern, than those who do not associate with them."

Branch settlements from this town spread out on the Alabama side of the river. In 1799 its warriors were estimated at 180. In 1832 it had 620 families, and 10 chiefs. In this town there was a fine mound, known in later times as the Kyle Mound, but it has long since been destroyed. It is thus described by Hawkins: "At the entrance of the fields on the right, there is an oblong mound of earth; one quarter of a mile lower, there is a conic mound forty-five yards in diameter at the base, twenty-five feet high, and flat on the top, with mulberry trees on the north side and evergreens on the south. From the top of this mound, they have a fine view of the river above the flat land on both sides of the river, and all the field of one thousand acres; the river makes a short bend round to the right, opposite this mound, and there is a good ford, just below the point."

Gatschet is authority for the statement that the Kawitas and Kasihtas were originally the same people, as evidenced by the migration legend preserved by him. Their separation took place in very ancient times. Of them he says: "The name Kasi-hita, Kasixta, is popularly explained as 'coming from the sun' (ha'si) and being identical with hasi'hita. The Creeks infer, from the parallel Creek form hasoti, 'sunshine,' that Kasi'hita really means 'light,' or 'bright splendor of the sun;' anciently this term was used for the sun himself, 'as the old people say.' The inhabitants of the town believed that they came from the sun."

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 661; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), pp. 57-59; Mississippi, Provincial archives (1911), vol. 1, p. 196; Georgia, *Colonial records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 522; Gatschet, *Creek Migration Legend* (1884), vol. 1, pp. 133-134, and also Alabama History Com-

mission Report (1901), p. 399; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190.

KATALA MOUNTAINS. A series of several ridges, divided into two main prongs separated by a broken country about one-half mile wide at the southern extremity of the mountains. The two prongs come together near the northeast end in an irregular, high mountain or peak. The eastern prong is much the longer, exceeding 5 miles. The altitude of the mountains varies from 700 to 900 feet. Their trend is generally north and south and they extend from near the Fayetteville and Childersburg road almost to Fayetteville. Limonite, roofing slate, and some pieces of a sandy, magnetic gray ore are found upon and in the immediate vicinity of the mountains. These mountains, with the Kahatchee Mountains (q. v.), occupy a considerable area in Talladega County. They are a part of the Appalachian Range.

REFERENCE.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897), pp. 20, 544-545.

KAWAIKI. A Lower Creek town in Barbour County, at the junction of the present Cowikee Creek with the Chatahoochee River. Very little is known of its history. However, it had 45 heads of families in 1833. The word means "water-carrying place," that is, oka "water," awaiki, "hauling," "carrying" [place]. The town was doubtless a Hitchiti settlement, as its name was Hitchiti, and its inhabitants doubtless spoke their language. Gatschet states that Cowikee Creek "is named after qualls," which is doubtless an error, as the genesis of the town name is accurate.

See Hitchiti.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, Report (1901), vol. 1, p. 400; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 667.

KAWITA (Upper Coweta). A Lower Creek town in Russell County, situated on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River, about five miles below Columbus, Ga., and on Cochalechee Creek (the Koteskelejau) of Hawkins' time. It is two miles north of Kawita Talahassi (Old Coweta). In 1799, the settlements extended up the river two miles on the flats. They reached the point formed by a bend in the river, up beyond the old Jennys' Island now removed by Government dredging. The fisheries on the right of the river belonged to Kawita, those on the left to Kasihta.

This point is nearly opposite to the mound known in later years as the Kyle Mound, which is in Muscogee County, Ga., north of the mouth of Upatoi Creek. Until a recent date, the town was located at the Fitzgerald mound, opposite Bickerstaff's Brick Yard, on the Humber Plantation.

REFERENCES.—Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 52; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 669; Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, Report (1901), vol.

1, p. 400. Mms. records in Department of Archives and History of Alabama.

KAWITA TALAHASSI. (Old Coweta.) A Lower Creek town in Russell County. It was situated west and about a half mile from the Chattahoochee River, and on the south side of Broken Arrow Creek. It lies on the Central of Georgia R. R., formerly the old Mobile and Girard R. R., and is between the railroad and the river at old Flournoy's Crossing, now a small flag station known as Tickfaw. It is about 2 miles northeast from Fort Mitchell. It is also known as Lower Kawita to distinguish it from another town, called Upper Kawita.

The first record of the town is on De Lisle's map, 1707, where it is spelled Caouitas. It is placed on Okmulgee River, called "Riviere des Caouitas." Colonies of the Kawitas also appear on this map, some located between the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers, and others on the west side of the Chattahoochee. Some of these even appear at their well-known location here described. The towns on the Okmulgee appear to have been gradually abandoned and concentrated on the Chattahoochee. On De Crenay's map, 1733, the Chattahoochee country is called "Empire des Caouitas," and the Chattahoochee River is designated as "Riviere des Caouitas." On Belen's map, 1744, Caouita appears on the west side of Okmulgee, or on one of its tributaries, while Caouitas are placed on the Flint River. In 1762, a map in the American Gazetteer locates Koweta Old Town on the east side of Osechee Creek, an unidentified tributary of Okmulgee, while the later Koweta stands on its well known site, west of the Chattahoochee and below the falls. The French census of 1760 gives the town 150 warriors, and locates it 30 leagues from Fort Toulouse. Under the English trade regulations the town is noted as having 150 hunters, and is assigned to the trader George Galphin.

Bartram visited the town in 1775. He makes the following, among other references: "The great Coweta town, about twelve miles higher up this river, is called the bloody town, where the Micos chiefs and warriors assemble when a general war is proposed, and here captives and state malefactors are put to death."

In 1799 the town is thus described by Hawkins:

"The town is half a mile from the river, on the right bank of the creek; it is on a high flat, bordered on the east by the flats of the river, and west by high broken hills; they have but a few settlers in the town; the fields are on a point of land three-quarters of a mile below the town, which is very rich, and has been long under cultivation; they have no fence around their fields.

"Here is the public establishment for the Lower Creeks; and here the agent resides. He has a garden well cultivated and planted, with a great variety of vegetables, fruits and vines, and an orchard of peach trees. Ar-

rangements have been made, to fence two hundred acres of land fit for cultivation, and to introduce a regular husbandry to serve as a model and stimulus, for the neighboring towns who crowd the public shops here, at all seasons, when the hunters are not in the woods.

"The agent entertains doubts, already, of succeeding here in establishing a regular husbandry, from the difficulty of changing the old habits of indolence, and sitting daily in the squares, which seem peculiarly attractive to the residents of the towns. In the event of not succeeding, he intends to move the establishment out from the town, and aid the villagers where success seems to be infallible.

"They estimate their number of gun men at one hundred; but the agent has ascertained, by actual enumeration, that they have but sixty-six, including all who reside here, and in the villages belonging to the town.

"They have a fine body of land below, and adjoining the town, nearly two thousand acres, all well timbered; and including the whole above and below, they have more than is sufficient for the accommodation of the whole town; they have one village belonging to the town, Wetumcau."

In 1799 the town had 66 warriors, but this diminution of population was doubtless due to the formation of smaller settlements, which took away large numbers. In 1833 the town had 289 families.

Gatschet is authority for the statement that Kawita Talahassi was settled from Kasihta, but this is hardly probable. Its individuality seems clearly established, and originally it was of as great antiquity as Kasihta.

See Kawita (Upper); Witumka.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission Report*; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 55; Handbook of American Indians (1907), vol. 1, p. 669; Gatschet, *Creek Migration Legend*, vol. 1, (1884), p. 135; Bossu, *Travels*, 1 (1771), p. 229; Royce, in *18th Report Bureau American Ethnology* (1899), Georgia Map; McKenney and Hall, *Indian Tribes*, vol. 3 (1854), p. 79; Adair, *American Indians* (1775), p. 257.

KAYOMULGI. A town in Talladega County on the south side of Talladega Creek, several miles above its influx into Coosa River. It is also spelled Coyomulgee and Cayomulgee. Nothing is known of its history apart from its record on the two maps noted in the references.

REFERENCES.—Winsor, *Mississippi Basin* (1895), p. 47; Ibid, *Westward Movement* (1897), p. 31.

KEEPER OF THE CAPITOL. See Capitol, Keeper of.

KENNEDY. Post office and station on the Southern Railway, in the southeastern part of Lamar County, on Lookapallila Creek, 20 miles southeast of Vernon. Population: 1900—166; 1910—261. It is incorporated under the municipal code of 1907. The Bank of Kennedy (State) is located there.

KHORASSAN, KNIGHTS OF. See Knights of Pythias.

KIMBALL-JAMES MASSACRE. A brutal massacre, September 1, 1813, in Clarke County, and in which the Creeks under the Prophet Francis cruelly murdered 12 members of the Kimball and James families. In the fall of 1813 the settlers in Clarke County were constantly alert, fearing Indian attack. They had gathered in rude forts. Ransom Kimball and Abner James, however, became dissatisfied with an inactive life at Fort Sinquefield, and some time in August they and their families moved out to the home of the former about a mile distant to the east.

On September 1, 1813, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a band of Creek warriors under the Prophet Francis suddenly surrounded the house, and before they could hardly realize that the Indians were upon them, 12 of the inmates were killed. Only a few made their escape to the fort. After the massacre, the Indians plundered the house, killed the stock, and then retired to Bassett's Creek swamp. During the attack, Mrs. Sarah Merrill, a daughter of Abner James was struck down, together with her infant son. Both were supposed to be dead. Mrs. Merrill was scalped. She was revived by the falling rain, recovered her child from among the bodies, and with it succeeded in making her way to the fort also. She and the child eventually recovered. Mrs. Merrill died in Clarke County in 1869, but she could never remain long in the sun because of the wound on the head. The attack on Fort Sinquefield was made on the following day.

See Clarke County; Fort Sinquefield Attack.

REFERENCES.—Meek, *Romantic Passages in Southwestern History* (1857) pp. 300, 301; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed. 1900), pp. 544, 545; Ball, *Clarke and its surroundings* (1882), pp. 150-153; Halbert and Ball, *Creek War of 1813 and 1814* (1895), pp. 177-181.

KITCHOPATAKI. An Upper Creek town in Randolph County, near the influx of a creek of the same name with the Tallapoosa River. It is a few miles below the modern village of Oakfusk. The name of the creek is locally spelled Ketchapedrakee, and flows through the northern part of Clay County, emptying into the Tallapoosa River, in the northwestern corner of Randolph. The name is derived from Kitcho, "maize-pounding block of wood," pataki, "spreading out." In 1832 the town had 48 families.

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 706; Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 401.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR. A fraternal society organized in Kentucky in 1877 for social and beneficial purposes, both men and women being admitted to membership on equal terms. The supreme lodge is the central authority, and the title of supreme

protector is borne by the chief officer. The general order in 1914 had 15 grand lodges and 1,230 subordinate lodges, with a total membership of 70,000. Since its organization it has dispensed \$34,000,000 to beneficiaries of deceased members.

The order existed in Alabama for many years, but about 1916 was merged into another organization. The last Grand Lodge was held in Birmingham in 1910. In the report of Edward L. Cahall, Grand Secretary, at the meeting of the Grand Lodge held in 1903, at Selma, it was shown that the membership was 927, in 20 lodges.

REFERENCES.—New International Encyclopedia; Reports of the Grand Lodge; letter from Col. J. B. Stanley, Greenville, in the Department of Archives and History.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF SECURITY. A fraternal and benefit order, organized in Topeka, Kan., February 22, 1892, with 11 charter members. On December 31, 1917, there were 198,824 members and \$3,063,-911.75 assets. All the business of the organization is handled through the National Council. The society was first licensed to do business in Alabama in the city of Birmingham, May, 1913.

REFERENCE.—Letter from J. M. Kirkpatrick, National president, Topeka, Kan., in Department of Archives and History.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS. A fraternal and insurance order, organized under a charter granted March 29, 1882, by Connecticut, to Michael J. McGivney, Patrick Lawlor and others. It is composed of a supreme council, a board of directors, and state and subordinate councils. The supreme council is the highest authority in the order, and meets annually in August for legislative purposes. The board of directors is the executive body of the order, and meets quarterly for the transaction of business incident to the conduct of affairs. The subordinate councils of the order meet in state convention in their respective States in May of each year. Subordinate councils meet regularly, and have full control of their affairs, consistent with law. There are 52 state councils and 1,754 subordinate councils in the order, with a membership in good standing of 369,639—divided between 116,382 in the insured class, and 253,257 in the associate class.

The first subordinate council chartered in Alabama was organized in Birmingham on January 12, 1902, exemplification of the degrees being in charge of State Deputy Bryan of Tennessee. There are now five subordinate councils in Alabama, located at Birmingham, Mobile, Huntsville, Montgomery, and Cullman, with a membership of 796 in good standing.

Membership.—Practical Roman Catholics only are eligible to and entitled to continue membership in the order. Applicants for insurance membership must be at least 18, and not over 50 years of age. Applicants for as-

sociate membership must be 21 years of age; but with the proviso that when an applicant for insurance membership, under 21, is rejected for insurance membership, such applicant is eligible for associate membership. No person is eligible to membership in the Knights of Columbus who is engaged in the manufacture or sale, either wholesale or retail, of intoxicating liquors.

Insurance.—The insurance side of the order, as shown by actuarial valuation on December 31, 1915, presents a ratio of assets to liabilities of 134.56—the highest percentage of solvency of any fraternal insurance organization in the United States.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR. A fraternal benefit society of the United States, organized at Louisville, Ky., June 30, 1873, by the institution of the Golden Lodge No. 1 with 17 charter members. Its objects are the social, moral and intellectual elevation of its members, the establishment of bonds of fellowship between them, and the payment of death benefits to the widows and orphans of deceased members. It has paid to benevolence since its organization \$100,000,000.

The order entered Alabama in 1878 and has lodges at many different points throughout the State with a membership of several thousand.

REFERENCES.—New International Encyclopedia; and proceedings of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Honor of Alabama, twenty-fifth annual session, at Montgomery.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. A fraternal order, founded at Washington, D. C. February 19, 1864, by Justus H. Rathbone. It entered Alabama with the organization of Monte Sano Lodge No. 1, at Huntsville, October 6, 1870. The institution of the grand lodge followed at Mobile, June 11, 1872, two lodges from Mobile, one from Huntsville, one from Selma, one from Uniontown and one from Marion, participating. On July 1, 1916, there were in the State 200 lodges, with a membership of about 12,000. The grand lodge in session at Montgomery, October 19, 1911, laid the corner stone for a Pythian temple, which was dedicated and occupied May 15, 1912. It was projected for the purpose of gathering "into one mighty fraternity, worthy men, who appreciate the true meaning of friendship; who are cautious in word and act; who love truth; who are brave in defending right; whose honor is untarnished; whose sense of justice will prevent, to the best of their ability, a personal act or word injurious to the worthy; whose loyalty to principles, to family, to friends, to their country and to the constituted authority under which they enjoy citizenship is undoubted; and who, at all times, are prepared to do unto others as they would that others should unto them." The building and furniture are valued at \$90,000. It is a four-story brick and stone structure, located at the corner of Dexter Avenue and South

McDonough Street, Montgomery. It contains the headquarters of the general officers, lodge room for local lodges, a Pythian library, and a grand lodge hall. Agitation has recently been started looking toward the erection of a widows and orphans home.

The order was chartered in the State by act of November 21, 1896, Tennent Lomax, John H. Donahoo, Charles R. Bricken, J. G. Thomas, Louis J. Adler, Jacob Grell, J. B. Wadsworth, T. W. Peagler, D. C. Cooper, J. H. Disque, B. J. Schuster, Edward A. Graham, Albert Steinhart and Jacob Pepperman being the incorporators.

Endowment Rank.—The insurance feature of the order is not directly connected, except that all policyholders must be members. It is a nonassessable insurance, and is conducted much in the same manner as old-line business. The total insurance in the State is about \$4,092,623. The number of members in Alabama holding insurance January 1, 1917, was 2,641. The sum of \$2,332,426, covering 1,056 names, has been paid on insurance claims in the State.

Auxiliary Orders.—The uniform rank, or the military branch of the order was established August 30, 1878. It was at one time very strong in the State. The Mobile company under Capt. T. J. Ford won the third prize of \$500 in Boston in 1908.

The Dramatic Order, Knights of Khorrasan, was instituted about 1894 for social purposes. The first convention of the imperial palace was held in Chicago, 1895, with representatives from 12 temples. John B. Powell was the founder. Temples in Alabama are located at Montgomery, Mobile, Birmingham and Florence. The order bears the same relation to Pythianism that the shrine does to Masonry.

The Pythian Sisters is an auxiliary of the Knights of Pythias, although independent in matters of government and control. It is made up of the mothers, wives, sisters or daughters of members, and the daughter, or the mother of a Pythian Sister. There are seven temples in the State with a membership of more than 500.

Grand Chancellors.—T. L. Eastburn, 1872-1873; W. A. Shields, 1873-1875; Wade Allen McBryde, 1875-1876; R. Hugh Nesbitt, 1876-1877; George F. Taylor, 1877-1878, and 1879-1880; C. A. Terrell, 1878-1879; George H. Sporman, 1880; J. B. Grayson, 1880-1882; John H. Disque, 1882-1883; Edward Alfred Graham, 1883-1884; Albert Steinhart, 1884-1885; John W. Cooper, 1885-1886; John A. Kirkpatrick, 1886-1887; Oscar R. Hundley, 1887-1888; Joseph Thomas Hawkins, 1888-1889; J. R. Carter, 1889-1890; Benjamin Joseph Schuster, 1890-1891; Benjamin Maclin Huey, 1891-1892; Junius M. Riggs, 1892-1893; Edmund B. McCarty, 1893-1894; William Vaughan, 1894-1895; Tennent Lomax, 1895-1896; John H. Donahoo, 1896-1897; Charles R. Bricken, 1897-1898; James Grey Thomas, 1898-1899; Jesse Boring Wadsworth, 1899-1900; Davis Clay Cooper, 1900-1901; William H. Wilder, 1901-1902; James Bach-

lor Ellis, 1902-1903; Alexander Michael Garber, 1903-1904; W. P. Nichols, 1904-1905; Thomas E. Knight, 1905-1906; B. Clay Jones, 1906-1907; Jacob D. Bloch, 1907-1908; T. D. Samford, 1908-1909; Herman M. Beck, 1909-1910; Frank W. Lull, 1910-1911; J. Lee Holway, 1911-1912; Daniel B. Cobbs, 1912-1913; A. G. Patterson, 1913-1914; L. G. Waldrop, 1914-1915; Graham Perdue, 1915-1916; Benjamin A. Taylor, 1916-1917.

Grand Keepers of Records and Seal.—W. H. Sheffield, 1872-1873; T. A. Blackman, 1873-1875; C. H. Barnes, 1875-1877; Harry Mercer, 1877-1878; Leopold Proskauer, 1878-1879; George M. Rousseau, 1879-1880; George F. Taylor, 1880-1881; L. Hensley Grubbs, 1881-1887; Thomas Hudson, 1887-1888; B. F. Ludwig, 1888-1890; L. J. Adler, 1890-1898; John H. Donahoo, 1898-1902; George G. Miles, 1902-1908; J. M. Dannelly, 1908-1916; Boling K. McMorris, 1916; Mayer W. Aldridge, 1916-.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, 1st to 45th sessions, 1873-1917; Grand constitution and grand statutes, 1874, 1880, 1890, 1901; circulars and miscellaneous minor publications.*

See Fraternal Insurance.

REFERENCES.—Publications, *supra*.

KNOX ACADEMY. A denominational school for the education of negroes, located at Selma. It was founded May 11, 1874. The present school building, a commodious three-story structure of brick, was erected in the summer of 1881, the teachers' home in the summer of 1894, and the superintendent's home was completed in November, 1902. The course of study, including academic, agricultural, manual and industrial training departments covers 12 years. On September 30, 1916, its report to the State superintendent of education showed buildings and site valued at \$30,000; equipment, \$4,000; 17 teachers; 590 pupils; and a total support of \$13,556.

Principals.—Rev. G. M. Elliott, 1876-1886; Rev. H. W. Reed, 1886-1887; Rev. T. J. Speer, 1887-1891; Rev. R. J. McIsaac, 1891-1900; Rev. J. G. Reed, 1900-.

REFERENCES.—Miscellaneous school publications.

KNOX DOLOMITE. See Iron and Steel; Limestones.

KOHAMUTKIKATSKA. An Upper Creek town, the location of which has not been identified. Schoolcraft in 1832 lists it with 123 families. The word means "place where blow-gun canes are broken," that is, Koha, "cane," mutki, "cut off," katska, "broken."

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 401; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 721.

KOWALIGA ACADEMIC AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE FOR THE COLORED RACE. A private institution for the educa-

tion of negroes located at Kowaliga, Elmore County, 35 miles from Montgomery. It was established largely through the efforts of William E. Benson, a graduate of Howard College, Washington, and of Harvard University, but a native of Kowaliga. The corner store of the first building was laid in August, 1896, and the buildings were ready for occupancy in 1897. The first building known as Patron's Hall, was erected largely through the contributions of 70 colored farmers of the community. The trustees named in the act of incorporation, approved February 10, 1899, were John J. Benson, Solomon Robinson, Miss Emily Howle, Mrs. J. L. Kaine, Jackson Robinson, C. J. Cal'way and W. E. Benson. The trustees were given the usual powers; and it was expressly provided, to the end that the school "shall be an institution of learning of high grade, no one but a professional educator of Christian character, known ability, and successful experience shall be eligible to the office of president thereof." The chief aim and purpose of the school was "to establish an educational, religious, and industrial centre within the reach of hundreds of energetic young men who will never be able to leave the farms or go any great distance away from the home to get an education." In addition to the school building, farm buildings, and the boys' and girls' dormitories, there are the Kellogg Industrial Rooms for girls, the Endeavor Industrial Building for boy, and the Hampton Wood Shop.

Prof. Benson, founder, died in 1915, but the work did not suspend. On September 30, 1916, its report to the State superintendent of education showed buildings and site valued at \$20,319; equipment, \$4,192; 7 teachers; 139 pupils; and a total support of \$8,124.

REFERENCES.—*Acts, 1898-99*, pp. 831-832; *Annual statements and miscellaneous publications, 1898 to date*; U. S. Bureau of Education, *Negro Education* (Bulletin 39, 1917) vol. 2, p. 48.

KU KLUX KLAN. A militant secret order in the Southern States, organized at Pulaski, Tenn., in May, 1866, by six young men of the town, James R. Crowe, Richard R. Reed, Calvin Jones, John C. Lester, Frank O. McCord, and John Kennedy. These young men had no other object than to found a society for their intellectual entertainment and improvement, and it was several months after the organization of the club before the idea of adapting it to the work of "regulation" was conceived. In fact, it may be said to have been an accident that the effect which the club's mysterious conduct and grotesque disguises had upon the negroes of Pulaski was noticed at precisely the time when serious men were seeking some method of counteracting the influence of carpetbaggers, scalawags, and the loyal league. Before any general organization had been formed, various local "dens" of the Ku Klux had been instituted in other towns and neighborhoods of Tennessee and northern Alabama. By the

early part of 1867, the necessity for some sort of defensive measures against the activities of the undesirable white persons and the negroes who were under their influence had become apparent even to conservative southern men. Accordingly, a convention was held at Nashville, in May, 1867, a general organization formed, and a constitution and ritual adopted. Its character and objects are thus stated in the revised and amended prescript: "This is an institution of Chivalry, Humanity, Mercy and Patriotism; embodying in its genius and its principles all that is chivalric in conduct, noble in sentiment, generous in manhood, and patriotic in purpose; its peculiar objects being, First: to protect the weak, the innocent and the defenceless, from the indignities, wrongs, and outrages of the lawless, the violent and the brutal; to relieve the injured and oppressed; to succor the suffering and unfortunate, and especially the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers."

Very soon after the formation of the original den at Pulaski, local dens were organized at several places in north Alabama. It is probable that the first Alabama den was at Huntsville, and among the earliest was the one at Tuscaloosa. Ryland Randolph, for a long time grand cyclops of the Tuscaloosa den, states that he first heard of the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama in the winter of 1866. He must, however, have referred to the local societies patterned after the original den at Pulaski, for the order did not take on its serious character until the spring of 1867.

As has been stated, the Ku Klux Klan proper was formed purely for defensive purposes; but it was nevertheless thoroughly organized with military features, and its discipline was equal to that of any army. The supreme control of the order was vested in a grand wizard, assisted by a staff of 10 general officers, called genii. Each State was in charge of a grand dragon and a staff of 8 hydras; each congressional district, in charge of a grand titan and a staff of 6 furies; each county, of a grand giant and a staff of 4 goblins. Each local lodge or den was commanded by a grand cyclops and 2 couriers or messengers, called night hawks; a grand magi, a grand monk, a grand scribe, a grand exchequer, a grand turk, and a grand sentinel. The individual members of the order were known as ghouls. The general order had a tribunal of justice known as the grand council of yahoos, before which charges against officers were tried. This principle extended down through all the subdivisions of the organization, including the individual dens. It may safely be said that the invariable practice of the original or true Ku Klux Klan was to submit every case of proposed correction or punishment to a regularly designated court before taking action. Apparently this did not always hold true in the later years of the organization's activity, when it had gone out of the hands of its original members. The true clan was disbanded by formal decree of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, the grand wizard, in the early spring of 1869. The

members of the original order referred contemptuously to the members of the later organization, by whom most of the reprehensible deeds were done for which the true, as well as the false, Ku Klux Klan has been criticised, as the "new Ku Klux."

While the Ku Klux Klan was the most prominent and best known of the defensive secret organizations that were active during Reconstruction, it was not the only one. There were several others, some of which had almost or quite as many members as the Ku Klux Klan. One of these was the Knights of the White Camellia, which was active in the Cotton States, particularly in Mississippi and Louisiana. Its organization and ritual were somewhat different from those of the Ku Klux Klan, but its principles, objects and methods were similar. Because the Ku Klux was the first and best known, its name was given to the whole movement.

The objects of the clan, the methods used to attain them, the conditions which made some such organization necessary, were practically the same in Alabama as in Tennessee, where it originated. The order kept no records. Its most effective weapon was the profound secrecy with which it surrounded all its activities. For these reasons, little is known of the details of its history. The State department of archives and history enjoys the unique distinction of possessing in its large collection of Ku Klux documents a copy both of the original and the revised prescript. It is probable that one or more dens existed in Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Jackson, Morgan, Lawrence, Franklin, Winston, Walker, Fayette and Blount Counties, in northern Alabama, and possibly in all the counties of central Alabama. The clan in Alabama became more active after the elections of 1868.

After the disbandment of the original clan, the organization in Alabama began to degenerate, as was the case in all the other States. Irresponsible and unscrupulous men obtained control, and used it to further their own political ambitions, or to wreak vengeance upon their personal enemies. In many cases atrocities charged to the clan were found to have been perpetrated by "carpetbaggers," "scalawags," or even by negroes. By 1870, the organization was virtually extinct, although sporadic outbreaks occurred in isolated communities, which may or may not have been incited by former members of the clan.

Methods of Operation.—The Ku Klux Klan was organized primarily to combat the activities of, and if possible to destroy, the Union, or "Loyal League," a secret oath-bound society, consisting mainly of negroes, and officered by whites of the lowest class who, in secret sessions held usually at night under the protection of sentries mounted at a distance of 40 yards on all sides of the building, inculcated in the minds of the ignorant and credulous negroes the belief that the property belonging to their former masters would be confiscated by the Government and divided among the freedmen. The negroes were also trained in the use of arms, and taught inde-

pendence in their attitude toward the southern whites. The fruit of this teaching soon became manifest in the increased insolence and disorder among the bolder negroes. Often the quiet of night was disturbed by shouting and the firing of guns in the hands of negroes returning from the league meetings, and threats of bodily harm, or even death, were made against white men who had incurred their ill will, or more often the ill will of their carpetbagger leaders. In some of the leagues the negroes were taught that the only way to make their new-found freedom permanent was to intimidate the whites by killing off several of the most prominent men and putting the torch to their possessions. Political and social equality was advocated by many of the white leaders in the leagues and intermarriage of the races was not only suggested, but prophesied as a condition soon to obtain. These things could not do otherwise than have the most regrettable effect upon a race which has never been characterized by the exercise of sober second-thought in repressing its impulses, and their insolent attitude toward the whites became more marked. Women and children were frequently crowded from the sidewalks, even in daytime. The bravest dared not venture out at night. These conditions, daily growing worse, and caused by the agitation of undesirable alien whites, brought home to the southern white man, as nothing else could have done, the necessity for some effectual way of thwarting the designs of the political adventurer, protecting the southern whites, and saving the negro from the consequences of the course he was pursuing. And it was in the effort to accomplish these results that the idea accidentally originated at Pulaski was adopted and adapted and developed to meet the general need, with what success the results of the election of 1875, and the conditions since obtaining, bear witness.

In most cases it was only necessary for the Ku Klux to show themselves in full regalia in the neighborhood of a meeting of the Union League in order to break up the meeting. When news came to the leaders of a den that a meeting was in progress, a number of men would disguise themselves and their horses, frequently muffling the horses' feet so that the procession moved without noise, thus heightening the effect of ghostliness, and simply ride by the meeting place, maintaining profound silence. The league sentinels lost no time in reporting the passage of the weird cavalcade, and usually the reports were no sooner received than the meeting stood adjourned. After a time, however, the negroes became accustomed to the mystery and weirdness surrounding the activities of the Ku Klux, and more drastic methods sometimes had to be used in bringing the bolder spirits under control.

One of the most famous of the Ku Klux "outrages" in Alabama, was the so-called Huntsville riot which occurred on the night before the general election on November 3, 1868. A political speaking was going on,

and large crowds of negroes were gathered at the courthouse; also a good many whites, most of them Radical politicians who were engineering the raising of enthusiasm among their colored constituents. At 10 o'clock a party of about 150 Ku Klux in full panoply, men and horses, rode into the public square and made a circle around it. Each man had a rifle or shot gun lashed to his saddlebow, and two large revolvers in his belt. As the head of the column neared the point at which it had entered the square, firing commenced near the north gate of the courthouse yard. Immediately the Ku Klux wheeled into line of battle and stood for a few moments at attention, the while maintaining profound silence. The firing for a time became general and Judge Thurlow was mortally wounded. A negro was killed and two others severely wounded. As soon as the firing ceased, the Ku Klux wheeled into column and rode off, not having discharged a gun, nor made any demonstration beyond their mere presence. Testimony before the Congressional Ku Klux Committee established with reasonable certainty that no part in the *melée* was taken by any of the disguised horsemen; that the firing was done among the negroes and perhaps a few of the white men in the crowd. Nevertheless, this occurrence was heralded in the North as a most flagrant outrage, and the number of killed and wounded was multiplied many times over.

Attempts at Suppression.—The legislature of 1868 convened for its third session on the morning of the day on which the Huntsville episode took place. A week later Gov. William H. Smith sent a special message to the legislature, in which he stated that there was in the files of his office ample evidence of the existence in some parts of the State of an organization, whose members when in disguise had committed acts which showed conclusively that it aimed at the accomplishment of purposes wholly unwarranted by law. He suggested the appointment of a joint committee to investigate these organizations and recommend such legislation as might be necessary to stop them. A joint resolution was adopted November 14, appointing a joint committee "to investigate the recent alleged outrages perpetrated upon members of this legislature, and other good and law-abiding citizens of this State, and to report by bill or otherwise, at the earliest day practicable, what measures may be necessary for the vindication of the law and future powers of the State." The committee was empowered to adjourn from time to time, and from place to place, to send for persons and papers, and to punish for contempt "any one who may refuse to obey, or attempt to evade or avoid its mandates, or in any other way obstruct its investigations." Soon after the creation of this committee, probably before its report had been made, an act, "For the suppression of secret organizations, of men disguising themselves for the purpose of committing crimes and outrages," was passed. This act penalized the appearance of any person away

from home by night, or by day, alone or in company, wearing a mask, or disguised in other costume, by a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months nor more than one year, at the discretion of the trial court. Penalties were also provided for assaults, or attempted assaults, by disguised persons, and for the destruction of property. To insure its enforcement, a fine of \$500 and forfeiture of office were prescribed for any magistrate, sheriff or other officer who refused or neglected to carry out its provisions. The act was approved December 26. Two days later another act "to suppress murder, lynching, and assault and battery," became a law. The latter enactment was somewhat unique in its provision that the widow or the husband or the next of kin of any person killed in any county of the State by any outlaw, or person or persons in disguise, or mob, should be entitled to recover in the county in which such assassination occurred, the sum of five thousand dollars as damages, to be distributed among them according to the laws regulating distribution of estates of intestate decedents. The law prescribed with considerable detail the method of procedure in such cases, and also prescribed penalties against officers who failed to perform their duty under its terms. Considerable opposition to the passage of this bill was developed in the legislature. Senator Worthy was one of its most active opponents. The bill, he said, was unconstitutional, and could not be enforced, as nine-tenths of the white people of the State were opposed to it. It would also, he thought, offer an inducement to the amount of \$5,000 to every wife who was tired of her husband, to every derelict husband, to every son who wanted his father's estate, to every next of kin who valued money more than he did the life of him who stood between him and the coveted money, to arrange and to accomplish the assassination of such person. He believed that for \$5,000 many a man could be found who would submit to a sound beating, prearranged by him and his friends, who would be sure to touch no vital point nor break any bones. "The whole bill," he said, "is a bonus offered for assassination and perjury. If its provisions are enforced crime will be increased a thousand fold. . . . No man will be safe at home or abroad, and the name of Alabama will be a scorn and reproach throughout the christian world." Notwithstanding these cogent reasons why the bill should not pass, it was very promptly enacted. It does not appear that the State, either through legislative committees, or through the executive department, made any very energetic or continuous efforts to break up the Ku Klux Klan. A few subofficials were dispatched from time to time, after "out-rages" had been reported, to hold investigations; but little was thus accomplished. About the same time laws providing severe penalties against newspapers which published Ku Klux notices or warnings were passed. These laws hampered the operation of the

clan to some extent. The only really effective measures toward preventing the activities of the clan were those enacted by Congress, which were enforced by the military. It seems to be beyond question that the increased danger of apprehension by the United States military authorities after the passage of the Congressional Ku Klux laws had a deterrent effect upon the members. However, the clan continued active until its work was done—until the things had been accomplished which were necessary to insure the restoration of good government.

See Freedmen's Bureau; Reconstruction; Union League.

REFERENCES.—The principal authorities for the history of the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama, as elsewhere, are the works of Dr. Walter L. Fleming: *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), pp. 653-709; *Documentary history of Reconstruction* (1906), 2 vols., *passim*; Lester and Wilson, *Ku Klux Klan* (Fleming's ed., 1905); Hilary A. Herbert, ed., *Why the Solid South?* (1890), pp. 29-69; and "How we redeemed Alabama," in *Century Magazine*, Apr. 1913, vol. 85, No. 6, pp. 854-862; Eyre Damer, *When the Ku Klux rode* (1912), pp. 61-74; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp. 61-74; Committee on Affairs in Insurrectionary States, *Report on Ku Klux conspiracy*, 1872 (H. Rept. 22, 42d Cong., 2d sess.), pp. 20, 61-73; *Ibid.*, Alabama testimony, 3 vols.; *Independent Monitor*, Tuscaloosa, circa, 1868-1870; *Acts*, 1868, pp. 444, 452, 593; Gov. W. H. Smith, "Message," Nov. 9, 1868 (*S. Jour.*, 1868, pp. 246-248); *Huntsville Advocate*, Oct. 28, 1870.

KULUMI. An Upper Creek town in Elmore County, situated on the Tallapoosa River, just below and contiguous to Fushatchi. It lies along the elevated lands about a half mile from the river and west from old Ware's Ferry. The corn fields of Kulumi were on the opposite side of the river. These fields were unfenced. The town had cabins on the south side of the river also, used in hunting and also during the planting season. During the harvesting period practically the entire community moved across the river temporarily.

The name is spelled Coulommie on De Crenay's map, 1733, and is located on the east bank of the lower Coosa River. This location, may however, be a mistake on the part of the topographer in placing it nearer to the Coosa than to the Tallapoosa River, since the two rivers flow near each other at this point. On Belen's map, 1744, however, Colomin is placed on the west side of the Altamaha, just below the Atasees. This may indicate that the inhabitants of the town were originally seated in that region, and that they later migrated to the Coosa, and still later removed their town to its well known site on the north bank of the Tallapoosa. In 1762, the American Gazetteer places the Culloomies on the west side of the Chattahoochee above the Attasees, and Columbe Town is located on the east side of the lower Tallapoosa. These references suggest either two separate divisions of the

town, or two successive seats, first on the Chattahoochee, and later on the Tallapoosa. Under the English trade regulations of 1763 Kulumí, with 50 hunters was assigned to James Germany. The French census locates the Colomés 4 leagues from Fort Toulouse, with 50 warriors. In 1777 Bartram visited the town, where he stayed two days. Mr. Germany was the principal trader at the time. Of the town Bartram says in 1791:

"Here are very extensive old fields, the abandoned plantations and commons of the old town, on the east side of the river, but the settlement is removed, and the new town now stands on the opposite shore, in a charming fruitful plain, under an elevated ridge of hills, the swelling beds or bases of which are covered with a pleasing verdure of grass, but the last ascent is steeper, and towards the summit discovers shelving rocky cliffs, which appear to be continually splitting and bursting to pieces, scattering their thin exfoliations over the tops of the grassy knolls beneath. The plain is narrow where the town is built; their houses are neat, commodious buildings, a wooden frame with plastered walls, and roofed with cypress bark or shingles; every habitation consists of four oblong square houses, of one story, of the same form and dimensions, and so situated as to form an exact square, encompassing an area of court yard of about a quarter of an acre of ground, leaving an entrance into it at each corner. Here is a beautiful new square or areopagus, in the center of the new town; but the stores of the principal trader and two or three Indian habitations, stand near the banks of the opposite shore on the site of the old Coolome town. The Tallapoosa River is here three hundred yards over, and about fifteen or twenty feet of water, which is very clear, agreeable to the taste, esteemed salubrious, and runs with a steady, active current."

The signification of the name has not been ascertained, but Gatschet suggests that it may be connected with Ahkolumās, meaning "I clinch." After the Creek Indian War of 1813-14, the Kulumí went direct to Florida, and joined the Seminoles.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), p. 401; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), pp. 25, 33, 52; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 734; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190; Shea, *Charlevoix's History of New France* (1900), vol. 6, p. 11; *Mississippi Provincial Archives* (1911), p. 94; Georgia, *Colonial Records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 523; Winsor, *The Westward Movement* (1899), p. 31; Bartram, *Travels* (1791), pp. 396-397.

KUNSHA CHIPINTA. Indians in their every day talk are prone to elide vowels and consonants in place names, when these names are long by such elision, an economy of speech is secured. Kunsha chipinta is thus abbreviated into Kunshapinta, which appears on De Crenay's map as Conchapita. "Kunsha Chipinta" means Little Reed Brakes. It

was the name applied to Gum Cypress Lake in Autauga County, and to the reed braker enveloping the lake.

REFERENCES.—Mms. records in Alabama Department Archives and History.

KUSA. See Cosa.

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LABOR DAY. See Special Days.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, MONTGOMERY. A patriotic organization founded on April 16, 1866, in Montgomery. It was the result of an appeal of April 14, 1866, made by the Alabama historical and monumental society to the ladies of Montgomery to hold fairs, concerts, etc., in order to help in defraying the expenses necessary in the proper and decent burial of Alabama soldiers. Thus it will be seen that the Ladies' memorial association was the outcome of the Alabama historical and monumental society. A meeting was held at 10 o'clock on the morning of April 14, of that year, at the Court Street Methodist Episcopal church.

"At a meeting of the ladies of Montgomery held pursuant to notice at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Monday, the 16th day of April, 1866, to devise ways and means for raising funds to have the remains of Alabama soldiers, now lying scattered over the various battlefields of the war, collected and deposited in public burial grounds, or elsewhere, where they may be saved from neglect, Mrs. Judge Bibb was requested to preside over the meeting and Mrs. Dr. Baldwin requested to act as Secretary.

"The object of the meeting was explained by the Chair, and on motion of Mrs. Dr. Baldwin a committee of five was appointed by the Chair to consider and report some plan that might best promote the objects of the meeting, and to recommend the names of suitable persons as permanent officers of this Society. The Chair appointed on this committee Mrs. Dr. Baldwin, Chairman; Mrs. Wm. Johnston, Mrs. Judge Rice, Mrs. Dr. Holt and Mrs. Dr. James Ware, who retired and after consultation suggested the following names as permanent officers, and on motion of Mrs. Wm. Pollard they were unanimously elected: Mrs. Judge Bibb, President; Mrs. Judge Phelan, Vice President; Mrs. Dr. Baldwin, Secretary; Mrs. E. C. Hannon, Treasurer.

This committee, after suggesting permanent officers, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. **RESOLVED**, That it is the sacred duty of the people of the South to preserve from desecration and neglect the mortal remains of the brave men who fell in her cause, to cherish a grateful recollection of their heroic sacrifices and to perpetuate their memories.

2. **RESOLVED**, That we earnestly request our country women to unite with us in our efforts to contribute all necessary means to provide a suitable resting place and burial

Dr. Jerome Cochrane

Dr. J. Marion Sims

Dr. William H. Sanders

Dr. J. C. Nott

EMINENT PHYSICIANS

for our noble and heroic dead; that we will not rest our labors until this sacred duty is performed.

3. **RESOLVED**, That in order to raise funds to carry out the objects expressed in the foregoing resolutions, we constitute ourselves a Society to be styled "The Ladies' Society for the Burial of Deceased Alabama Soldiers," and that we solicit voluntary contributions for the same; and that we will hold in this city on Tuesday, the first day of May next, and annually on the first day of May thereafter, and oftener if deemed expedient, exhibitions consisting of concerts, tableaux, juvenile recitations, songs, suppers, etc., to be regulated and determined by committees to be appointed for that purpose.

4. **RESOLVED**, That to carry out these plans an Executive Committee shall be appointed, which shall have authority to appoint sub-committees and agents at their discretion.

5. **RESOLVED**, That the President of this Society, together with the present resident ministers in charge of the different churches of this city and their successors in office, shall constitute a committee for the purpose of keeping and making proper application of the funds raised by this Society.

6. **RESOLVED**, That any lady can become a member of this Society by registering her name and by paying into the treasury an annual assessment of one dollar.

7. **RESOLVED**, That all clergymen or ministers of the gospel shall be considered honorary members of this Society.

On motion of Mrs. Dr. Baldwin, the Chair was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee consisting of ten, whereupon the Chair appointed the following ladies: Mrs. Dr. Rambo, Chairman; Mrs. Jno. Elmore, Mrs. Wm. Pollard, Mrs. Dr. Wilson, Mrs. W. J. Bibb, Mrs. Hausman, Mrs. Mount, Mrs. Bugbee, Mrs. W. B. Bell, Mrs. Fort Hargrove, and Mrs. James Ware.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet whenever requested by the President."

The exact date of the change of the name of the Society to "The Ladies' Memorial Association" is not known. The first use of the new name was in an article by Dr. Samuel K. Cox, in "The Mail" of December 22, 1866. This article was headed "Ladies' Memorial Association," but no change in the name is found in the secretary's book until 1874. The ladies of this association met at the cemetery on April 26, 1866, for the purpose of decorating the graves of the soldiers, and on May 1 and 2 a festival was held at Concert and Estelle halls and the theatre, \$3,000 being realized from this, the first venture, of the association.

The association in 1866 appointed Dr. Samuel K. Cox as agent to visit different battlefields and ascertain the condition. Dr. Cox faithfully discharged these duties and in this way the money was most judiciously spent in reburying and marking the graves of the Alabama soldiers at various places.

In 1868 the accumulations of the association were spent on headstones costing \$5,600

and a monument and chapel costing \$3,000, in the Montgomery cemetery. It was not until 1876 that it was decided to do away with the May day offering always held on the first day of May. This original custom had been preserved through the ten long years of reconstruction.

On April 26, 1886, by invitation of the Monumental association and the Ladies' memorial association, President Davis visited Montgomery and laid the foundation stone of the Confederate monument, on the Capitol grounds. Later the Monumental association withdrew and deposited the amount of \$6,777 with the Ladies' memorial association for the completion of this work. It was not until December 7, 1898, that the work was completed and the monument to the Confederate soldiers and sailors of Alabama was unveiled.

Charter Members.—Officers: Mrs. Judge B. S. Bibb, president; Mrs. Judge J. D. Phelan, vice president; Mrs. Dr. W. O. Baldwin, secretary; Rev. Dr. S. D. Cox, assistant secretary; Mrs. E. C. Hannon, treasurer.

Executive Committee: Mesdames Dr. Samuel Rambo, John Elmore, William Pollard, Dr. Wilson, W. J. Bibb, G. L. Mount, C. J. Hausman, Judge F. Bugbee, W. B. Bell, Fort Hargrove, James Ware.

Other Members: Mesdames Gov. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Gov. T. H. Watts, Gen. W. W. Allen, Gen. J. Clanton, Gen. Hotzclaw, Col. John Gindrat, Col. Jack Thornton, Col. J. B. Bibb, Col. Warren Reese, Col. T. Lomax, Col. Virgil Murphy, Col. W. C. Bibb, Judge George Goldthwaite, Judge Samuel Rice, Judge T. J. Judge, F. M. Gilmer, Samuel Jones, Dr. Carnot Bellinger, Dr. W. C. Jackson, Dr. S. Holt, Dr. G. W. Petrie, Dr. E. A. Semple, Dr. Keyes, Dr. Hill, Dr. Thomas Taylor, Eliza Moore, Eliza Ponder, Leon Wyman, William Johnston, John Whiting, Benjamin Micou, Amanda Snodgrass, Eliza Brown, J. Cox, Daniel Cram, S. E. Hutcheson, J. Dubose Bibb, A. Gerald, Samuel Reid, Lou McCants, James Terry, Henry Weil, Sarah Herron, Henry Lee, Gallatin McGehee, Sam Marks, Virginia Hilliard, Wm. L. Yancey, George R. Doran, S. P. Hardaway, James Stewart, P. H. Gayle, Richard Goldthwaite, Tucker Sayre, William Ray, A. Strassburger, John Cobbs, William Ware, Misses Louisa S. Bibb, Mary Phelan, Priscilla Phelan, Bettie Bell, Ida E. Rice, Sallie Baldwin, Annie Goldthwaite.

Officers—1921.—Mrs. Mary Phelan Watt, president; Mrs. J. B. Allen, first vice-president; Mrs. J. T. Mapes, second vice-president; Mrs. C. A. Allen, recording secretary; Mrs. Edward R. Holt, treasurer; Mrs. Stephen Mitchell, historian; Mrs. A. H. McNeel, chaplain.

See also: Confederated Memorial Associations.

REFERENCES.—Cory, *Origin and Organization Ladies' Memorial Association*, 1902; *Ladies' Memorial Association, the Confederate Monument on Capitol Hill*, ed. by Mrs. I. M. P. Ockenden.

LAFAYETTE. County seat of Chambers County, on the Central of Georgia Railway, in the central part of the county, on the headwaters of Cane Creek, 18 miles north of Opelika, 20 miles west of West Point, and 83 miles northeast of Montgomery. Altitude: 843 feet. Population: 1870—1,382; 1880—2,000; 1890—1,369; 1900—1,629; 1910—1,632. It is incorporated under the municipal code of 1907. Its banks are the Bank of Lafayette (State), and the Chambers County Bank (State). The Lafayette Sun, a Democratic weekly established in 1880, is published there. Its industries are grist-mills, cotton ginneries, cotton warehouses, cottonseed oil mill, fertilizer plant, feed mill, sawmill, planing and woodworking plant, and a wagon shop. Lafayette College, a Baptist school, is located in the town.

The locality was settled in 1833, when Judge Thompson, the first judge of Chambers County, and the commission selected "the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 13, T. 22, R. 26," near the center of the county, for the seat of justice. The commissioners entered 160 acres of land for county purposes, surveyed the town, laid off the courthouse square, and sold lots for enough to pay for the building, which was completed in 1836, and is still standing.

The first home on the present site of Lafayette was built by John Atkins, a carpenter. The next settler in the new town was W. H. House, clerk of the circuit court. Other early settlers were Henry T. Dawson, Judge James Thompson and G. Driver.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp. 161-163; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 274; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 178; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 454; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

LAFAYETTE BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY. See Central of Georgia Railway Company.

LA FAYETTE COLLEGE. A public school for the education of boys and girls, located in La Fayette, Chambers County. This institution was chartered by Act of December 9, 1886, though it had been founded three years previously. The control of the school was placed in William C. Bledsoe, James C. Griffin, Albert H. R. Frederick, George H. Chatfield, Charles Schuessler, S. J. Meadows, and David G. Allen as a Board of Trustees. The school building is a two story brick structure, containing seven recitation rooms, music and art rooms, library, laboratories, chapel, etc., and is well heated, lighted and ventilated. Primary, intermediate, high school and college departments form the curriculum, while special courses are offered in normal studies, music, elocution and physical culture, bookkeeping, typewriting and stenography. A number of scholarships and medals are awarded annually for proficiency.

Presidents.—George R. Neill; John P. Neff, 1901-1908; J. E. Hendley; F. T. Appleby.

PUBLICATIONS.—La Fayette College Sunbeams, 2 issues, not dated, appear to be in 1901.

REFERENCES.—Prospectus and catalogues, 1889-1915; catalogue of 1907-08, contains register of students from 1903-06.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT. General Lafayette, on his visit to America in 1824-25, spent the early days of April, 1825, in what is the State of Alabama. He entered the Creek Nation, at Fort Mitchell, on the Chattahoochee, in Russell County, traversed the Old Federal Road as far as Mount Meigs, detoured to include the village of Montgomery in his itinerary, and taking the boat here, visited Cahaba, the State Capital, thence proceeded by boat to Mobile.

He was met at Fort Mitchell by General William Taylor, the senior Major-General in the State militia, with two troops of volunteers, the Montgomery troop under command of James Abercrombie, and the Monroe troop under command of Brigadier General Moore. Brigadier General Thomas Woodward was senior brigadier in charge and commanded until the arrival in the Creek Nation. In the reception party, which was compelled to wait several days before the arrival of the Georgians on the bank of the Chattahoochee opposite Fort Mitchell, were, in addition to the military and a large contingent of Indians, many citizens of the new State, among them Boling Hall, Member of Congress, Governor Murphy, John D. Bibb, Colonel Freeman, and Colonel James Johnston. The headquarters of the Alabama delegation was at Haynes Crabtree's house, on Big Uchee Creek, three or four miles west of Fort Mitchell.

The Georgians, who had escorted the General through their State, on the arrival at the river turned him over to the Indian delegation, under Chilly McIntosh, composed of fifty naked painted warriors, who ferried him across the river, and seizing the sulky in which he rode dragged him to the top of the bank, some eighty yards, and delivered him to the Alabama delegation. Chilly McIntosh introduced him to Mr. Hall, who welcomed him to Alabama. John Dandridge Bibb made the principal address of the occasion, and after these formalities they repaired to Fort Mitchell, one mile away, at the top of the hill. A stay of one day was made at Fort Mitchell, when the party proceeded through the Nation, making a two day trip to Line Creek, then the Alabama state line.

The first night was spent at the home of Kendall Lewis at Fort Bainbridge on the Russell County line. Mr. Lewis, formerly a Captain in the United States Army, who had married an Indian woman, had amassed some property and entertained in lavish style. They arrived the next evening at Line Creek, which was crossed, and spent the night at the home of Walter B. Lucas, on the present Montgomery to Tuskegee Highway, and about midway between the town of Waugh and Line Creek.

The party left the Lucas home on the morning of April 3, reaching Montgomery early in the day, and were received on Cap-

itol Hill, at the point where the Lafayette School of the city of Montgomery now stands. They were welcomed by Governor Israel Pickens, who had come up from Cahaba, and the greatest concourse of people ever assembled in Montgomery up to that time. The Montgomery delegation was headed by Colonel Arthur Hayne, a soldier of the war of 1813. After a day spent in Montgomery, followed by a ball that evening at a tavern which occupied the southwest corner of Tallapoosa and Commerce Streets. At two o'clock on the following morning the party embarked on the Steamboat Anderson down the Alabama River, arriving that night at Cahaba. The official entertainment by the State took place here, and among the guests at the banquet tendered the General, were a number of his countrymen whom political events had caused to leave France, and who now were a part of the colony at Demopolis, in later years referred to as the Vine and Olive Colony.

From Cahaba the steamer carrying the party proceeded to Claiborne and another reception was given him there. They arrived at Mobile on the 7th of April, where he was most cordially received. He was welcomed at Claiborne by Mr. Dellett, and at Mobile by Mr. Garrow. Mr. Webb welcomed him in the name of the State, though the governor had a part in the program. He remained in Mobile only one day. From there he proceeded to New Orleans.

Anticipating his visit to America, the Alabama legislature by a joint resolution approved December 24, 1824, memorialized him to visit this State. His journey through the state was marked with enthusiasm on the part of the Indians, and the observations of his secretary, who kept a journal of the trip, are most interesting, and is a valuable contribution to our history of that time.

REFERENCES. — Woodward, *Reminiscences*, (), pp —; Leveseeur, A., *Journal of a Voyage to America, 1824-25* (), pp. —; Mss. data in Alabama Department Archives and History.

LA GRANGE COLLEGE. Methodist denominational school, located at LaGrange, Franklin County, was chartered by the legislature January 19, 1830, though opened to students January 11 of that year. This college was the second established by Methodists in the south, the first being Augusta College, in Kentucky. Ten thousand dollars were subscribed by the citizens of the La Grange community, and the school was opened under the patronage of the Tennessee and Mississippi conferences. The commissioners were instructed and empowered by the two conferences to erect, equip, and set in operation a college of the style and title prescribed, met at LaGrange, January 10, 1829, and disposed of the initial affairs committed to their hands with promptness and facility. They selected a site on which to erect the edifice to be appropriated to the

use of students, formed a constitution for the government of the college, and prepared an address to the public setting forth the design and character of the institution so auspiciously inaugurated. From the many choice plots of land offered the commissioners at LaGrange for the college site "that beautiful and commanding eminence called Lawrences' Hill" was selected by unanimous agreement.

During 1828-29, Edward D. Sims had conducted an academy at LaGrange. The proposed LaGrange college had fifty trustees, each being named in the act of incorporation. These trustees were of two groups, the first residing in the vicinity of the college, the others living at a distance.

Section 15, of the act of incorporation, stipulated that "the institution hereby incorporated, shall be purely literary and scientific; and the trustees are hereby prohibited from the adoption of any system of education which shall provide for the inculcation of the peculiar tenets or doctrines of any religious denomination whatever." Rev. William Winans, D.D., later one of the trustees, protested bitterly against the provision mentioned above, claiming that the youth of the church should be taught its doctrines. He was supported by a large number of people, though they were greatly in the minority.

In founding LaGrange college in Alabama, the Methodists were ahead of the state, or any other denomination. At the time of the opening of LaGrange there was no school in the state with the grade of college. Rev. Robert Paine, later Bishop Paine, was selected first president. The faculty associated with him were William W. Hudson, professor of mathematics and modern languages, and Edward D. Sims, professor of ancient languages. Mr. Sims had conducted an academy at LaGrange, 1828-29. Dr. Paine had charge of the department of geology, and as the school was located on a spur of the Cumberland mountains, seven miles from Leighton, there was an abundance of specimens, which he accumulated for class use. When in 1847 Dr. Paine was elevated to the Episcopacy, he resigned his position as president of the college, and was succeeded by Dr. Edward Wadsworth, who continued in office until 1852 when he resigned.

Prof. J. W. Hardee was selected to fill the vacancy, and several months afterward was stricken and died in the prime of life, beloved by all who knew him. Rev. Richard H. Rivers then became president and served as such until 1855 when he was one of the leaders in the agitation for the removal of the college to some city, where it could be made into a great university. In 1853-54 LaGrange college had two hundred and thirty odd students on its rolls, and an endowment of \$50,000.

The college was removed to Florence, and the new school began its career as "Florence

Wesleyan University" with all powers to grant diplomas and to confer degrees. At LaGrange the dormitory system had prevailed, but after its removal, the students were allowed to secure board in private homes.

Two literary societies were connected with the institution, "The Dialectical" and "The LaFayette."

A commercial department was installed by the trustees, in addition to the regular curriculum in 1856-75. In 1858 the school was removed to Florence, and Dr. Rivers served as president of the new establishment until its exercises were closed and its property transferred to the state in consideration of a normal school being established in its stead.

LaGrange College and Military Academy.—When the exercises of LaGrange college were temporarily suspended, on account of the loss of its president and a great number of its students, going to Florence, the LaGrange College and Military academy was established in 1858 with James W. Robertson as superintendent. New buildings were constructed and with the addition of the military feature new students arrived. Under its new name and management the institution reached its highest state of prosperity and popularity. Provision was made by the state for the education of two boys from each county, after a competitive examination. In 1861, 47 out of the 171 students enrolled were State cadets.

Upon the secession of Alabama in 1861, and the declaration of war, many of the student body resigned to enter the Confederate States' service. The college was the rendezvous of the 35th Alabama infantry regiment, during its formation. Three members of the faculty, Col. J. W. Robertson, Col. Edward Goodwin and Maj. W. H. Hunt became members, while many of the students joined the cadet company. Many of this company were either killed or wounded in battle or died of disease incident to camp life. Captain Thaddeus W. Felton was killed in the second battle of Corinth. Col. J. W. Robertson was given a position in the Engineering department of the Confederate government, and Lieut.-Col. Goodwin was promoted to a colonelcy. Major Hunt was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of a Georgia Regiment but died on his way to the Army of Virginia, to join his command.

One of the buildings was used by Prof. Williams as a private school for several months, but as the venture proved a failure he returned to his home in Massachusetts. His only son enlisted in the cadet company of the college and lies in an unknown grave, having died in the defense of the southland.

The buildings remained standing until April 28, 1863, when they were destroyed by fire, at the hands of members of the 10th Missouri Cavalry, U. S. Army, under Col. Florence N. Cornyn. The library of four

thousand volumes, and all of the chemical and physical apparatus, furniture, buildings, etc., valued at \$100,000 were destroyed.

A bill was introduced in Congress in 1904 by the Hon. William Richardson to reimburse the trustees of the LaGrange Military Academy for the loss of property sustained during the War of Secession. The surviving students and faculty of LaGrange college met in 1904 in Leighton and formed, under the leadership of Dr. John Allen Wyeth (q. v.) an alumni association, the purpose of which was to reorganize the LaGrange College and Military Academy.

REFERENCES.—DuBose, Alabama History, Revised, pp. 210-213; DuBose, Sketches of Alabama History, p. 161; Clark, History of Education in Ala., pp. 161-171; Rivers, Rev. R. H., History of Robert Paine, D. D., Bishop; Commencement programs of the Florence Wesleyan University, 1856 and 1857; Wesleyan University, Exhibition of Junior Class, 1856; Report Card of Dr. W. M. Brice, 1856; Annual Catalogue of Officers and Students of the Florence Wesleyan, 1856-57, pp. 16; An address to the public (in answer to the report of the Florence Faculty), by the trustees of LaGrange College, Franklin Co., Ala., setting forth the position of the trustees in reference to that institution, n. p. 1855, 8 vo., p. 8, no title page, double columns, signed, at LaGrange, Nov. 28, 1855, by Com. of trustees, contains Act of incorporation, as amended January 14, 1850, pp. 7-8, Copies seen: Curry; West, History of Methodism in Alabama, pp. 428-445.

LA GRANGE COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY. See LaGrange College.

LALOKALKA. An Upper Creek town, originally settled from Okchayi (q. v.). It was situated "on a small, pond-like creek," an upper branch of Elkehatchee, and about 14 miles from its junction with the Tallapoosa. Jack's Creek is believed to be the location and modern name of the pond-like creek. The site is probably 3 or 4 miles east of Hissop in Coosa County. The name is abbreviated from Laloakalka, "fish separated, placed apart," that is, Lalo, "fish," akaigās, "I am separated from." Gatschet suggests that the name was probably suggested from the circumstance that the older Creeks had some method of catching fish, besides fishing for them, perhaps a contrivance for dipping them up with nets. The name is spelled Thlot-lo-gul-gau, which he says was "called by the traders fish-ponds."

As illustrating something of aboriginal and pioneer conditions, an extract is here introduced from Hawkins, in which is given an account of the life of a young girl captive:

"Hannah Hale resides here. She was taken a prisoner from Georgia, when about eleven or twelve years old, and married the head man of this town, by whom she has five children. This woman spins and weaves, and has taught two of her daughters to spin; she has labored under many difficulties; yet by her industry has acquired some property. She

has one negro boy, a horse or two, sixty cattle, and some hogs; she received the friendly attention of the agent for Indian affairs, as soon as he came in the nation. He furnished her with a wheel, loom, and cards; she has an orchard of peach and apple trees. Having made her election at the national council, in 1799, to reside in the nation, the agent appointed Hopoithle Haujo to look out for a suitable place for her, to help her to remove to it with her stock, and take care that she receives no insults from the Indians."

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), p. 402; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), pp. 49-50.

LAMAR COUNTY. Created by an act of the legislature approved February 4, 1867. Known as Jones County, being named in honor of E. P. Jones, of Fayette County. Its territory was taken from Marion and Fayette Counties. By an act of November 13, 1867, the county was abolished and its territory returned to the counties from which it was taken. On October 8, 1868, an act was approved creating a new county to be known as Sanford County out of the same territory as that which Jones had occupied. Its boundaries were as follows: "Starting at the Mississippi line and following township line between eleven and twelve, to where said township line crosses the range line between the thirteenth and fourteenth range; and following said range line southward to the Marion and Fayette line, and thence along the same line southward to its crossing the Pickens County line, and thence along the Pickens County line westward to the Mississippi line, State line, and northward along said line to township line, between township eleven and twelve." By act of February 8, 1877, Sanford County became Lamar County, and "all public property, rights and credits pertaining to said county of Sanford," were transferred to Lamar. The new county was named in honor of Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi.

The county comprises an area of 391,232 acres, or about 611 square miles.

Location and Physical Description.—It is situated in the northwestern part of the State, and is bounded on the west by Lowndes and Monroe Counties, Miss., the north and northeast by Marion County, on the east by Fayette and on the south by Pickens County. The topography of the county varies from rolling to almost mountainous. Its level areas are limited. The eastern half of the county is rough and hilly, and the ridges marking the boundary between the major streams are from 250 to 300 feet above the water courses. In many cases the slopes are so precipitous as to give the valleys of Beaver, Yellow and Hell Creeks a gorgelike appearance. In the central and western parts of the county, with the exception of the area between Luxapallili and Mud Creeks, and between Mud and Yellow Creeks, the hills are broader and more rounded. The highest point above sea level is about 600

feet, and the lowest 200 feet. The drainage of the county is into the Tombigbee River. The streams are the Luxapallili and Buttahatchee Rivers, and Mud, Yellow, Hell, Wilson, Watson and Cut Bank Creeks. The soils of the county present two general divisions, including 11 types. Eight of these belong to the hilly and uplands, and are derived principally from the Lafayette and Tuscaloosa formations. The others are alluvial and terrace soils derived from more recent sediments. Three geological formations are exposed and these give rise to the soil type names. One writer says: "Lamar County lies in the southwestern border of the Cumberland plateau. The old shore line is approximately parallel to the east county line and about 15 miles to the east of it." The timber growth is of the several species of oak, hickory, poplar and cypress, with a little pine. The climate is equable. The mean temperature for the summer months is 80° F., and for the winter months 45° F. The winters are short and mild. The rivers never freeze, and the snow falls, usually too, are very light. The mean annual precipitation is 49.5 inches.

Aboriginal History.—Lamar County was embraced in the domain claimed by the Chickasaws. It is an interesting fact that the line separating Lamar and Pickens Counties was the ancient line separating the Choctaw and Chickasaw claims. The Chickasaw claim to the country in which Lamar County is embraced was extinguished by the treaty of the Chickasaw Council House, September 20, 1816. There were no Chickasaw settlements in the county, and in ancient times prior to the expansion of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, after the American Revolution it was a part of that vast neutral hunting ground, used by them, and occasionally by the Creeks. Careful investigations have been made to locate if possible evidences of prehistoric relics or remains, but so far nothing has been found, although they have been found in contiguous parts of Mississippi.

The present inhabitants of this county are descendants of the early settlers from Georgia and South Carolina. As very few of the early emigrants were slave holders, the colored population is very small. Settlement was slow, due to the roughness of the country, and the distance of the markets. The towns are small and each has only a small population. Vernon is the county seat, and Sulligent and Millport are probably the largest towns.

Transportation facilities are limited and inadequate. The St. Louis and San Francisco, and Southern Railways furnish "handy shipping points for the northern and southern parts of the county, but the farmers in the interior of the county have to haul their products 12 to 15 miles to reach a railroad. In the southwestern corner of the county considerable of the trade goes to Columbus, Miss." The nearest largest cities to the county are Birmingham, and Memphis, Tenn.

**Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census
1910:**

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 3,027.
Color and nativity of farmers:
Native white, 2,505.
Foreign-born white, 2.
Negro and other nonwhite, 520.
Number of farms, classified by size:
Under 3 acres, 1.
3 to 9 acres, 51.
10 to 19 acres, 338.
20 to 49 acres, 742.
50 to 99 acres, 694.
100 to 174 acres, 694.
175 to 259 acres, 292.
260 to 499 acres, 184.
500 to 999 acres, 27.
1,000 acres and over, 4.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 384,640 acres.
Land in farms, 313,065 acres.
Improved land in farms, 94,926 acres.
Woodland in farms, 179,299 acres.
Other unimproved land in farms, 38,840 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$3,634,671.
Land, \$1,964,988.
Buildings, \$757,905.
Implements and machinery, \$192,726.
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$719,052.
Average values:
All property per farm, \$1,201.
Land and buildings per farm, \$900.
Land per acre, \$6.28.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 2,952.
Domestic animals, value, \$698,211.
Cattle: total, 7,561; value, \$131,128.
Dairy cows only, 4,105.
Horses: total, 1,921; value, \$174,683.
Mules: total, 2,975; value, \$352,508.
Asses and burros: total, 34; value, \$2,480.
Swine: total, 6,729; value, \$36,120.
Sheep: total, 795; value, \$1,124.
Goats: total, 168; value, \$168.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 62,595; value, \$18,935.
Bee colonies, 1,264; value, \$1,906.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,809.
Per cent of all farms, 59.8.
Land in farms, 248,079 acres.
Improved land in farms, 65,101 acres.
Land and buildings, \$2,025,034.
Farms of owned land only, 1,603.
Farms of owned and hired land, 206.
Native white owners, 1,582.
Foreign-born white, 2.
Negro and other nonwhite, 225.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 1,217.
Per cent of all farms, 40.2.
Land in farms, 64,866 acres.
Improved land in farms, 29,785 acres.
Land and buildings, \$693,859.
Share tenants, 950.
Share-cash tenants, 12.
Cash tenants, 247.
Tenure not specified, 8.
Native white tenants, 922.
Foreign-born white, —.
Negro and other nonwhite, 295.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 1.
Land in farms, 120 acres.
Improved land in farms, 40 acres.
Value of land and buildings, \$4,000.

Live Stock Products.

Dairy Products.

Milk: Produced, 1,162,117; sold, 4,955 gallons.
Cream sold, 140 gallons.
Butter fat sold, 5 pounds.
Butter: Produced, 577,588; sold, 14,204 lbs.
Cheese: Produced, —.
Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$102,726.
Sale of dairy products, \$3,185.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 155,045; sold, 43,408.
Eggs: Produced, 264,560; sold, 134,981 dozens.
Poultry and eggs produced, \$77,939.
Sale of poultry and eggs, \$32,004.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 8,612 pounds.
Wax produced, 245 pounds.
Value of honey and wax produced, \$1,036.

Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 370.
Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.
Wool and mohair produced, \$317.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 511.
Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 2,821.
Horses, mules, and asses and burros—
Sold, 340.
Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 6,537.
Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 326.
Sale of animals, \$72,309.
Value of animals slaughtered, \$84,959.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$1,403,519.
Cereals, \$332,137.
Other grains and seeds, \$13,319.
Hay and forage, \$25,232.
Vegetables, \$105,793.
Fruit and nuts, \$30,620.
All other crops, \$896,418.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 33,455 acres; 349,971 bushels.
 Corn, 29,414 acres; 315,154 bushels.
 Oats, 4,026 acres; 34,710 bushels.
 Wheat, 15 acres; 83 bushels.
 Rye, —, 11 bushels.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, —, 13 bushels.
 Rice, —.
 Other grains: 690 acres.
 Dry peas, 690 acres; 4,471 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, —.
 Peanuts, 318 acres; 4,596 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total 2,266 acres; 2,323 tons.
 All tame or cultivated grasses, 1,033 acres; 1,074 tons.
 Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 664 acres; 680 tons.
 Grains cut green, 394 acres; 402 tons.
 Coarse forage, 175 acres; 167 tons.
 Special crops:
 Potatoes, 70 acres; 4,847 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 709 acres; 54,352 bushels.
 Tobacco, 1 acre; 103 pounds.
 Cotton, 30,916 acres; 9,876 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 326 acres; 2,018 tons.
 Syrup made, 32,123 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 552 acres; 1,811 tons.
 Syrup made, 18,859 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 66,726 trees; 51,755 bushels.
 Apples, 18,658 trees; 12,497 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 44,869 trees; 37,736 bushels.
 Pears, 1,562 trees; 520 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 1,830 trees; 922 bushels.
 Cherries, 282 trees; 37 bushels.
 Quinces, 85 trees; 21 bushels.
 Grapes, 1,205 vines; 23,414 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 251 trees.
 Figs, 238 trees; 5,258 pounds.
 Oranges, —.
 Small fruits: total, 1 acre; 909 quarts.
 Strawberries, 1 acre; 514 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 58 trees; 487 pounds.
 Pecans, 17 trees; 237 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 759.
 Cash expended, \$29,569.
 Rent and board furnished, \$8,529.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 2,321.
 Amount expended, \$64,154.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 1,164.
 Amount expended, \$38,181.
 Receipt from sale of feedable crops, \$15,371.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 206.
 Value of domestic animals, \$32,481.
 Cattle: total, 303; value, \$8,906.
 Number of dairy cows, 168.
 Horses: total, 133; value, \$15,470.
 Mules and asses and burros: total, 55; value, \$7,043.
 Swine: total, 177; value, \$1,044.
 Sheep and goats: total, 11; value, \$18.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Beaverton	Kennedy—3
Bedford—1	Melborn—1
Blowhorn	Millport—4
Crews Depot—1	Sulligent—4
Detroit—2	Vernon (ch.)—4
Fernbank—1	

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1880	9,967	2,173	12,140
1890	11,439	2,748	14,187
1900	13,015	3,069	16,084
1910	14,307	3,180	17,487
1920 .....	.....	.....	18,149

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.

1875—M. L. Davis.
 1901—C. C. NeSmith.

Senators.—

1876-7—J. H. Bankhead.
 1878-9—W. A. Musgrove.
 1880-1—W. A. Musgrove.
 1882-3—A. L. Moorman.
 1884-5—A. C. Moorman.
 1886-7—Geo. C. Almon.
 1888-9—Geo. C. Almon.
 1890-1—R. L. Bradley.
 1892-3—R. L. Bradley.
 1894-5—J. L. Hollis.
 1896-7—J. S. Hollis.
 1898-9—T. L. Sowell.
 1899 (Spec.)—T. L. Sowell.
 1900-1—J. J. Ray.
 1903—Christopher Columbus NeSmith.
 1907—M. L. Leith.
 1907 (Spec.)—M. L. Leith.
 1909 (Spec.)—M. L. Leith.
 1911—C. A. Beasley.
 1915—J. C. Milner.
 1919—M. L. Leith.

Representatives.—

1876-7—D. W. Hollis.
 1878-9—J. H. Sanders.
 1880-1—John H. Bankhead.
 1882-3—T. B. NeSmith.
 1884-5—T. B. NeSmith.
 1886-7—R. L. Bradley.
 1888-9—R. L. Bradley.
 1890-1—M. L. Davis.
 1892-3—D. G. W. Hollis.
 1894-5—John D. McCluskey.
 1896-7—Walter NeSmith.
 1898-9—A. B. Seay.
 1899 (Spec.)—A. B. Seay.
 1900-01—J. I. Guyton.
 1903—John Daniel McCluskey.
 1907—C. W. White.
 1907 (Spec.)—C. W. White.
 1909 (Spec.)—C. W. White.
 1911—J. C. Milner.
 1915—L. D. Byrd.
 1919—A. W. Hollis.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 517; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 302; Riley, *Alabama at its*

is (1898), p. 130; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 142; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 144; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1909), with map, *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 96; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1908-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural Features of the State* (1883); *The Valley Regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water Resources of Alabama* (1907).

LAMBDA CHI ALPHA. College fraternity; founded at Boston University, November 2, 1909. It entered Alabama in 1915 when Delta Pi Sigma, a local at the Ala. Pol. Inst., was granted a charter and was enrolled as Omega chapter. It has 28 initiates. Periodical: "The Purple, Green and Gold." "Cross and Crescent." Colors: Purple, green and gold. Flower: Violet.

REFERENCE.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), p. 208.

LAND AGENT, THE STATE. A special agent whose employment was authorized by the legislature, February 23, 1899, for the purpose of examining into the sale and disposition made of school or other lands belonging to the State, with a view to the recovery of those which had illegally passed out of its possession, and of settling or quieting disputed titles. The agent was employed by the governor; and was removable at his pleasure. He received a salary of \$100 a month and his expenses, not exceeding \$1 a day while actually engaged in the work, all of which was paid out of the money recovered to the State by him. To facilitate his work, he was given authority to call upon any State or county official for access to any records bearing on the subjects of his investigations.

The creation of the position of State land agent was made necessary by numerous and flagrant violations of the laws governing school lands, indemnity lands, swamp and overflowed lands and salt lands (see those titles), many thousands of acres of which were held or occupied by corporations or individuals without legal title or authority. It became necessary for the land agent to institute suits to test the legality of titles to such lands claimed under the statutes of limitation. This question being decided adversely to the State, both by its own courts and the United States Supreme Court, it devolved upon the land agent to seek out and record those lands which were held under the operation of this statute. Owing to meagre records or, in some cases, none at all, this was a difficult and a tedious undertaking. However, despite the paucity of funds and legal authority with which the office was equipped, much was accomplished by its several incumbents toward the recovery of lands illegally or irregularly disposed of.

In 1915, January 12, Gov. Emmet O'Neal called attention, in his final message to the legislature, to what he called "the imperative necessity for legislative action in regard to our State lands." "The management of these

lands has not been creditable to the State, neither can it be said that the obligation that the State assumed, when it took title to them, has been in all respects properly and faithfully discharged. . . . The records with reference to the different classes of lands owned by the State and held in trust by it for various institutions, have always been, and are now, distributed through three or four departments, neither of which is hardly complete within itself, but each, more or less, interdependent upon another, or upon all the others. . . . To properly place these affairs in such shape as to accomplish the most satisfactory results, a distinct department for the conservation and management of the State lands should be formed by reforming all the laws of the State in regard to State lands. If this were done, more effective results would be accomplished at less expense than is incurred under the present disorganized and incomplete method."

Notwithstanding these recommendations, the legislature, June 19, 1915, abolished the office of State land agent and placed all of the State's lands under the supervision of the State auditor, who is allowed the services of a special clerk to look after the land business.

Agents.—Thomas W. De Yampert, 1899-1901; E. H. Lawrence, 1901; John R. McCain, 1901-1907; Robert W. Manning, 1907-1911; William J. Martin, 1911-1915.

PUBLICATIONS.—W. J. Martin, *Agent, Report*, Apr. 20, 1911-Dec. 16, 1914, 1 vol.; and, also, *Sale of indemnity lands* (Dept. of Education, *Bulletin*, 1913).

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1898-99, pp. 116-117; *Code*, 1907, secs. 892-897; Gov. Emmet O'Neal, *Message*, 1915, pp. 216-218; *General Acts*, 1915, p. 217; *State v. Schmidt*, 180 Ala., p. 374 and cases cited; *Alabama v. Schmidt*, 232 U. S. Sup. Ct. Reports, p. 168, and 58 Law. Ed., p. 555.

LAND OFFICES. See Lands, Public.

LAND TAX, UNITED STATES. A direct tax laid by the United States Government upon the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements and dwelling houses, by act of Congress, August 5, 1861. The tax was imposed for the purpose of raising the additional revenue made necessary by the outbreak of the War of Secession. This was the fourth levy of a direct tax by the United States Government, the first being a tax of \$2,000,000 laid in 1798, the second of \$3,000,000 laid in 1813, and the third of \$6,000,000 laid in 1815. The law of 1861 also levied a tax upon income, the first such tax imposed by the United States Government. Section 8 provided "That a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars be and is hereby annually laid upon the United States," and apportioned the total among the various States, Alabama's quota being \$529,213.38. The collection of the tax was placed in the hands of assessors who, with their assistants, were directed to inquire after and seek out all items of property which were subject to the tax. By an act of June 7, 1862, Congress re-

stricted the application of this law to one year. A penalty of 50 per cent of the amount of the tax was provided for its nonpayment, and in cases of delinquency, if sufficient personal property to satisfy the tax and costs could not be found, the real estate was to be sold; and if the real estate did not sell for enough to pay the tax, the United States took possession of it. Possession of property sold for taxes under this law could be regained after advertisement, but before actual sale, by the payment of the accrued taxes plus 10 per cent; and after being sold, if redeemed within two years, by the payment of the accrued taxes and the amount paid for the property by the purchaser with interest at the rate of 20 per cent a year.

A proviso was included to enable any State or Territory to assume and pay its prorata, in its own way and by its own officers; but notice of such intention was required to be given the Secretary of the Treasury by the second Tuesday in February after the passage of the act. Such action by a State entitled it to a reduction of 15 per cent on the amount to be paid, being the estimated cost of collection. It was further provided that should any of the States or Territories of the United States be in actual rebellion against the United States at the time the act should go into operation, so that the laws of the United States could not be executed therein, it should be the duty of the President to enforce the provisions of the act within such State or Territory as soon as the authority of the United States could be reestablished. The act of June 7, 1862, above referred to, provided for the collection of this tax in the Confederate States through the agency of commissioners, appointed by the President, who were authorized to sell lands for its nonpayment.

Several of the States paid their full quotas, and a few paid some portion. In fact, all the States both North and South, paid some part of their assessments, excepting only Alabama. In this State assessments were made, but no part of the tax was ever collected. In 1866 Congress passed a law suspending the collection of the taxes in the insurrectionary States, which became effective in August. Subsequently the suspension was continued to January 1, 1869. No further attempts at collection, in the South or elsewhere, were made after 1869.

The legislature passed an act February 20, 1866, authorizing the governor to assume and provide for the payment of the tax on real estate, imposed by act of Congress, August 5, 1861, by delivering to the Government, state bonds to bear interest at such rates as might be agreed upon, not exceeding 7 per cent. In his message of November 12, 1866, Gov. R. M. Patton reported that in pursuance of this act he had called upon the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and several members of Congress, and consulted with them concerning the assumption of the tax by the State upon the terms provided by the act of the legislature. The Secretary of the Treasury,

he said, did not have authority to accede to the proposal, but had agreed to recommend that Congress take favorable action upon it. The proposal of the legislature was submitted in writing by Gov. Patton to the Secretary of the Treasury, who referred the matter to President Andrew Johnson, by whom it was transmitted to Congress with a message of April 3, 1866. Both the Secretary and the President recommended favorable action upon the proposition submitted, but the matter remained in abeyance for several years.

Congress enacted a law, June 8, 1872, permitting owners of lands sold for nonpayment of direct taxes to redeem them upon payment of taxes, interest, and costs. A bill was introduced in 1876 for the relief of owners and purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary States. In 1888 Congress passed laws refunding the entire amount collected under the direct-tax law of 1861. At that time Alabama's quota of \$529,313.33 still remained unpaid except for a credit of \$18,285.03, consisting of \$8,491.46 and \$9,793.57, accumulations of the 2 and 3 per cent funds, due the State from the United States under acts of Congress, March 2, 1819, and September 4, 1841. Because of the refunding of the entire amount of the land tax paid by all the States, Alabama declined to agree to this disposition of its share of the 2 and 3 per cent funds, and the matter was later readjusted. Thus it came about that Alabama never paid any part of its quota of the United States land tax.

See Cotton Tax; Income Tax; Reconstruction.

REFERENCES.—*U. S. Statutes at Large*, vol. 12, pp. 292-313; Gov. R. M. Patton, "Message," Nov. 12, 1866, *S. Jour.* 1866-67; R. M. Patton, *Letter to Congress on Special land tax in Alabama* (H. Mis. Doc. 114, 39th Cong., 1st sess.); Andrew Johnson, *Message*, Apr. 3, 1866 (H. Ex. Doc. 79, 39th Cong., 1st sess.); Compt. of Public Accounts, *Annual report*, 1865, pp. 5-7; Secretary of the Treasury, *Letter regarding the collection of direct taxes*, July 14, 1870 (H. Ex. Doc. 312, 41st Cong., 2d sess.); *Ibid.*, Feb. 25, 1871 (S. Ex. Doc. 47, 41st Cong., 3d sess.); U. S. Com. of Internal Rev., *Letter regarding direct tax* (H. Mis. Doc. 101, 41st Cong., 3d sess.); *Ibid.*, Apr. 16, 1872 (S. Mis. Doc. 141, 42d Cong., 2d sess.); Edward McPherson, *Index of bills relating to banks, currency, public debt, tariff, and direct taxes*, 1st to 42d Cong., inclusive (H. Mis. Doc. 92, 43d Cong., 2d sess.); Committee on the Judiciary, *Report on direct taxes in insurrectionary states* (H. Rept., 44th Cong., 1st sess.); *Ibid.*, *Lands sold for direct taxes* (H. Rept. 908, 45th Cong., 2d sess.); *Ibid.* (H. Rept. 168, 46th Cong., 2d sess.); Committee on Claims, *Report on payment of direct taxes* (H. Rept. 2486, pts. 1 and 2, 48th Cong., 2d sess.); Acting Secretary of the Treasury, *Letter regarding direct tax apportionment* (H. Ex. Doc. 158, 49th Cong., 1st sess.); Secretary of the Treasury, *Letter regarding refund of direct taxes* (H. Rept. 683, 51st Cong., 1st sess.); Committee on Claims, *Report on refund*

of direct taxes to West Virginia (S. Rept. 31, 52d Cong., 1st sess.); U. S. Com. of Internal Rev., *Compilation of direct tax laws* (1874).

LANDS, PUBLIC. That part of the national domain, in the ownership of the government, subject to sale or other disposal under general laws, acquired for the United States chiefly by cession from the individual States and by treaties with foreign nations.

The Federation Constitution adopted in 1789 conferred upon Congress the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States, thus making Congress the sole authority for the control of the public lands. The government has often reserved large areas for special purposes or for such disposal as it may see fit, and these areas are popularly and officially known as the public lands of the United States. Title to lands occupied by Indian tribes are legally vested in the United States. The public lands of the United States have been disposed of by sale at a nominal price, or by gift to individual settlers and grants to States and corporations. Prior to 1801 the government practiced the policy of selling its public lands in large quantities by public contract. The policy of selling small lots, on credit, and later lots to suit purchasers, for cash, was followed. By 1883 the total receipts from the sale of public lands amounted to 233 million dollars, the cost of which to the government for purchase from foreign territory, extinguishing Indian titles, expense of surveying, maintaining land officers, etc., exceeded that sum by 126 millions. The purposes for which public land has been granted has been in recognition of special services to the Republic, especially to veterans of wars, to corporations for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, or to the States for the encouragement of edu-

cation or the building of roads and canals. Public lands are acquired by preemption, homestead, public auction or private sale, bounty law or military land warrants, and under the Timber Culture Act.

Alabama was created out of lands ceded to the United States by France and by the States of South Carolina and Georgia. The returns of public land surveys of Alabama show only the general characteristics, as "broken, sandy, level, mountainous, rolling, pine, hilly," etc.

On the 22d of March, 1832, a treaty was concluded by the Secretary of War, with the Creek Indians, by which they ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi River. The territory acquired by this treaty lies within the limits of Alabama. By the Act of May 23, 1828 (4 Stat. 290), a grant of 400,000 acres of land was made by Congress to the State of Alabama for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba and Black Warrior Rivers within said State. These lands were to be selected in the Counties of Madison, Morgan, Limestone, Lawrence, Franklin and Lauderdale, in said State. On September 15, 1829, a list of lands, aggregating 400,016.19 acres was selected by Benjamin M. Bradford, State Agent under said Act.

Governor John Gayle, in a message to the called session of the legislature, November 6, 1832, declared that "her right (Alabama) of jurisdiction over the inhabitants will henceforth be relieved of all doubt or embarrassment which was supposed to grow out of the relations between the general government and the Indian tribes. The duty will devolve upon you at the present session, to lay it off into suitable and convenient counties, and to establish a system of county organization, so that the protection, as well as the wholesome restraints of our laws may be speedily introduced."

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR PUBLIC LANDS IN ALABAMA 1846 to 1916

SUMMARY

Office	Acres	Cash	Treasury Receipts and Notes	Forfeited land stock, military land script and Choctaw certificates	Total	Expenditures
Cahaba	809,565.47	\$ 550,809.89	\$ 460.59	\$1,792.07	\$ 553,062.55	\$ 29,494.54
Centre	241,484.69	113,646.26	.....	.....	113,646.26	13,336.85
Demopolis	186,218.05	81,787.08	.....	.....	81,787.08	21,332.37
Elba	1,023,985.03	265,060.94	.....	.....	265,060.94	25,012.25
Greenville	410,500.73	193,451.16	.....	.....	193,451.16	13,514.53
Huntsville	4,924,899.98	1,143,322.97	.....	100.77	1,143,423.74	246,669.97
Lebanon	450,449.63	461,822.72	.....	.....	461,822.72	33,822.85
Mobile	328,318.09	45,918.45	.....	.....	45,918.45	22,608.12
Montgomery	6,300,042.81	2,188,252.39	.....	.....	2,188,252.39	366,541.56
Sparta	271,423.63	336,930.41	.....	2,400.00	339,330.41	15,859.49
St. Stephens.....	628,280.86	291,087.95	1,672.00	2,746.51	293,506.46	30,411.85
Tuscaloosa	1,239,537.28	349,733.78	200.00	324.44	350,258.22	41,197.59
Total	16,814,706.25	\$6,021,824.00	\$2,332.59	\$5,363.79	\$6,029,520.38	\$859,801.97

The records in the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., do not show whether the State of Alabama performed the improvement work required by the said Act of May 23, 1828, so as to entitle it to the benefits thereof, but by an Act of the Alabama legislature, February 1, 1838, it was provided that it should be the duty of the registrar and receiver to give sixty days' notice in a newspaper published in the counties in which the land lay, and on the day named offer for sale to the highest bidder, all of the lands of the 400,000 acres remaining unsold and to continue the sale until the whole of the lands were offered for sale, and that the minimum price of the land sold at said sale shall be one cent."

Sixteenth Section.—By an Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1819, "the inhabitants of the Territory of Alabama" were authorized to form for themselves a constitution and State government, "to assume such name as they may deem proper," and when formed into a State should be "admitted into the Union, upon the same footing with the original States, in all respects whatever." The Act also says: "That the section numbered sixteen in every township, and when such section has been sold, granted, or disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and most contiguous to the same, shall be granted to the inhabitants of such townships for the use of schools."

The governor, State superintendent of education, and attorney general are constituted a board of compromise for the purpose of examining into the title or claim of the State to any sixteenth section or other school lands which have illegally passed out of the possession of the State, or which have heretofore been disposed of by the State and not paid for.

COST PER ACRE OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Purchase to June 30, 1880, and cessions.

The entire public domain contained (estimated) cessions, 259,171,787 acres; purchases, 1,589,900,800 acres; total, 1,849,072,587 acres; cost, \$55,157,389.98, which is about 4-7/10 cents per acre.

Purchases—cost, \$81,957,389.98; contained 1,593,139,200 acres; cost 5-1/10 cents per acre.

Louisiana purchase—cost, \$27,267,621.98; contained 756,961,280 acres; cost, 3-3/4 cents per acre.

East and West Florida, from Spain—cost, \$6,489,768; contained 37,931,520 acres; cost 17-1/10 cents per acre.

Mexico, Quadalupe Hidalgo—cost \$15,000,000; contained 334,443,520 acres; cost 4½ cents per acre.

Texas purchase, 1850—cost \$16,000,000; contained 61,892,480 acres; cost about 25-17/20 cents per acre.

Mexico, Gadsden purchase, 1853—cost

\$10,000,000; contained 29,142,400 acres; cost 34-3/10 cents per acre.

Alaska, from Russia, 1867—cost \$7,200,000; contained 369,529,920 acres; cost, 10-10/17 cents per acre.

The United States has disposed of (estimated) 547,754,483.88 acres of public domain, exclusive of Tennessee, and received therefor, net \$200,702,849.11, or nearly 36-9/20 cents per acre.

The public domain contained (estimated) 1,849,072,587 acres, and cost for purchase, Indians, survey, and disposition, \$322,595.96, or about 17-2/5 cents per acre.

Land Grants to Aid Railroad Construction.—Grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads in the State of Alabama were made as follows:

Act of September 20, 1850 (9 Stat., 466), benefit of Mobile and Ohio R. R. Co., from Mobile to State line, area, 419,528.44 acres, approved same quantity, now operated by same company.

Act of May 17, 1856 (11 Stat., 15), Alabama and Florida, subsequently Mobile and Montgomery R. R. Co., from Flomaton to Montgomery, Alabama, area 439,972.58 acres, approved, 399,022.84 acres. Operated by Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co.

Act of June 3, 1856 (11 Stat., 17), Tennessee and Coosa R. R. Co., from Gadsden to Guntersville, area, 96,033.12 acres, approved, 67,784.96 acres. Operated by Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. R. Co.

Act of June 3, 1856, supra, Wills Valley and Northeast and Southwestern, subsequently Alabama and Chattanooga R. R. Co., from Mississippi State line near Meridian, to Wauhatchie, Tennessee, area, 832,693.62 acres, approved, 653,888.76 acres. Operated by Alabama Great Southern Ry. Co., Queen and Crescent route.

Act of June 3, 1856, supra, Mobile and Girard R. R. Co., from Girard to Troy, Alabama, area (as adjusted by act of September 29, 1890, 26 Stat., 496), 302,181.16 acres, approved, same area. Operated by Central of Georgia Rwy. Co.

Act of June 3, 1856, supra, South and North Alabama R. R. Co., area, 594,689.60 acres, approved, 445,438.43 acres. Operated by Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co., Montgomery to Decatur, Alabama.

Act of June 30, 1856, supra, Selma, Rome and Dalton R. R. Co., from Selma to Jacksonville, Alabama, area 508,620.33 acres, approved 458,555.82 acres. Operated by Southern Rwy. Co.

Other grants were made, but subsequently forfeited by act of Congress for failure to construct the road.

Railroad rights of way within the State of Alabama granted under the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 482):

Alabama and Florida R. R. Co., from Sec. 20, T. 4 N., R. 16 E., to Sec. 29, T. 1 N., R. 22 E., S. S. M., approved March 10, 1902, Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co.

Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co., Sec. 2, T. 6 N., R. 13 E., to Sec. 29, T. 1 N., R. 22 E., approved October 3, 1903, and from Sec. 29, T. 12 N., R. 8 E., to Sec. 21, T. 10 N., R. 9 E., approved May 17, 1902, operated by same company.

Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. R. Co., from Sec. 6, T. 4 S., R. 2 W., to Sec. 20, T. 2 S., R. 4 W., approved September 24, 1889, operated by New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago R. R. Co.

Pensacola and Louisville, act of June 8, 1872 (17 Stat., 340), from Sec. 24, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., to Sec. 26, T. 10 N., R. 10 E., July 1, 1872, operated by Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co.

A number of other railroad rights of way appear to have been granted at different times within the State, but so far as the records of the General Land Office disclose no railroads were actually constructed over such rights of way.

Land and Scrip Granted to Alabama for Educational and Other Purposes.—

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute	25,000.00
Industrial School for Girls.....	25,000.00
Seminary of Learning.....	46,080.00
Internal Improvements	500,000.00
Agricultural College Scrip.....	240,000.00
Common Schools, Sec. 16.....	911,627.00
Salt Springs and contiguous lands	23,040.00
Seat of Government.....	1,620.00
University	46,080.00

1,818,447.00

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

CAHABA.

REGISTER.

Alexander Pope, July 15, 1817-Aug. 1, 1829.
G. Saltonstall, August 1, 1829-July 14, 1831.
Alan. Saltmarsh, July 15, 1831-November 25, 1850.
E. W. Saunders, November 26, 1850-May 1, 1853.
Eldridge Gardner, May 2, 1853-April 6, 1857.
John K. Henry, April 7, 1857-March 4, 1860.
Geo. L. Henry, March 5, 1860 ———.

RECEIVER.

John Taylor, July (?), 1817-July 12, 1826.
Horatio Perry, July 12, 1826-February (?), 1827.
David McCord, February (?), 1828-(died).
U. G. Mitchell, June 16, 1828-February 27, 1837.
Matthew Gayle, February 27, 1837-April 30, 1847.
Wm. W. Fambro, May 1, 1847-April 3, 1851.
Wm. M. Sapsley, April 4, 1851-May 2, 1853.

Benj. Lloyd, April 13, 1857-January 14, 1860.

Thos. E. Herbert, March 5, 1860 ———.

DEMOPOLIS.

REGISTER.

A. I. Crawford, March 2, 1833-March 2, 1837.
Thomas Simpson, March 3, 1837-March 3, 1837.
L. B. McCarty, November 20, 1840-November 24, 1850.
Edw. A. Taylor, November 25, 1850-November 23, 1853.
L. B. McCarty, May 24, 1853-March 30, 1866.

RECEIVER.

Thomas Simpson, March 2, 1833-March 2, 1837.
David E. Moore, March 3, 1837-October 11, 1850.
A. M. McDowell, October 12, 1850-October 8, 1854.
Sidney T. Torbert, October 9, 1854-March 30, 1866.

HUNTSVILLE.

REGISTER.

Benj. S. Pope, May 22, 1820-September 15, 1835.
John J. Coleman, September 16, 1835-November 14, 1850.
Wm. B. Figures, November 15, 1850-May 10, 1853.
John H. Ware, May 11, 1853-September 7, 1866.
E. C. Hatten, September 8, 1866-June 9, 1869.
Wm. A. McDonald, June 10, 1869-March 12, 1872.
John M. Cross, March 13, 1872-December 11, 1884.
William C. Wells, December 12, 1884-December 2, 1886.
Frank Coleman, December 3, 1886-June 30, 1889.
Wm. C. Wells, July 1, 1889-August 23, 1894.
Jesse W. Ellis, August 24, 1894-September 30, 1897.
John A. Steele, October 1, 1897-February 28, 1905.

RECEIVER.

Obadiah Jones, December 31, 1821, died.
Samuel Cruse, August 2, 1825-May 10, 1853.
John S. Nance, May 11, 1853-October 7, 1866.
Danl. M. Bradford, September 8, 1866-July 15, 1869.
J. G. Blackwell, July 16, 1869-February 28, 1875.
Wm. H. Council, July 1, 1875-October 12, 1875.

P. J. Kaufman, October 13, 1875-March 1, 1880.
 Wm. H. Tancre, March 2, 1880-April 3, 1888.
 J. C. Street, April 4, 1888-July 1, 1889.
 Charles Hendley, July 2, 1889-June 20, 1894.
 Albert M. Avery, June 21, 1894-October 1, 1897.
 Hershal V. Cashin, October 2, 1897-February 28, 1905.

MARDISVILLE.**REGISTER.**

Jack Shackelford, July 14, 1832-April 9, 1833.
 T. J. Bradford, April 10, 1833-August 31, 1845.
 Hugh P. Caperton, September 1, 1845-July 1, 1849.
 Sampson Clayton, July 2, 1849-March 14, 1853.
 J. L. Barnard, March 15, 1853-July 21, 1853.
 John Cunningham, July 22, 1853-April 5, 1857.
 Notley M. Warren, April 6, 1857- ———.

RECEIVER.

Joab Lawler, July 14, 1832-November 1, 1835.
 L. W. Lawler, November 2, 1835-March 9, 1840.
 Wm. E. Sawyer, March 10, 1840-October 24, 1841.
 L. W. Lawler, October 25, 1841-September 30, 1845.
 John G. Winston, October 1, 1845-June 28, 1848.
 Peter I. Walker, June 25, 1849-March 13, 1853.
 Obadiah W. Ward, March 14, 1853-July 1, 1853.
 Alex. Snodgrass, July 2, 1853-June 30, 1859.
 Lafayette M. Stiff, July 1, 1859- ———.

MOBILE.**REGISTER.**

Salmon Dutton, July 16, 1866-April 20, 1869.
 C. F. Stearns, April 21, 1869-June 24, 1879.

RECEIVER.

William L. Howard, June 10, 1868-April 20, 1869.
 Stephen Moore, April 21, 1869-June 30, 1873.
 James A. Somerville, July 1, 1873-June 24, 1879.

MONTGOMERY.**REGISTER.**

J. H. Sommerville, July 10, 1832-April 3, 1840.
 Duncan B. Graham, April 4, 1840-November 14, 1850.

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Hardy Herbert, November 15, 1850-February 24, 1851.

Albert B. Herbert, February 25, 1851-May 31, 1853.

T. O. Glascock, June 1, 1853-March 31, 1861.

Abraham Edwards, August 3, 1865-May 10, 1869.

P. J. Anderson, May 11, 1869-November 15, 1881.

Thomas J. Scott, November 16, 1881-February 27, 1886.

J. G. Harris, February 28, 1886-August 30, 1889.

J. H. Bingham, August 31, 1889-April 15, 1894.

Harrison Purcell, April 16, 1894-September 29, 1896.

Robert Barber, September 30, 1897-May 26, 1906.

R. D. Johnston, May 29, 1906-June 29, 1908.

N. H. Alexander, June 30, 1908-July 15, 1913.

Cato D. Glover, July 16, 1913-date.

RECEIVER.

Nimrod E. Benson, July 14, 1832-November 29, 1854.

Thomas Welsh, November 30, 1854-September 30, 1857.

Edmund M. Hastings, October 1, 1857-March 31, 1861.

William Miller, August 25, 1865-December 10, 1866.

P. J. Anderson, December 11, 1866-August 5, 1868.

A. L. Buffington, August 6, 1868-May 11, 1869.

Wm. H. Dingley, May 12, 1869-April 16, 1873.

Peyton Finley, April 17, 1873-April 30, 1877.

P. J. Strobach, May 1, 1877-April 15, 1883.

Harvey A. Wilson, April 16, 1883-September 30, 1884.

A. A. Mabson, October 1, 1884-December 4, 1885.

Wm. C. Jordon, December 5, 1885-August 30, 1889.

N. H. Alexander, August 31, 1889-April 12, 1894.

Larry W. Hunter, April 13, 1894-October 8, 1897.

John C. Leftwich, October 9, 1897-January 31, 1902.

N. H. Alexander, February 1, 1902-June 29, 1908.

John A. Steele, June 30, 1908-July 15, 1913.

John S. Hunter, July 16, 1913-date.

ST. STEPHENS.**REGISTER.**

Wm. Aylett, March 25, 1822-May 3, 1826.

J. B. Hazard, May 4, 1826-August 23, 1835.

James Magoffin, September 29, 1835-March 25, 1860.

Elijah H. Gordy, March 26, 1860-July 12, 1866.

Salmon Dutton, September 6, 1866- —.

RECEIVER.

William Crawford, May 26, 1817-May 27, 1824.

George Conway, May 27, 1824-September 17, 1827.

John H. Owen, September 17, 1827-November 2, 1836.

T. J. Wilkinson, November 2, 1836-August 4, 1840 (died).

Elijah H. Gordy, November (?), 1840-May 7, 1851.

Jackson W. Faith, May 8, 1851-May 15, 1853.

Sam S. Houston, May 16, 1853-August 31, 1858.

John Peebles, September 1, 1858- —.

SPARTA.

REGISTER.

E. G. Greening, February 19, 1822-December 4, 1825.

I. G. Shaw, December 5, 1825-May 16, 1828.

W. H. Greening, May 17, 1828-April 7, 1850.

William Judge, April 8, 1850-May 1, 1853.

N. Stallworth, May 2, 1853-September 26, 1853.

Ed. W. Martin, September 27, 1853-August 13, 1855.

James Clayton, August 14, 1855-May 28, 1856.

Jos. I. Baldwin, May 29, 1856-January 11, 1861.

John T. Knight, July 16, 1866-April 11, 1867.

RECEIVER.

John Herbert, January 8, 1821-December 20, 1826.

Andrew F. Perry, December 21, 1826-May 16, 1828.

John S. Hunter, May 17, 1828-March 6, 1834.

A. D. Carey, March 7, 1834-April 8, 1850.

Andrew Jay, April 9, 1850-April 28, 1853.

Willis Darby, April 29, 1853-July 17, 1854.

James Larkin, July 18, 1854-February 7, 1856.

Richard F. Cook, February 8, 1856-January 11, 1861.

J. G. Moore, July 16, 1866-April 11, 1867.

TUSCALOOSA.

REGISTER.

John McKee, March 9, 1821-January 13, 1824.

Wm. P. Gould, January 14, 1824-June 16, 1829.

J. H. Vincent, June 17, 1829-October 31, 1837.

Patrick Redmond, November 1, 1837-May 3, 1840.

Richard Whitney, May 4, 1840-November 26, 1848.

Monroe Donohoo, January 26, 1849-April 11, 1851.

E. M. Burton, April 12, 1851-May 16, 1853.

Monroe Donohoo, May 17, 1853-March 30, 1866.

★

RECEIVER.

Wm. G. Parrish, January 8, 1821-August 8, 1841.

Edw. F. Comegeys, August 9, 1841-April 11, 1851.

Thos. I. Burke, April 12, 1851-May 9, 1852.

Marmaduke I. Slade, May 10, 1852-April 6, 1853.

James W. Warren, April 7, 1853-March 30, 1866.

REFERENCES.—Correspondence, official reports etc., between Senator John H. Bankhead and the commissioner of the General Land office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., now in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

LANETT. Post office and incorporated manufacturing city, in the southeast corner of Chambers County, on the Western Railway of Alabama, and the Chattahoochee Valley Railroad, and on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River, 13 miles southeast of Lafayette. Population: 1890—777; 1900—2,909; 1910—3,820. It has electric lights, waterworks, and sewerage system. Its principal industries are large cotton mills, and a bleaching and dyeing works. It is on the road from Opelika to West Point, Ga. The site of Fort Tyler is within the limits of the town.

The settlement was known as Bluffton until 1893, when it was incorporated as the city of Lanett, named in honor of Lanier and Barnett, owners and officers of the Lanier Cotton Mills. Some of the early settlers were Dr. A. H. Reese and brother, James A. Reese, and the Smith, Croft, Forbes, Thomas, Barker, Jackson, Benham, Mitcham and Griggs families.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 161; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 178; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

LANETT COTTON MILLS, Lanett. See Cotton Manufacturing.

LANG COTTON MILLS, Lanett. See Cotton Manufacturing.

LANGSTON. Interior village and post office in the southern part of Jackson County, on the south side of the Tennessee River, about 10 miles south of Scottsboro. Population: 1870—"Coffee Town," 640; 1900—Langston Precinct, 672, village proper, 270; 1910—Langston Precinct, 619, village proper, 314. It was originally named Coffee Town. The Davis, Morgan, Wilborn and Kirby families were among the earliest settlers.

**Rev. Robert K. Hargrove, D. D., Bishop
Methodist Episcopal Church, South**

**Rt. Rev. John Quinlan, Second Bishop of
the Diocese of Mobile, Roman Catholic
Church, 1859 to 1866.**

**Rev. Nicholas Hamner Cobbs, D. D.,
Bishop of the Diocese of Alabama, Protestant
Episcopal Church.**

RELIGIOUS LEADERS

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

LANUDSHI APALA. A branch village of the Hillabi, situated on the northwest fork of Hillabi Creek, 15 miles from the mother town. The word signifies "over the little mountain," or "on the side of the little mountain," a phrase which well expresses its location. The town house was on the left side of the creek. Hawkins spells the name Thlanoo-che-au-bau-lau; from thlenne "a mountain," oo-che, "little," and au-bau-lau, "over." Its precise location is on the east side of the stream and between it and the mountain, Simmons Ridge, and opposite the junction of the creeks. It is north from the Talladega and Goldville Road. Noxihala's grave is 300 yards from the present Millerville. His hut stood near the village and old Dellac Springs. See Hillabi.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), p. 403; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), p. 552; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 43.

LAPLAKE. An Upper Creek village, of which no facts are preserved, other than the mention of it in 1832. It is said to have been settled from Huliwahli. Since that town was destroyed by Gen. Jackson's forces in April, 1814, and its identity lost, it is not improbable that a part of its inhabitants formed this new settlement. The name of the town means "Tall Cane," or "Big reed." It must have been in the vicinity of a stream on which there was an abundance of cane or reed from which blow-guns were made. See Huliwahli.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), p. 403; Woodward, *Reminiscences* (1859), p. 91.

LARKINSVILLE. Post office and station on the Southern Railway, in the southern part of Jackson County, 5 miles west of Scottsboro. Altitude: 622 feet. Population: 1870—2,098; 1888—300; 1890—Larkinsville Precinct, 1,157; 1900—precinct, 1,236; 1910—precinct, 1,001, village, 237; 1912—village, 246. The Larkinsville Banking Co. (State) is its only banking institution. It was named for David Larkin, who with the Cotten, Dillard, Smith, Harris, and Cowart families, settled the community in the early days.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY. Created by an act of the Alabama Territorial legislature, February 6, 1818. It was formed of that tract of country lying west of Limestone County and north of the Tennessee River. The dimensions of the county were reduced by an act of the legislature of November 27, 1821, by adding to Limestone County all of that territory that lay between Tennessee and east of the range numbered six and Elk River. This has been the only change in the original size of the county.

The name was given to the county in honor

of Colonel James Lauderdale, "a gallant Tennessean," who was killed in a night attack upon the British below New Orleans, December 23, 1814. It contains 453,056 acres, or about 708 square miles.

Location and Physical Description.—Situated in the north western section of the state, Lauderdale is bounded on the north by Hardin, Wayne, and Lawrence Counties, Tenn., on the east by Limestone County, on the south by Colbert and Lawrence Counties, and on the west by Mississippi. It is embraced within the parallels 34° 43' and 35° north latitude and the meridians 87° 12' and 88° 12' west longitude. The greatest length of the county is 57 miles in an east and west direction, and its greatest width is 20 miles from north to south.

Located in what is known as the Tennessee valley, a variety of surface features which have "a direct bearing upon the soils and agricultural interest," are found. Elevations range from something over 400 feet at river level to 1,000 or more feet on the high ridges along the Tennessee river. Many bluffs are found marking river bottoms. The eastern two-thirds of the county, is a broad, "gently rolling surface," which is known as the plateau section. The western third, known as the highlands, is rougher and more hilly, and filled with ridges and valleys. The soil survey of Lauderdale County, 1905, says in speaking of the plateau region: "Into this plateau the larger streams have cut deep narrow gorges, through which they flow in tortuous channels until they emerge from the bluffs. Many of the smaller streams disappear in underground channels through this upland area, and appear as large springs at the base of the bluffs, the bed rock being massive limestone of the St. Louis group (Tusculumbia) of sub Carboniferous age and considerable purity, which, when free from chert, gives rise to the Clarksville Clay loam soil, or when, mixed with large amounts of chert, to a place of the Clarksville stony loam."

There are six types of soil recognized in the county, Clarksville loams, stony loams, silt loams and clay loams predominating. Derived from limestone, these soils respond readily to cultivation, and splendid crops of corn, wheat, oats, cotton and grasses, are grown. This county is also one of the leaders in stock raising and dairying.

The county's climate is mild. Extreme heat is not encountered in summer, but occasionally the temperature falls to zero or below in winter, but these occurrences are rare. The average rainfall is 52 inches.

Aboriginal History.—The territory originally embraced in this county was claimed by both the Chickasaws and Cherokees, both making cessions of it to the United States. By the treaty of January 7, 1806, the Cherokees ceded all claim to lands on the north side of the Tennessee River and west of the Chickasaw Old Fields, with the exception of two reservations, one of which lay wholly within Lauderdale County, the other largely so, its eastern boundary being Elk River.

The Chickasaws, by the treaty of "Chickasaw Council House," September 20, 1816, ceded all right or title to lands on the north side of the Tennessee River, with the exception of three reservations, the largest of which was for George Colbert and his heirs. Colbert's reservation included his ferry and lay between the two Cherokee reservations, being in fact, overlapped by one of them. The two reservations of the Cherokees were ceded to the United States by the treaty of July 8, 1817. Colbert's reservation was confirmed to him and his heirs by the treaty of October 19, 1818, and was deeded to the United States, May 15, 1819.

Recent exploration work along the Tennessee river has shown a number of aboriginal town sites. None of these have been positively identified as Chickasaw towns however. In the southeastern corner of a large cultivated field at the juncture of Bough's branch with Tennessee river, is a large town site on which is a burial mound, now practically obliterated by the plough. Some interesting vessels of earthenware have been found there. One fourth mile back from the landing at the Johnson place, on property of Mr. John Beckwith of Florence, are two mounds about 10 and 7 feet, in height, respectively. On Kager's Island, a property controlled by J. T. Reeder of Smithsonia are three town site evidences, which in recent years, although practically destroyed by cultivation, have shown some interesting burial remains. Opposite this island, on property of the same owner, a short distance from Perkins Spring, are three mounds, from which recently have been secured some very fine copper objects and an interesting agricultural implement of shale. On no part of the large town site in the proximity of the mounds was any evidence of pottery noted, though sherds were numerous and some whole pieces have been found on the island about a mile distant. At Florence is the great domiciliary mound 42 feet in height and the largest on the Tennessee river and possibly in Alabama. It originally is thought to have had an eastern side caseway leading to the summit. At Lock 3 in the Muscle Shoals canal, where Bluewater Creek enters the Tennessee, is a large town site. On property of J. T. Thornton, at the upper entrance of the canal, is a large shell-heap, known locally as "Pennywinkle" hill, in reality Pennywinkle Hill, named no doubt from the number of shells of this species found there. A small well worn mound is to be found on the plantation of Dr. L. A. Weaver, in view from the river. On property of Mr. W. F. Harrison, about half-a-mile above Nance's Reef, is a large domiciliary mound and a smaller one, some distance easterly, composed largely of shell and which is doubtless a burial mound. At numbers of other points on the Tennessee are noted shell mounds or shell-heaps as they are more commonly known, which are in connection with town sites.

Florence, the County seat, was laid out

in 1819, and Gen. Jackson, and ex-president Madison, owned lots in it, about that time.

This county was one of the first settled by white people, the immigrants coming from Virginia, the Carolinas, and Tennessee. Scattered settlements were made along Cypress, Shoal, Bluewater, and the other large creeks. Staple crops, such as cotton, corn, wheat, and oats were planted, and even now the crops show little change.

About 1870 a colony of Germans settled at St. Florian, these people planted little cotton giving most of their attention to grains, truck crops, and fruits.

The Government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals is in Lauderdale County. Chief among the towns are Florence, Sheffield and Tuscumbia.

Transportation facilities are poor. The Louisville and Nashville railroad, traverses the entire county. It enters near Pruitton and crosses to Florence, where it connects with the Southern Railroad. No shipping towns are located on the Louisville and Nashville. Much of the territory of the county is not easily accessible to a railroad.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 4,440.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 3,487.

Foreign-born white, 44.

Negro and other non-white, 909.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, —.

3 to 9 acres, 84.

10 to 19 acres, 557.

20 to 49 acres, 1,706.

50 to 99 acres, 1,057.

100 to 174 acres, 655.

175 to 259 acres, 222.

260 to 499 acres, 117.

500 to 999 acres, 27.

1,000 acres and over, 15.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 444,160 acres.

Land in farms, 345,502 acres.

Improved land in farms, 163,793 acres.

Woodland in farms, 163,180 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 18,529.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$6,689,001.

Land, \$3,881,197.

Buildings, \$1,200,258.

Implements and machinery, \$293,177.

Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,314,369.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,507.

Land and buildings per farm, \$1,144.

Land per acre, \$11.23.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 4,322.

Domestic animals, value, \$1,269,851.

Cattle: total, 14,260; value, \$192,144.

Dairy cows only, 6,266.

Horses: total, 3,660; value, \$348,449.
 Mules: total, 5,203; value, \$624,575.
 Asses and burros: total, 54; \$6,938.
 Swine: total, 20,397; value, \$81,649.
 Sheep: total, 6,241; value, \$13,059.
 Goats: total, 2,271; value, \$3,037.

Poultry and Bees

All poultry, 100,454; value, \$42,544.
 Bee colonies, 1,346; value, \$1,974.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 2,138.
 Per cent of all farms, 48.2.
 Land in farms, 253,504 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 93,346 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$3,176,558.
 Farms of owned land only, 1,460.
 Farms of owned and hired land, 678.
 Native white owners, 1,873.
 Foreign-born white, 44.
 Negro and other non-white, 221.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 2,293.
 Per cent of all farms, 51.6.
 Land in farms, 89,932 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 69,535 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$1,860,607.
 Share tenants, 1,234.
 Share cash-tenants, 66.
 Cash tenants, 971.
 Tenure not specified, 22.
 Native white tenants, 1,606.
 Foreign-born white, —.
 Negro and other non-white, 687.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 9.
 Land in farms, 2,066 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 912 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$44,290.

Live Stock Products.

Dairy Products.

Milk: Produced, 1,652,209; sold, 19,063 gallons.
 Cream sold, 142 gallons.
 Butter fat sold, —.
 Butter: Produced, 633,349; sold, 62,457 pounds.
 Cheese: Produced, —.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$112,390.
 Sale of dairy products, \$16,167.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 191,793; sold, 41,953.
 Eggs: Produced, 475,906; sold, 232,843 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$117,586.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$46,478.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 7,157 pounds.
 Wax produced, 412 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$894.

Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 4,445.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 11.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$2,823.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 1,368.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 6,386.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 937.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 17,571.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 2,368.
 Sale of animals, \$194,334.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$213,298.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$2,270,326.
 Cereals, \$806,575.
 Other grains and seeds, \$6,991.
 Hay and forage, \$116,478.
 Vegetables, \$147,526.
 Fruit and nuts, \$37,696.
 All other crops, \$1,155,060.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 60,805 acres; 1,032,201 bushels.
 Corn, 56,250 acres; 981,649 bushels.
 Oats, 2,942 acres; 36,502 bushels.
 Wheat, 1,593 acres; 13,965 bushels.
 Rye, 20 acres; 85 bushels.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, —.
 Rice, —.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 408 acres; 2,441 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 38 acres; 256 bushels.
 Peanuts, 36 acres; 1,361 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 8,862 acres; 7,615 tons.
 All tame or cultivated grasses, 3,535 acres; 3,325 tons.
 Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 231 acres; 300 tons.
 Grains cut green, 4,628 acres; 3,584 tons.
 Coarse forage, 468 acres; 406 tons.
 Special crops:
 Potatoes, 469 acres; 39,825 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 338 acres; 35,850 bushels.
 Tobacco, 6 acres; 3,076 pounds.
 Cotton, 43,891 acres; 12,706 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 92 acres; 523 tons.
 Syrup made, 10,114 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 637 acres; 1,932 tons.
 Syrup made, 33,472 gallons.

Fruit and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 88,932 trees; 59,396 bushels.
 Apples, 40,225 trees; 27,280 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 40,009 trees; 29,887 bushels.
 Pears, 2,597 trees; 892 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 5,100 trees; 1,188 bushels.
 Cherries, 839 trees; 97 bushels.
 Quinces, 111 trees; 31 bushels.
 Grapes, 14,289 vines; 33,381 pounds.

Tropical fruits: total, 49 trees.
 Figs, 49 trees; 435 pounds.
 Oranges, ———.
 Small fruits: total, 21 acres; 37,397 quarts.
 Strawberries, 14 acres; 30,358 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 123 trees, 1,220 pounds.
 Pecans, 3 trees; 120 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,470.
 Cash expended, \$73,229.
 Rent and board furnished, \$15,402.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 2,495.
 Amount expended, \$59,316.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 1,236.
 Amount expended, \$43,377.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$88,323.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 769.
 Value of domestic animals, \$81,348.
 Cattle: total, 1,068; value, \$21,658.
 Number of dairy cows, 672.
 Horses: total, 361; value, \$42,338.
 Mules, and asses and burros: total, 99;
 value, \$12,875.
 Swine: total, 866; value, \$4,076.
 Sheep and goats: total, 221; value, \$401.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Cloverdale—2	Lexington—1
Florence (ch.)—5	Pruittton
Hines—2	Rogersville—3
Jacksonburg	Smithsonia
Killen—2	Waterloo—2

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1820	3,556	1,407	4,963
1830	7,960	3,821	11,781
1840	9,447	5,038	14,485
1850	11,097	6,075	17,172
1860	10,639	6,781	17,420
1870	9,921	5,170	15,091
1880	14,173	6,860	21,033
1890	16,647	7,091	23,738
1900	19,169	7,390	26,559
1910	23,840	7,096	30,936
1920 .....	.....	.....	39,556

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1819—Hugh McVay.
 1861—Sidney C. Posey; Henry C. Jones.
 1865—Robert M. Patton; James Irvine.
 1867—James W. Stewart; James T. Rapier (colored).
 1875—Edward A. O'Neal; Richard Orick Pickett.
 1901—Emmet O'Neal; John B. Weakley; John T. Ashcraft.

Senators.—

1819-20—Joseph Farmer.
 1821-22—Hugh McVay.
 1822-3—Hugh McVay.
 1825-6—James Jackson.
 1828-9—Hugh McVay.

1830-1—James Jackson (1830).
 1832-3—Hugh McVay.
 1834-5—Hugh McVay (1836).
 1837-8—Sidney C. Posey.
 1838-9—Hugh McVay.
 1841-2—Hugh McVay.
 1844-5—Sidney C. Posey.
 1847-8—John C. F. Wilson.
 1851-2—Robert M. Patton.
 1855-6—Robert M. Patton.
 1859-60—Robert M. Patton (1861).
 1862-3—James Stewart.
 1865-6—James Jackson.
 1868—B. Lentz.
 1871-2—B. Lentz.
 1872-3—Daniel Coleman.
 1873—Daniel Coleman.
 1874-5—Daniel Coleman.
 1875-6—R. A. McClellan.
 1876-7—W. J. Wood.
 1878-9—W. J. Wood.
 1880-1—T. N. McClellan.
 1882-3—Thos. N. McClellan.
 1884-5—R. T. Simpson.
 1886-7—R. T. Simpson.
 1888-9—W. N. Hays.
 1890-1—Wm. N. Hayes.
 1892-3—J. M. Cunningham.
 1894-5—J. M. Cunningham.
 1896-7—Ben M. Sowell.
 1898-9—B. M. Sowell.
 1899 (Spec.)—B. M. Sowell.
 1900-01—H. R. Kennedy.
 1903—Dr. Hiram Raleigh Kennedy.
 1907—Wm. N. Hayes.
 1907 (Spec.)—Wm. N. Hayes.
 1909 (Spec.)—Wm. N. Hayes.
 1911—Thurston H. Allen.
 1915—H. C. Thach; James E. Horton.
 1919—B. A. Rogers.

Representatives.—

1819-20—Jacob Byler; Thomas Garrard.
 1820-1—H. McVay; Jonathan Bailey.
 1821 (called)—H. McVay; Jonathan Bailey.
 1821-2—G. Masterson; John Craig.
 1822-3—James Jackson; F. Durett.
 1823-4—James Jackson; C. S. Manley.
 1824-5—Jacob Byler; J. P. Cunningham.
 1825-6—Jonathan Bailey; William B. Martin; George Coalter.
 1826-7—Hugh McVay; Samuel Craig; Henry Smith.
 1827-8—Hugh McVay; Samuel Craig; Francis Durett.
 1828-9—J. L. D. Smith; William George; Francis Durett.
 1829-30—John Pope; Samuel Craig; F. Durett.
 1830-1—Hugh McVay; William George; J. P. Cunningham.
 1831-2—Hugh McVay; Samuel Craig; John McKinley.
 1832 (called)—Cornelius Carmack; George S. Houston; Samuel Young.
 1832-3—Cornelius Carmack; George S. Houston; Samuel Young.
 1833-4—Cornelius Carmack; James Jackson; Samuel Harkins.

1834-5—Cornelius Carmack; James Jackson; Samuel Young; J. B. Womack.
 1835-6—Cornelius Carmack; S. C. Posey; L. Garner; E. Sheffield.
 1836-37—Cornelius Carmack; S. C. Posey; John McKinley; R. M. Patton.
 1837 (called)—Cornelius Carmack; S. C. Posey; John McKinley; R. M. Patton.
 1837-8—Cornelius Carmack; George Simmons; J. M. Boston; E. Sheffield.
 1838-9—Cornelius Carmack; J. Douglas; James M. Boston; S. R. Garner.
 1839-40—Henry D. Smith; J. Douglas; A. O. Horn.
 1840-1—Henry D. Smith; J. Douglas; J. R. Alexander.
 1841 (called)—Henry D. Smith; J. Douglas; J. R. Alexander.
 1841-2—Henry D. Smith; J. S. Kennedy; J. R. Alexander.
 1842-3—Henry D. Smith; J. Douglas; John S. Kennedy.
 1843-4—B. B. Barker; J. Douglas; J. R. Alexander.
 1844-5—Henry D. Smith; W. Baugh; J. R. Alexander.
 1845-6—E. G. Young; B. B. Barker; J. C. F. Wilson.
 1847-8—L. P. Walker; John E. Moore; J. S. Kennedy.
 1849-50—L. P. Walker; R. M. Patton; Joseph Hough.
 1851-2—R. W. Walker; V. M. Benham; O. H. Oates.
 1853-4—L. P. Walker; William Rhodes.
 1855-6—R. W. Walker; H. D. Smith.
 1857-8—S. A. M. Wood; H. D. Smith.
 1859-60—S. D. Hermon; H. D. Smith.
 1861 (1st called)—S. D. Hermon; H. D. Smith.
 1861 (2d called)—S. C. Posey; J. H. Witherspoon.
 1861-2—S. C. Posey; J. H. Witherspoon.
 1862 (called)—S. C. Posey; J. H. Witherspoon.
 1862-3—S. C. Posey; J. H. Witherspoon.
 1863 (called)—Alexander McAlexander; T. L. Chisholm.
 1863-4—Alexander McAlexander; T. L. Chisholm.
 1864 (called)—Alexander McAlexander; T. L. Chisholm.
 1864-5—Alexander McAlexander; T. L. Chisholm.
 1865-6—Edward McAlexander; B. E. Bourland.
 1866-7—Edward McAlexander; B. E. Bourland.
 1868—W. R. Chisholm.
 1869-70—W. R. Chisholm.
 1870-1—B. F. Taylor.
 1871-2—B. F. Taylor.
 1872-3—B. F. Taylor.
 1873—B. F. Taylor.
 1874-5—S. D. Herman.
 1875-6—S. D. Herman.
 1876-7—J. M. Cunningham.
 1878-9—B. F. Taylor.
 1880-1—C. H. Patton.
 1882-3—R. T. Simpson; J. C. Kendrick.

1884-5—R. O. Pickett; H. Richardson.
 1886-7—H. Richardson; R. O. Pickett.
 1888-9—T. O. Bevis; J. M. Cunningham.
 1890-1—O. P. Tucker; T. O. Bevis.
 1892-3—H. R. Kennedy; John C. Ott.
 1894-5—H. R. Kennedy; John C. Ott.
 1896-7—J. J. Mitchell; H. A. Killen.
 1898-9—J. J. Mitchell; H. A. Killen.
 1899 (Spec.)—J. J. Mitchell; H. A. Killen.
 1900-01—R. E. Simpson; C. P. Anderson.
 1903—Henry Alexander Killen; Robert Tennent Simpson.
 1907—John L. Hughston; H. A. Killen.
 1907 (Spec.)—John L. Hughston; H. A. Killen.
 1909 (Spec.)—John L. Hughston; H. A. Killen.
 1911—Lee Waits; Jas. S. Kulburn.
 1915—H. A. Bradshaw; T. E. Jones.
 1919—S. C. McDonald; W. L. Sherrod.
 REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*, Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 294; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 303; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 12; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 90; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 146; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1905), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 97; Ala. Official and Statistical *Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols., Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

LAW AND EQUITY COURTS. See City Courts.

LAWRENCE COUNTY. Created by act of the Territorial Legislature of February 4, 1818. Formed from territory acquired by the Cherokee and Chickasaw cession of 1816, its original dimensions have not changed.

It was named for Capt. James Lawrence of the Federal navy, who was in command of the "Hornet" in 1813, when he fought and captured the "Peacock," British man-o'-war, and who fought the "Chesapeake" in a disastrous battle with the British frigate "Shannon," off Boston June 1, 1813.

Location and Physical Description.—Located in the northwestern part of the state, Lawrence County is bounded on the north by the Tennessee River, which separates it from Lauderdale and Limestone Counties, on the east by Morgan County, on the south by Winston County, and on the west by Franklin and Colbert Counties. From north to south its greatest length is 34 miles, and its greatest width from east to west is twenty-four miles.

The topographic features of this county fall into four divisions, namely the mountain area, the coastal plain, the valley section and the Tennessee and creek flood plain. County elevations vary from 20 to 75 feet above the Tennessee river and from 500 to 600 feet above sea level.

Thirty-two kinds of soil are found in this county, and four general soil provinces are represented—the Appalachian, "comprising

Little and Sand Mountains, the Limestone Valleys and Upland, including the Tennessee and Moulton Valleys, the River flood plains, and the Coastal Plain." Rocks consist of limestone, sandstone, shale, chert and conglomerate. Coal is found near the top of Sand Mountain, and other "pockets" appear. The county lies in the warm temperate zone, and there are long hot summers, and cold and warm periods during the winter. The mean temperature for the winter is about 42° F. and for summer about 79° F. Numerous mineral springs are found in the county.

The principal crops are cotton, corn and hay. Wheat and oats are also of a fine quality. Sheep and other live stock find fine pasture land. Among the timber which abounds in abundance may be found: short leaf pine, post and black jack oaks, hickory, cedar, gum, chestnut, and honey locust. The streams of the county flowing into the Tennessee River are Town, Big Nance, Mallets', Fox, and the West Fork of Flint Creek, with its tributaries. The streams of the southern part of the county are the headwaters of the East and West forks of the Sipsey Fork of the Warrior River.

Aboriginal History.—Lawrence County is situated within the domain claimed both by the Cherokees and Chickasaws. It became an American possession, by two treaties, first the treaty negotiated with the Cherokees at the Chickasaw Council House, and Turkey Creek, September 14, 1816; second, the treaty negotiated with the Chickasaws at their Council House, September 20, 1816.

At a few points in the county along Tennessee River aboriginal remains have been met with, and on the islands in the river opposite to and which are in the county boundary, some evidences could formerly be seen. These lands have so often been under water that little remains at the present time. Tick Island, owned by R. N. Harris of Florence, however, is an exception in that in a large sand mound one mile from the upper end of the island, numbers of burials have been encountered and evidences in considerable numbers are yet to be seen in the village site in proximity thereto. A large domiciliary mound showing a few superficial burials is half mile above Sycamore Landing on the property of J. H. Gilchrist of Courtland. Large shell mounds and village sites are located on Gilchrist Island and one mile above Milton's Bluff respectively. On Brown's island, which is sometimes called Knight's Glean, being owned by John W. Knight of Decatur, is a large flat top domiciliary mound. In the central and southern sections of the county are seen scattering remains which are probably evidences of outlying villages. Indications though do not suggest that the county was extensively peopled except in the northern section.

The early settlers of the county came from Virginia, Tennessee and the Carolinas. A settlement was first made at Marathon (Milton's Bluff) on the Tennessee River, about two miles above the present Lock A. Court

was first held at that place but in 1820 the seat of government of the county was moved to Moulton, where it has since remained.

The chief towns of the county are Moulton, the county seat, fourteen miles from the railroad at Hillsboro; Courtland; Town Creek; Landersville; Mount Hope, Wolf Springs, Wrenn; and Oakville.

The county is traversed by public roads, which as a whole are in fairly good condition. Mountain roads follow divides, and at stream crossings are rough and stony. There are a large number of churches and school buildings in the county. The county high school is located at Moulton. A telephone system embracing local and long distance lines is in use in the county, and the rural lines are largely owned by the farmers. Practically every section of the county is reached by the rural free delivery.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 4,003.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 2,820.

Foreign-born white, 2.

Negro and other nonwhite, 1,181.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres,	—
3 to 9 acres,	74.
10 to 19 acres,	361.
20 to 49 acres,	1,576.
50 to 99 acres,	997.
100 to 174 acres,	636.
175 to 259 acres,	195.
260 to 499 acres,	130.
500 to 999 acres,	31.
1,000 acres and over,	3.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land areas, 448,000 acres.

Land in farms, 311,481 acres.

Improved land in farms, 162,022 acres.

Woodland in farms, 140,566 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 8,893.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$5,447,263.

Land, \$3,138,515.

Buildings, \$878,432.

Implements and machinery, \$253,359.

Domestic animals, \$1,176,957.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,361.

Land and buildings per farm, \$1,003.

Land per acre, \$10.08.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 3,918.

Domestic animals, value, \$1,148,094.

Cattle: total, 13,061; value, \$181,671.

Dairy cows only, 6,035.

Horses: total, 2,987; value, \$292,943.

Mules: total, 4,814; value, \$596,780.

Asses and burros: total, 59; value, \$5,905.

Swine: total, 15,101; value, \$66,563.

Sheep: total, 1,959; value \$3,779.

Goats: total, 395; value, \$453.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 87,649; value, \$27,284.
Bee colonies, 1,096; value, \$1,579.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,662.
Per cent of all farms, 41.5.
Land in farms, 203,913 acres.
Improved land in farms, 82,299 acres.
Land and buildings, \$2,250,048.
Farms of owned land only, 1,223.
Farms of owned and hired land, 439.
Native white owners, 1,461.
Foreign-born white, 2.
Negro and other nonwhite, 199.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 2,337.
Per cent of all farms, 58.4.
Land in farms, 104,701 acres.
Improved land in farms, 78,783 acres.
Land and buildings, \$1,709,659.
Share tenants, 1,108.
Share cash-tenants, 65.
Cash tenants, 1,146.
Tenure not specified, 18.
Native white tenants, 1,355.
Foreign-born white, —.
Negro and other nonwhite, 982.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 4.
Land in farms, 2,867 acres.
Improved land in farms, 940 acres.
Value of land and buildings, \$57,240.

*Live Stock Products.**Dairy Products.*

Milk: Produced, 1,712,550; sold, 2,005 gallons.
Cream sold, —.
Butter fat sold, —.
Butter: Produced, 615,810; sold, 30,000 pounds.
Cheese: Produced, —.
Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$87,022.
Sale of dairy products, \$5,306.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 186,178; sold 40,961.
Eggs: Produced, 403,428; sold, 203,643 dozens.
Poultry and eggs produced, \$100,024.
Sale of poultry and eggs, \$38,399.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 5,738 pounds.
Wax produced, 163 pounds.
Value of honey and wax produced, \$678.

Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 1,023.
Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 5.
Wool and mohair produced, \$670.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 830.

Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 6,572.
Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 658.
Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 9,632.
Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 830.
Sale of animals, \$146,366.
Value of animals slaughtered, \$123,233.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$2,170,761.
Cereals, \$633,647.
Other grains and seeds, \$3,070.
Hay and forage, \$61,340.
Vegetables, \$97,629.
Fruits and nuts, \$33,738.
All other crops, \$1,341,337.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 53,354 acres; 722,190 bushels.
Corn, 48,693 acres; 661,511 bushels.
Oats, 4,580 acres; 60,337 bushels.
Wheat, 59 acres; 311 bushels.
Rye, 2 acres; 6 bushels.
Kafir corn and milo maize, 20 acres; 25 bushels.
Rice, —.
Other grains:
Dry peas, 214 acres; 1,165 bushels.
Dry edible beans, 1 acre; 1 bushel.
Peanuts, 44 acres; 917 bushels.
Hay and forage: total, 3,742 acres; 4,822 tons.
All tame or cultivated grasses, 896 acres; 1,128 tons.
Wild, salt and prairie grasses, 1,227 acres; 1,378 tons.
Grains cut green, 917 acres; 847 tons.
Coarse forage, 702 acres; 1,469 tons.
Special crops:
Potatoes, 208 acres; 20,116 bushels.
Sweet potatoes and yams, 427 acres; 40,887 bushels.
Tobacco, 7 acres; 2,847 pounds.
Cotton, 51,535 acres; 14,948 bales.
Cane—sugar, 313 acres; 1,030 tons.
Sirup made, 14,333 gallons.
Cane—sorghum, 683 acres; 2,104 tons.
Sirup made, 25,965 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 58,012 trees; 54,942 bushels.
Apples, 18,418 trees; 17,091 bushels.
Peaches and nectarines, 33,867 trees; 34,572 bushels.
Pears, 3,145 trees; 2,088 bushels.
Plums and prunes, 1,622 trees; 1,045 bushels.
Cherries, 573 trees; 89 bushels.
Quinces, 228 trees; 24 bushels.
Grapes, 3,924 vines; 28,456 pounds.
Tropical fruits: total, 389 trees.
Figs, 387 trees; 4,682 pounds.
Oranges, —.
Small fruits: total, 1 acre; 516 quarts.
Strawberries, 1 acre; 314 quarts.
Nuts: total, 89 trees; 6,081 pounds.
Pecans, 10 trees; 81 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 992.
 Cash expended, \$48,824.
 Rent and board furnished, \$11,171.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 2,352.
 Amount expended, \$59,012.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 1,026.
 Amount expended, \$45,686.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$35,563.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosure reporting domestic animals, 169.
 Value of domestic animals, \$36,331.
 Cattle: total, 410; value, \$7,795.
 Number of dairy cows, 183.
 Horses: total, 154; value, \$19,420.
 Mules, and asses and burros: total, 46; value, \$7,357.
 Swine: total, 274; value, \$1,648.
 Sheep and goats: total, 75; value, \$111.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Courtland—1	Moulton (ch.)—5
Hillsboro—2	Mount Hope—2
Kimo	Town Creek—3
Landersville—1	Wheeler—1
Mehama—1	

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1830	8,361	6,623	14,984
1840	7,143	6,170	13,313
1850	8,342	6,916	15,258
1860	7,173	6,802	13,975
1870	10,096	6,562	16,658
1880	12,642	8,750	21,392
1890	12,553	8,171	20,724
1900	12,967	7,156	20,124
1910	15,046	6,933	21,984
1920			24,307

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1819—Arthur Francis Hopkins, Daniel Wright.
 1861—David P. Lewis, James S. Clark.
 1865—James B. Speake, James S. Clark.
 1867—Thomas M. Peters, Benjamin O. Masterson.
 1875—Francis W. Sykes, Charles Gibson.
 1901—D. C. Almon, W. T. Lowe.

Senators.—

1819-20—Fleming Hodges.
 1822-3—Arthur F. Hopkins.
 1825-6—Mathew Clay.
 1827-8—David Hubbard.
 1828-9—David Hubbard.
 1831-2—Thomas Coopwood.
 1834-5—James B. Wallace.
 1837-8—James B. Wallace.
 1838-9—Hugh M. Rogers.
 1840-1—Hugh M. Rogers.
 1843-4—Tandy W. Walker.
 1847-8—Thomas M. Peters.
 1849-50—H. L. Stevenson.
 1853-4—William A. Hewlett.

1857-8—O. H. Bynum.
 1861-2—J. Albert Hill.
 1865-6—Francis W. Sykes.
 1868—D. V. Sevier.
 1871-2—D. V. Sevier.
 1872-3—J. C. Goodloe.
 1873—J. C. Goodloe.
 1874-5—J. B. Moore.
 1875-6—J. B. Moore.
 1876-7—W. C. Sherrod.
 1878-9—John D. Rather.
 1880-1—John D. Rather.
 1882-3—James Jackson.
 1884-5—James Jackson.
 1886-7—James H. Branch.
 1888-9—James H. Branch.
 1890-1—W. W. NeSmith.
 1892-3—W. W. NeSmith.
 1894-5—David W. Day.
 1896-7—David W. Day.
 1898-9—S. P. Rather.
 1899 (Spec.)—S. P. Rather.
 1900-01—S. P. Rather.
 1903—Seybourne Arthur Lynne.
 1907—W. T. Lowe.
 1907 (Spec.)—W. T. Lowe.
 1909 (Spec.)—W. T. Lowe.
 1911—C. M. Sherrod.
 1915—D. F. Green.
 1919—W. H. Smith.

Representatives.—

1819-20—Lewis Dillahunt; Samuel Bingham.
 1820-1—Mathew Clay; Samuel Bingham.
 1821 (called)—Mathew Clay; Samuel Bingham.
 1821-3—Mathew Clay; Hugh A. Anderson.
 1822-3—Mathew Clay; Green K. Hubbard; Joseph Young.
 1823-4—Zadoc McVay; Benjamin B. Jones; Joseph Young.
 1824-5—Zadoc McVay; James McCord; John White.
 1825-6—John P. Hickman; Joseph Coe; Thomas Coopwood.
 1826-7—Zadoc McVay; Joseph Coe; Thomas Coopwood.
 1827-8—Zadoc McVay; Ellison A. Daniel; Thomas Coopwood.
 1828-9—David Wallace; W. Hodges; Thomas Coopwood.
 1829-30—David G. Ligon; W. Hodges; Thomas Coopwood.
 1830-1—Harvey Dillahunt; W. Hodges; Thomas Coopwood.
 1831-2—D. Hubbard; J. T. Abernethy.
 1832 (called)—David Hubbard; John J. Ormond; John Stewart.
 1832-3—David Hubbard; John J. Ormond; John Stewart.
 1832-3—David Hubbard; John J. Ormond; John Stewart.
 1833-4—John H. Lawson; John J. Ormond; John Stewart.
 1834-5—James McCord; James Wallis; Hugh M. Rogers; Isaac N. Owen.
 1835-6—John H. Lawson; William Re-neau; H. M. Rogers; H. L. Stevenson.
 1836-7—Richard Puckett; William Re-neau; J. T. Abernethy; Micajah Priest.

1837 (called)—Richard Puckett; William Reneau; J. T. Abernethy; Micajah Priest.
 1837-8—Richard Puckett; H. M. Rogers; H. L. Stevenson; Micajah Priest.
 1838-9—Tandy W. Walker; Samuel Henderson; Manoah B. Hampton; Micajah Priest.
 1839-40—Tandy W. Walker; H. L. Stevenson; O. H. Bynum.
 1840-41—Tandy W. Walker; James E. Sanders; Hartwell King.
 1841 (called)—Tandy W. Walker; James E. Sanders; Hartwell King.
 1841-2—Tandy W. Walker; Denton H. Valiant; Charles Baker.
 1842-3—Tandy W. Walker; Denton H. Valiant; David Hubbard.
 1843-4—Leroy Pope Walker; Archibald Campbell; David Hubbard.
 1844-5—Leroy Pope Walker; F. H. Jones; C. C. Gewin.
 1845-6—Thomas M. Peters; David Hubbard.
 1847-8—H. L. Stevenson; Joseph G. Evetts.
 1849-50—Richard O. Pickett; O. H. Bynum.
 1851-2—J. Armstrong; W. C. Graham.
 1853-4—Richard O. Pickett; David Hubbard.
 1855-6—F. W. Sykes; W. M. Galloway.
 1857-8—James S. Clarke; Henry A. McGhee.
 1859-60—William C. Sherrod; D. Hubbard.
 1861 (1st called)—William C. Sherrod; D. Hubbard.
 1861 (2d called)—F. W. Sykes; R. O. Pickett.
 1861-2—F. W. Sykes; R. O. Pickett.
 1862 (called)—F. W. Sykes; R. O. Pickett.
 1862-3—F. W. Sykes; R. O. Pickett.
 1863 (called)—F. W. Sykes; James S. Clarke.
 1863-4—F. W. Sykes; James S. Clarke.
 1864 (called)—F. W. Sykes; James S. Clarke.
 1864-5—F. W. Sykes; James S. Clarke.
 1865-6—A. E. Ashford; John M. Clarke.
 1866-7—J. M. Warren, vice A. E. Ashford.
 1868—Thomas Masterson; E. F. Jennings.
 1869-70—Thomas Masterson; E. F. Jennings.
 1870-1—James B. Speake; Philip P. Gilchrist.
 1871-2—P. P. Gilchrist; J. B. Speake.
 1872-3—Thomas Masterson; John S. Simpson.
 1873—Thomas Masterson; John S. Simpson.
 1874-5—O. D. Gibson; W. Gilmer.
 1875-6—O. D. Gibson; W. Gilmer.
 1876-7—W. B. McDonald; J. B. Speake.
 1878-9—D. W. Boger; J. B. Clark.
 1880-1—E. P. Martin; A. O. Pickett.
 1882-3—J. H. Branch; J. M. Clark.
 1884-5—J. H. Branch; J. S. Gibson.
 1886-7—J. R. NeSmith; I. S. Simpson.
 1888-9—W. W. NeSmith; W. V. Curtis.

1890-1—G. W. Thrasher; John Leigh.
 1892-3—James E. NeSmith.
 1894-5—M. M. Summers.
 1896-7—J. J. Abercrombie.
 1898-9—Luther W. White.
 1899 (Spec.)—Luther W. White.
 1900-01—D. C. Almon.
 1903—William Thomas Lowe.
 1907—C. M. Sherrod.
 1907 (Spec.)—C. M. Sherrod.
 1909 (Spec.)—C. M. Sherrod.
 1911—H. D. Lane.
 1915—F. T. Neely.
 1919—D. H. Bracken.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 306; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 305; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 40; *Northern Alabama* (1898), p. 66; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 147; *U. S. Soil Survey* (1916), with map; *Alabama Landbook* (1916), p. 97; *Ala. Official and Statistical Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols., Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); *Geol. Survey of Ala., Agricultural Features of the State* (1883); *The Valley Regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water Resources of Alabama* (1907).

LAWYERS. One of the earliest laws of the Mississippi Territory was enacted in 1802, and was devoted to a consideration of counselors and attorneys at law. This law provided that no person should practice in the courts of the Territory without first obtaining a license from the governor. This provision with reference to license was continued in force until after the establishment of the Alabama Territory, and until an act of December 16, 1819, when provisions for admission were adopted, whereby a license was required from the supreme court of the State.

The laws of Alabama from the beginning have hedged attorneys or lawyers about with an atmosphere of dignity, character and trust. The law first above referred to provided that no person convicted of a felonious crime should be licensed. Should such a person obtain a license, the judges were authorized to cancel it.

The judges of the courts were given wide latitude in regulating the conduct of attorneys, in the protection of the bench for misbehavior or contempt on the part of attorneys, and in safeguarding the interests of litigants through their representatives, the lawyers. The act of 1807, which is a revision of the act of 1802, provided that if the judges "from their own observation, detect any malpractice in the said courts, in any counsel or attorney of those courts, or if complaint in writing be made to them of such malpractice in the said courts, or in the county courts of any county" the offending party was to be summoned to show cause why proceedings should not be had against him.

The relation of attorney to client was also safeguarded. If any suit was dismissed for the nonattendance or neglect of the attorney,

and without just and reasonable excuse, the court costs were to be taxed against him, and it was further provided that he should be liable for all damages that his client might sustain for such dismission, or any other neglect of his duty. Where an attorney should receive money for his client and refuse to pay it on demand, he was subject to a summary proceeding, and where an attorney authorized the sheriff to enter his endorsement upon a writ, in the event he should fail to make an appearance in the case, the sum of \$25 was forfeited to the defendant. So serious was an appearance without authority deemed that he was subject to a forfeit of \$2,000 to the defendant, and moreover liable to an action of a suit of damages at the suit of the party aggrieved.

Officers were not permitted to appear as attorneys in cases in their courts.

On the establishment of Alabama Territory in 1817, the governor was authorized to license persons to practice as attorneys who possessed the requisite qualifications. Those attorneys who had been previously licensed by the governor of Mississippi Territory were also authorized to practice in the newly created territory without additional license. The manuscript records of the Alabama Territory contain the names of attorneys licensed by Gov. William Wyatt Bibb.

After the formation of the State, the legislature, December 16, 1819, adopted a new system with reference to the licensing and practicing of attorneys. That act provided that no person be admitted "as counselor or attorney at law unless he shall have obtained a license from the supreme court of this State." It was made the duty of the court when application was made by any person for license, "on his producing satisfactory evidence that he sustains a good moral character, to examine or cause to be examined in open court the person so applying; and if after such examination it be the opinion of said court that he is duly qualified, it shall be the duty of the judges thereof to grant the license under their hands and seals, which shall be attested by the clerk of said court." The act saves the rights of attorneys theretofore commissioned by the governors of the Mississippi and Alabama Territories.

The attorney was properly regarded as an officer of the court. He was required by this act to take an oath or affirmation in which he pledged himself to "honestly demean himself in the practice of a counselor or attorney at law, and will execute my said office according with the best of my skill and abilities." This oath or affirmation was administered in the presence of the court.

Judges or justices of all courts, sheriffs and under sheriffs were prohibited from appearing as an attorney in any court. Clerks and deputy clerks were prohibited from practicing as attorneys in the courts of which they were officers.

By act of November 24, 1820, a concession was made in favor of circuit judges in the Mississippi Territory or in Alabama, who were known to the judges of the supreme

court to have presided as circuit judges in either the Territory or State, to receive a license without examination.

Presumably for purposes of convenience, by act of June 14, 1821, it was made "lawful for any two judges of the circuit court in this State, to grant licenses to attorneys to practice in the circuit or county courts," and by act of June 15, at the same session, judges or justices of the county courts who were regularly licensed attorneys were authorized to practice in the circuit courts of the counties of their residence, but in no other courts.

In 1824, December 20, judges of the county courts regularly licensed were authorized to practice in all of the courts of the State, provided that they shall not be absent from their own counties at the times appointed for holding courts on any return day required by law by them to hold or appoint.

On January 25, 1828, it was made unlawful for the judges of the several county courts to appear or practice as attorneys in any suit for or against any administrator, executor, or guardian of the county whereof he is judge, and it was further provided that he should not appear or practice as an attorney in any cause, matter, or suit for or against any public official in his official capacity wherein it is the duty of such judge to take a bond for the performance of such trust or duty.

The privileges of practice were extended by act of January 13, 1830, whereby it was provided that any counselor or attorney residing in the territory of Florida might practice in Alabama on the production of a certificate or license from such territory, and on taking the oath of attorneys in Alabama. This action was passed upon the principle of comity, the Florida authorities authorizing Alabama lawyers to practice in the courts of that territory. By acts of 1835, 1836, and 1841, respectively, the same principle of comity was extended toward the lawyers of Mississippi, Georgia, and Florida.

With the exceptions noted, as indicated by the dates of laws in 1828, 1830, 1835, 1836, and 1841, the territorial act of 1807 and the first state act of 1819 continued in force and operation as the law governing attorneys in this State, and practice, etc., until 1852, with the adoption of the code of that year.

LEAD ORE. See Galena or Lead Ore.

LEE COUNTY. Created by an act of the legislature of December 15, 1866. The territory from which this county was formed was taken from portions of Chambers, Russell, Macon and Tallapoosa Counties. It has an area of 402,752 acres, or 629 square miles.

The county was named in honor of Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the Confederate Armies, and later president of the Washington and Lee University.

Location and Physical Description.—Lee County lies along the eastern line of the state about midway north and south. It is bounded

on the north by Chambers County, on the east by the Chattahoochee River, "which stream is here also the boundary between the state of Alabama and Georgia," and on the south by Russell County, and on the north-west, west and southwest by Tallapoosa County. This county is 41 miles in "extreme length," from east to west, and 19 miles in width from North to South, the boundary however is very irregular.

The surface varies in elevations from 250 to 820 feet, and from rough to hilly. It resembles a high rolling plateau which has been "badly dissected and eroded by stream action." The county is well watered, and there is a ridge which runs through Opelika which "forms the drainage divide." Osauip-pa, Halawachee, Wachoochee, and Wetumpka Creeks and the Chattahoochee River, drain the eastern part of the county, while Sougahatchee and Chewacla Creeks, together with their numerous branches and many small creeks drain the western portion.

Lee county has two distinct physiographic divisions, each of which contains several soil types. The first which includes about two thirds of the county is within the metamorphic region of the pre-Cambrian age. Among the rocks of this division are to be found hornblende gneiss, mica schists, granite, quartzite, hornblende schists, and mica slate. Quartz veins are also noticeable. The red color seen in the soils of this division are due principally to the iron in the hornblende. The other division, which covers the southern third of the county "consists of sedimentary material of the LaFayette formation, which has been laid down as a marine deposit on the much eroded surface of the older rocks." Sands, gravel, and yellow and reddish sandy clay characterize this formation. The soils are a part of the Norfolk series, and in addition "small strips of Orangeburg sandy loam and small areas of Meadow" may be found. Eleven different types of soil predominate through the county. Among the chief crops are cotton, corn, wheat, oats, sugar cane, potatoes, orchard fruits, melons, and grapes. Lime is made in large quantities at the Chewacla Lime Works, near Jonesboro. Among the forest growth may be mentioned: short leaf pine, upland oaks, hickory, poplar, ash, maple, dogwood, gums and cherry.

The annual average temperature is 67.6° F. The annual precipitation 48.5 inches, is fairly well distributed throughout the year.

Aboriginal History.—Situated as the county is, in the northern section of the Lower Creek territory, along the headwaters of the Wetumpka or Little Uchee Creek, in the Waucoochee Valley and on the Chattahoochee River, are to be found many evidences of its former settlement. Many of its place names bear those of the Creeks. Among them are Waucoochee, Opelika, Loachapoka, Halawochee, Wetumpka, Chewacla, Sanguahatchee, Sawackahatchee and many others. Hu'lli Taiga, a Lower Creek village, planted by Okfuski Indians was on Chatta-

hoochee river. Big Halawochee Creek in the northeastern section of the county, very probably derives its name therefrom. Pin' Hoti or "Turkey town," an Upper Creek town, was located on the trail from Ninyaxa to Kawita. Tchuko 'Lako, a Lower Creek town settled by Okfuski Indians was on Chattahoochee river, believed to have been located near the mouth of the present Waucoochee creek. A mound and extensive village site is found here. On the plantation of Mr. Powledge, Sr., of Waucoochee is an extensive town site, possibly the location of Pin' Hoti. Some fine specimens of chipped objects and earthenware have been secured from this point. Witumka council house, noted on all the earlier maps, was situated just north of the present Crawford to Columbus turnpikes on the headwaters of what is locally called little Uchee Creek. Near the source of the main stream of Uchee Creek, in the southwestern section of the county, is the remains of an unidentified village. Along the river, extending all way from Phenix to Waucoochee Creek (known locally as Soap Creek) are found remains. On an island in the river about 9 miles above Phenix, burials and some fine pots have been noted. In T. 19 N., R. 27 E. on the Central of Georgia Railway, east of old Youngsboro formerly existed a considerable workshop site.

The country now included in Lee County was settled by whites many years before the county itself was established. The majority of the early settlers came from Georgia, and the Carolinas, but now the greater part of the rural population are negroes.

Transportation facilities are good. The Western Railway of Alabama passes through the county and affords "excellent service." The Central of Georgia Railroad crosses the county, and a branch of this road runs north out of Opelika. The Chattahoochee valley Railroad, with about three miles of trackage in the county has as a terminal point Jester.

County roads are in good condition with the exception of the hills, rocks and sand in many places.

The chief market for the cotton and corn of the county is Opelika. Auburn is a good market for vegetables, and some cotton is sold at that place. West Point, and Columbus, Ga., afford also good markets for the crops of the farmers.

The seat of justice is Opelika (q. v.).

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 3,869.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 1,295.

Foreign-born white, —.

Negro and other nonwhite, 2,574.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, 1.

3 to 9 acres, 146.

10 to 19 acres, 187.

20 to 49 acres, 1,504.

50 to 99 acres, 957.

100 to 174 acres, 731.
 175 to 259 acres, 191.
 260 to 499 acres, 117.
 500 to 999 acres, 30.
 1,000 acres and over, 5.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 404,480 acres.
 Land in farms, 318,199 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 191,535 acres.
 Woodland in farms, 96,711 acres.
 Other unimproved land in farms, 29,953.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$6,076,170.
 Land, \$3,429,474.
 Buildings, \$1,343,356.
 Implements and machinery, \$296,116.
 Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,007,224.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,570.
 Land and buildings per farm, \$1,234.
 Land per acre, \$10.78.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 3,670.
 Domestic animals, value, \$981,695.
 Cattle: total, 12,384; value, \$204,230.
 Dairy cows only, 5,603.
 Horses: total, 1,773; value, \$216,338.
 Mules: total, 3,575; value, \$509,283.
 Asses and burros: total, —.
 Swine: total, 10,624; value, \$50,811.
 Sheep: total, 327; value, \$808.
 Goats: total, 108; value, \$225.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 64,778; value, \$23,621.
 Bee colonies, 1,343; value, \$1,908.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,014.
 Per cent of all farms, 26.2.
 Land in farms, 133,643 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 70,403 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$2,190,651.
 Farms of owned land only, 875.
 Farms of owned and hired land, 139.
 Native white owners, 696.
 Foreign-born white, —.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 318.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 2,840.
 Per cent of all farms, 73.4.
 Land in farms, 180,650 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 119,278 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$2,479,479.
 Share tenants, 864.
 Share-cash tenants, 15.
 Cash tenants, 1,707.
 Tenure not specified, 254.
 Native white tenants, 585.
 Foreign-born white, —.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 2,255.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 15.
 Land in farms, 3,906 acres.

Improved land in farms, 1,854 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$102,700.

Live Stock Products.

Dairy Products.

Milk: Produced, 1,134,559; sold, 62,456 gallons.
 Cream sold, 4,780 gallons.
 Butter fat sold, —.
 Butter: Produced, 383,111; sold, 82,358 pounds.
 Cheese: Produced, —.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$97,973.
 Sale of dairy products, \$37,313.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 142,581; sold, 28,707.
 Eggs: Produced, 201,085; sold, 66,119 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$79,862.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$22,909.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 9,084 pounds.
 Wax produced, 179 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$997.

Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 41.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$23.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 338.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 2,720.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 192.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 6,232.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 36.
 Sale of animals, \$61,040.
 Value of domestic animals slaughtered, \$76,081.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$2,728,680.
 Cereals, \$402,903.
 Other grains and seeds, \$42,823.
 Hay and forage, \$35,865.
 Vegetables, \$151,256.
 Fruit and nuts, \$36,319.
 All other crops, \$2,059,514.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 40,716 acres; 453,178 bushels.
 Corn, 34,235 acres; 351,999 bushels.
 Oats, 6,317 acres; 99,720 bushels.
 Wheat, 149 acres; 1,305 bushels.
 Rye, 15 acres; 149 bushels.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, —.
 Rice, —.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 5,118 acres; 23,675 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 52 acres; 309 bushels.
 Peanuts, 43 acres; 669 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 1,649 acres; 2,160 tons.

All tame or cultivated grasses, 654 acres; 811 tons.
 Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 82 acres; 90 tons.
 Grains cut green, 635 acres; 726 tons.
 Coarse forage, 278 acres; 533 tons.
Special crops:
 Potatoes, 92 acres; 6,777 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 1,085 acres; 86,891 bushels.
 Tobacco, 35 pounds.
 Cotton, 79,261 acres; 24,411 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 523 acres; 5,077 tons.
 Syrup made, 78,935 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 87 acres; 342 tons.
 Syrup made, 4,505 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 65,829 trees; 35,491 bushels.
 Apples, 10,895 trees; 7,358 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 51,085 trees; 24,340 bushels.
 Pears, 2,786 trees; 3,381 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 772 trees; 289 bushels.
 Cherries, 117 trees; 21 bushels.
 Quinces, 106 trees; 38 bushels.
 Grapes, 954 vines; 9,848 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 1,452 trees.
 Figs, 1,383 trees; 31,521 pounds.
 Oranges, —.
 Small fruits: total, 4 acres; 3,980 quarts.
 Strawberries, 4 acres; 3,738 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 617 trees; 5,882 pounds.
 Pecans, 501 trees; 3,072 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,602.
 Cash expended, \$129,035.
 Rent and board furnished, \$22,011.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 3,103.
 Amount expended, \$182,445.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 1,544.
 Amount expended, \$84,318.
 Receipt from sale of feedable crops, \$6,738.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 708.
 Value of domestic animals, \$69,851.
 Cattle: total, 628; value, \$17,053.
 Number of dairy cows, 441.
 Horses: total, 262; value, \$35,603.
 Mules, and asses and burros: total, 101; value, \$13,585.
 Swine: total, 626; value, \$3,559.
 Sheep and goats: total, 11; value, \$51.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Auburn—3	Opelika (ch)—9
Blanton—2	Phoenix—1
Gold Hill	Salem—3
Loachapoka—1	Smith's Station—1

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1870	10,151	11,597	21,748
1880	12,217	15,041	27,259

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1890	12,197	16,497	28,694
1900	12,759	19,067	31,826
1910	13,224	19,643	32,867
1920	32,821

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—
 1867—John C. Meadors; Samuel Blandon (colored).

1875—George P. Harrison; William J. Samford.

1901—George P. Harrison; Emmett C. Jackson; Noah P. Renfro.

Senators.—

1868—J. L. Pennington.
 1871-2—J. L. Pennington.
 1872-3—J. L. Pennington.
 1873—J. L. Pennington.
 1874-5—J. T. Harris.
 1875-6—J. T. Harris.
 1876-7—Geo. P. Harrison, Jr.
 1878-9—Geo. P. Harrison, Jr.
 1880-1—Geo. P. Harrison.
 1882-3—Geo. P. Harrison, Jr.
 1884-5—W. J. Samford.
 1886-7—W. J. Samford.
 1888-9—J. T. Harris.
 1890-1—John T. Harris.
 1892-3—W. J. Samford.
 1894-5—W. J. Samford.
 1896-7—W. J. Boykin.
 1898-9—W. J. Boykin.
 1899 (Spec.)—W. J. Boykin.
 1900-01—G. P. Harrison.
 1903—George Paul Harrison.
 1907—E. H. Glenn.
 1907 (Spec.)—E. H. Glenn.
 1909 (Spec.)—E. H. Glenn.
 1911—N. P. Renfro.
 1915—W. J. Price.
 1919—B. T. Phillips.

Representatives.—

1871-2—Sheldon Toomer; J. M. Simms.
 1872-3—Samuel G. Jones; Thomas B. Peddy.
 1873—Samuel G. Jones; Thomas B. Peddy.
 1874-5—M. J. Greene; T. R. Leslie.
 1875-6—M. J. Greene; T. R. Leslie.
 1876-7—L. Booker; Thomas L. Kennedy.
 1878-9—William Lowther.
 1880-1—R. H. Harris; W. W. Wright.
 1882-3—W. J. Samford; E. H. Baker.
 1884-5—H. C. Armstrong; J. T. Holland.
 1886-7—O. Kyle; J. J. L. Allen.
 1888-9—W. D. Kyle; W. A. McElvey.
 1890-1—W. M. Bass; E. C. Jackson.
 1892-3—W. D. Kyle; E. C. Jackson.
 1894-5—E. C. Jackson; L. R. Wheelless.
 1896-7—R. B. Barnes; E. H. Baker.
 1898-9—John T. Harris; L. C. Jones.
 1899 (Spec.)—John T. Harris; L. C. Jones.
 1900-01—T. L. Kennedy; L. C. Jones.
 1903—Cleopas Rhett McCrary; Levi Robertson Wheelless.
 1907—T. D. Power; R. C. Smith.
 1907 (Spec.)—T. D. Power; R. C. Smith.
 1909 (Spec.)—Warren Williams; R. C. Smith.
 1911—E. C. Jackson; L. R. Wheelless.

1915—W. T. Andrews; Dr. C. T. Yarbrough.

1919—J. A. Albright; W. T. Andrews.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*, Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 315; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 306; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 110; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 143; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 150; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1907), with map; *Alabama Landbook* (1916), p. 98; *Ala. Official and Statistical Register* (1903-1915), 5 vols., Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural Features of the State* (1883); *The Valley Regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water Resources of Alabama* (1907).

LEE, ROBERT E., BIRTHDAY. See Special Days.

LEETH MOUNTAIN. A small mountain, or hill, on the southeast side of an unsymmetrical, anticlinal valley dividing it from Little Mountain (q. v.), in Etowah County. A seam of red iron ore 8 to 10 inches thick crops out near the top of the mountain and has been quite extensively worked. Leeth Mountain proper begins in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, T. 11, R. 7 E., and runs to the southwest for about 1 mile.

REFERENCES.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, pt. 2, *Coosa Valley* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897), p. 232.

LEGISLATURE. The legislative department of the State government, in which is vested all legislative power of the State. It consists of a senate and a house of representatives; and it meets quadrennially at the State capitol in the senate chamber, and in the hall of the house, on the second Tuesday in January next succeeding the election. However, it may meet on "such other day as may be prescribed by law." It can not sit longer than fifty days. In the event it should for any cause become impossible or dangerous for it to meet or remain at the capitol for its sessions, the governor may convene the body, or remove it after it has convened, to some other place, or may designate some other place for the sittings of the respective houses, or either of them, as necessity may require.

The pay of members of the legislature is four dollars per day, and ten cents per mile in going to and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the nearest usual route traveled.

The fifty days have been construed to "mean fifty legislative working days, exclusive of the Sundays, and other days upon which the senate and house concur in refusing to sit by joint resolutions of adjournment.—*Moog vs. Randolph*, 77 Alabama, 597; *Sayre vs. Pollard*, 77 Alabama, 608; *ex parte Cowart*, 92 Alabama, 94.

It has likewise been held that the members of the legislature are entitled to draw their per diem on Sundays, holidays, and other days while the two houses are in recess.—

Ex parte Mathews, 52 Alabama, 51; *ex parte Pickett*, 24 Alabama, 91.

Members of the legislature, expelled for corruption, are not thereafter eligible to either house, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior is not a bar to an indictment for the same offense. Members, in all cases except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach of the peace, are privileged from arrest during their attendance on the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning therefrom. For any speech or debate in either house, they are not to be questioned in any other place.—Constitution, 1901, Sec. 56.

"No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any office of profit in this state, which shall have been created, or the emolument of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by election by the people."—Sec. 59.

"No person convicted of embezzlement of public money, bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime shall be eligible to the legislature or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this state."—Sec. 60.

When the legislature is called in special session there can be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the governor calling such session, except by vote of two-thirds of each house. Special sessions are limited to thirty days.

The president of the senate and the speaker of the house receive six dollars for each day's attendance; members receive four dollars for each day's attendance. The Code indicates the number of miles for which members are allowed pay in going to and returning from the seat of government and their respective counties. The amount paid for mileage is ten cents per mile each way. In the event a member, in consequence of sickness, is detained after leaving home and going to the seat of government, or is unable to attend the house or senate after he arrives there, he is entitled to the same pay as an attending member.

Members of the legislature who may be required by joint resolution or resolution of either house to serve on the committee during any recess of the legislature, and all clerks whom the committee is authorized by law to employ, receive four dollars per day while engaged on the work assigned the committee. The members receive the same mileage as they receive for attending the legislature.—Code 1907.

When the interval between a regular and a called session, or between a called and regular session is not more than four days, no mileage is allowed.

The compensation due to officers and members is certified to the auditor by the president and speaker respectively, who on such certificate, issues his warrant therefor on the state treasurer.

House.—The subordinate officers of the house of representatives are a clerk, an as-

WILLIAM LOWNDES YANCEY

**Lawyer, editor, orator, leader of Secession movement, and Confederate Commissioner
to Europe**

assistant clerk, an engrossing clerk, an enrolling clerk, a doorkeeper, and an assistant doorkeeper, all to be elected by the house of representatives at the beginning of the session of the legislature, or at such other time as may be necessary. They hold their offices until the close of the session, with the exception of the clerk and doorkeeper, who hold their offices until their successors are qualified. Any one of the foregoing officers may be removed for cause. The assistant clerk, engrossing clerk, and enrolling clerk, and their assistants, are under the control and direction of the clerk of the house.

The clerk receives six dollars per day, together with mileage for attendance upon the organization of the next session of the legislature. The assistant clerk receives six dollars a day. The engrossing clerk of the house and the enrolling clerk of the house receive five dollars a day. The doorkeeper and the assistant doorkeeper receive four and a half dollars each a day. The doorkeeper is charged with the duties of a sergeant at arms, and is required to keep order in the lobby and galleries.—Code 920-921-922.

The subordinate employees of the house consist of a reading clerk, six pages, three messengers, and committee clerks not to exceed ten in number, and clerical assistants to the clerk of the house not to exceed eleven in number at any one time, and clerical assistants to the enrolling clerk of the house not to exceed fifteen in number at any one time, and clerical assistants to the engrossing clerk of the house not to exceed nine in number at any one time, two servants and one doorkeeper of the gallery. The doorkeeper of the gallery, reading clerk, pages and messengers of the house are appointed by the speaker. The servants of the house are selected by the doorkeeper of the house with the approval of the speaker. The clerical assistants to the clerk of the house and to the engrossing and enrolling clerks shall be selected by them respectively, with the approval of the speaker. Committee clerks are selected according with the rules or resolutions adopted by the house at the beginning of each session.

All employees hold office at the pleasure of the house, and their employment does not extend beyond the session of the legislature.

Following is the compensation of the subordinate employees of the legislature:

	Per day
Comparing clerk of the senate.....	\$4.00
Senate and house committee clerks....	4.00
Assistants to secretary of senate.....	4.00
Assistants to clerk of the house.....	4.00
Senate engrossing clerk.....	4.00
Senate enrolling clerk.....	4.00
House engrossing clerk.....	4.00
House enrolling clerk.....	4.00

(The six last named receive pay for the time they are actually employed only.)

Pages and messengers for each house..	\$2.00
Senate gallery doorkeeper.....	3.50

House gallery doorkeeper.....	3.50
Senate and house servants.....	2.50
House reading clerk.....	6.00

It is made the duty of the legislature to examine, through a joint committee of six members, the offices of the state auditor and state treasurer.

In the execution of its task, the committee is to examine the accounts and vouchers of such offices as to all monies received into and paid out of the state treasury during the four preceding fiscal years, comparing the warrants drawn with the several laws by authority of which they purport to be drawn, to examine into the accounts and books of such offices and to count the money on hand at the time of the examination.

The committee submits a written report to the respective houses, setting forth the amount of money received into and paid out of the treasury during the four preceding fiscal years on warrants drawn on the auditor, specifying the warrants drawn in their opinion without authority; and their reasons therefor, the time when the treasurer in office entered upon his duties, the amount of money received by him up to the time of the examination, the balance in the treasury on the first day of November preceding, and at the time of such examination, and the condition of such offices and the correctness of all books and accounts required to be kept therein.—Code 906-908.

Special Session.—Under the several constitutions, provision is made for convening the legislature in extraordinary session. Until the adoption of the constitution of 1901, this could only be accomplished on the call of the governor, who was required to specify the reasons for the call in his proclamation.

The constitution of 1819 provided that the governor "may, by proclamation, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly at the seat of government, or at a different place, if that shall have become, since last adjournment, dangerous from an enemy or from contagious disorders; in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the day of the next (annual) meeting of the general assembly." This has been continued with slight verbal change, and now stands as section 122 of the constitution of 1901, with this significant addition, "and he shall state specifically in such proclamation each matter concerning which the action of that body is deemed necessary." When convened, "there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the governor calling such session, except by a vote of two-thirds of each house." Special sessions are limited to 30 days.

In the history of the State there has never been such a disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, as to require executive intervention.

During the existence of the State from

1819 to 1916, the legislature has been convened in called, special, or extraordinary session on twelve occasions.

The first of these held June 4 to 18, 1821, was necessitated by the failure of the preceding session to make the apportionment of senators and representatives in accordance with the numeration previously made in 1820, under Section 9 of Article 3 of the Constitution of 1819.

The 2nd session convened just preceding the regular session in 1832, and was in session from November 5 to 15. The legislators were called together in order to amend the law providing for the election of presidential electors. The original act of December 26, 1823, continued in force by act of December 27, 1827, provided that every ticket should not contain more than five names, and that if there should be any such, the first five names on these tickets should be considered the only persons voted for. It was believed by many of the leaders that unless this act were repealed Alabama would be denied her full complement of votes at the approaching presidential election. The legislature promptly amended the act in question and at the same time proceeded with other important public business, including the passage of an act to establish a branch of the State Bank in the Tennessee Valley.

The 3rd called session, June 12-30, 1837, was made necessary because of the financial crisis through which the State was then passing. The message of Gov. C. C. Clay, June 13, 1837, contains a thorough review of conditions. The State Bank had suspended specie payments and all business was in a greatly disordered condition. An act was passed to extend the indebtedness of all individuals to the bank, and to legalize the suspension of specie payments. In other ways, and as far as legislative action could make it possible, steps were taken to relieve the depression, and to stimulate the public spirit. The action of the special session served to restore confidence in a limited degree, but it failed to permanently meet the difficulties which were fundamental. In the message of the governor above referred to, among other things, he stated that:

"The universal object appeared to be to devise a means of alleviating pecuniary distress without impeding the regular operations of the laws, or of the judicial tribunals." Continuing he says, "I trust it will ever be the proud boast of Alabama, that whatever dangers may threaten, or evils overtake us, her honor and integrity shall forever remain untarnished."

The president of the United States by proclamation of March 17, 1841, convened Congress in extraordinary session. Because of the expiration of the terms of the members or several representatives in Congress from Alabama on the 4th of March of that year, and since an election did not under the laws then in force take place until the first Monday in August, long after the extraordinary session had convened, it was necessary to

make a change in the laws on the subject. The governor, therefore, convened the legislature in April, and it remained in session from ——— to ———. An act was passed, dated April 27, 1841, providing for a special election for electing members to the 27th Congress, to be held in May, 1841. In the same act, it was provided that at the general election to be held in August, 1841, "the managers at election precincts in the State shall inquire of each voter, as he hands in his ticket, whether he is for or against the general ticket system, in the election of members of Congress from this State; and that he endorse or cause to be endorsed on the back of each ticket, for the 'general ticket,' or 'district system,' as the voter may answer; and that return thereof be made at the time and in the manner herein provided."

The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th called sessions were all held during 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864. Two were held in 1861, the 5th from January 14 to February 9, and the 6th from October 28 to November 11, 1861. Others were held as follows: 7th, October 27-November 10, 1862; 8th, August 17-29, 1863; and 9th, September 25, 1864. The business of these sessions was substantially the same as that transacted in the regular sessions. With the exception of the one held in January-February, 1861, they immediately preceded, if they did not actually run into the regular sessions, held in the fall of each year.

House of Representatives.—The house of representatives is the popular branch of the legislature. From 1819 to the adoption of the second amendment to the constitution in 1846, members were elected every year in August. Sec. 4 of Article 3 provided that:

"No person shall be a representative, unless he be a white man, a citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this state two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof a resident of the county, city, or town, for which he shall be chosen, and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years."

Sec. 9 of Article 3 of the constitution provided that at its first meeting in 1819, and in the years 1820, 1823, 1826, and every six years thereafter, an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State should be made, and the whole number of representatives should after the first session held after making such enumeration, be fixed by the general assembly and apportioned among the several counties, cities, or towns entitled to separate representation "according to their respective numbers of white inhabitants," and the apportionment when made, should "not be subject to alteration, until after the next census should be taken."

The same section provided that the house of representatives should consist of not less than forty-four, nor more than sixty members, "until the number of white inhabitants shall be one hundred thousand; and after that event, the whole number of representatives shall never be less than sixty, nor more

than one hundred," with a proviso that every county should be entitled to at least one representative.

After assembling, the house of representatives chooses its speaker and its other officers, and "each house shall judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns, of its own members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law." A majority of each house constitutes a quorum. Each house determines the rules of its own proceedings.

Sec. 16 of Article 3 expressly provided that each house should have "all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free and independent state."

The two sessions of the territorial legislature were held in St. Stephens. Under the act of March 3, 1817, creating the territory, the governor was required "immediately after entering into office," to convene at the town of St. Stephens, designated as the seat of government for the territory until otherwise provided, "such members of the legislative council and house of representatives, of the Mississippi Territory, as may then be the representatives from the several counties within the limits of the territory to be established by this act." The legislature when convened was given the same powers as that possessed by the Mississippi Territory.

In conformity with the requirements of the act, Gov. Bibb convened the legislature. The members met at St. Stephens on January 19, 1818. The only member of the legislative council of the Mississippi Territory left in the Alabama section was James Titus, of Madison County. On organization, Mr. Titus went through all the formality of selecting himself as president, electing a secretary, a doorkeeper, and otherwise performing all of the functions of a legislative body. Gabriel Moore of Madison County was chosen speaker of the house of representatives, which contained thirteen members, representing the Counties of Washington,, Madison, Baldwin, Clarke, Mobile, Monroe, and Montgomery. Much business was transacted at this session. Thomas Estlin was elected territorial printer. Under the enabling act, the legislature was required to select six persons and certify them to the President, from which he should select three members of the next legislative council. The six names were George Phillips, Joseph Howard, Mathew Wilson, Joseph P. Kennedy, John Gayle, and Reuben Saffold. Messrs. Phillips, Gayle, and Saffold were subsequently appointed.

One of the most pressing subjects demanding attention was the formation of new counties. The Counties of Cotaco (now Morgan), Franklin, Blount, Cahaba (now Bibb), Dallas, Conecuh, Lawrence, Limestone, Marengo, Marion, Shelby, and Tuscaloosa were organized. Several changes were made in the boundaries of Baldwin, Madison, Mobile, and Washington.

The second session of the same legislature convened at St. Stephens on November 2, and continued through November 21, 1818.

The population of the territory increased so rapidly that Congress, March 2, 1819, passed an enabling act for the admission of the State into the Federal Union. Provision was made for a constitutional convention to be held in Huntsville, in July, 1819. That body assembled, adopted a constitution, and certified it to Congress. In anticipation of favorable action by Congress, and in accordance with the requirements of the convention, an election was held throughout the State on the third Monday and the day following in September, 1819, for the election of governor, a representative in Congress, members of the legislature, clerks of courts, and sheriffs of the counties. The convention also adopted a basis of representation, giving to each one of the twenty-two counties one senator, and apportioning the representatives in accordance with the population.

In accordance with section 29 of article 3 of the constitution, the first legislature of the State, then designated as the "general assembly," convened on the fourth Monday in October, the 25th of that month, and in the town of Huntsville, which was known as the temporary seat of the State government. Thomas Bibb was elected president of the first session of the State senate, and James Dellet, of Monroe County, speaker of the house of representatives.

The next session was held in Cahaba, November 6 to December 21, 1820. Under section 9, article 3 of the constitution, the legislature was required at its first meeting, and also in 1820, 1823, and 1826, and every six years thereafter, to cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of the State. The section further provided that the whole number of representatives should at the first session held after making every such enumeration, be fixed by the legislature and apportioned among the several counties, cities, or towns entitled to representation according to their representative number of white inhabitants, and that such apportionment when made, should not be subject to alteration until after the next census. It was further provided that the house of representatives should consist of not less than 44 nor more than 60 members until the number of white inhabitants should be 100,000, and that after that event, the whole number of representatives should never be less than 60 nor more than 100, with the proviso that every county should be entitled to at least one representative.

By section 10, it was provided that at the first session after making every such enumeration, the legislature should fix by law the whole number of senators, and should divide the State into the same number of districts, as nearly equal as to white inhabitants as possible, each of which districts was to be entitled to one senator and no more, with the proviso that the whole number of senators should never be less than one-fourth nor more than one-third of the whole number of representatives.

By section 11, when a senatorial district

was composed of two or more counties, the counties of which such district consisted should not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district, and no county should be divided in forming a district.

Under section 13, to be considered in connection with the provisions of sections 9 and 10 above noted, the senators chosen according to the apportionment under the census of 1826 were required to be divided by lot into three classes; the seats of senators of the first class to be vacated at the end of the first year, those of the second at the expiration of the second year, and those of the third at the expiration of the third year, in order that one-third might be annually chosen "and a rotation thereby kept up perpetually."

Under section 8 of the Schedule, the several counties were assigned the number of representatives to which they would be entitled until after the first enumeration should be made, and an apportionment prepared thereunder.

The reasons prompting the provision as to the several reapportionments provided under censuses to be taken in 1820, 1821, 1823, and 1826, were due to the constant additions being made to the population of the State, the opening up of new sections to settlement, the creation of new counties, and the alteration of county boundaries. With wise foresight, the constitution makers adopted an elastic provision in order to take care of the contingencies just referred to, and to prevent inequality in representation in the legislative body after the population of the State had become more or less stable.

The legislature of 1820 failed to make provision for the enumeration contemplated. This failure caused considerable irritation throughout the State, and necessitated an extraordinary session, which was held in June, 1821. The message of Gov. Thomas Bibb severely arraigned those responsible for the necessity of convening the extra session. The message also contained a history of the controversy.

Notwithstanding the legislature was convened for the specific purpose of correcting their failure at the preceding session, they were still unwilling to meet their duty, and they adjourned after passing many laws, but nothing in reference to apportionment. The few papers of the period indicate that there was considerable politics of a petty nature in the failure. It would appear that some sections of the State would be deprived of their large representation by reason of the change which would be brought about by apportionment, and representatives from these sections were unwilling to act.

The legislature which convened in 1821 on December 14, passed a reapportionment act, and at the same time organizing the State into senatorial districts.

Acts of the Legislature.—By act of March 9, 1915, it is provided that the head of each separate act shall be printed, the governor's number on the left, the house or senate num-

ber on the right, with the name of the author. The same act provides that the public printer shall issue an edition of 1,250 copies of each act, separately printed in sheet form, octavo size, and where more than four pages, shall be stitched, stapled, or pasted, so as not to make a pamphlet of more than 6x9 in size. The heading shall be Alabama General Laws, second line, Regular Session, etc.

Among other provisions for distribution, the Department of Archives and History is given 250 copies for use in its exchanges and for local distribution.—Gen. Acts, 1915, p. 159.

Senate.—The senate is popularly known as the upper house of the legislature, although, as a matter of fact, there is no distinction whatever in the dignity of the two branches. Senators are chosen by the qualified electors for terms of three years. This provision obtained until the adoption of the amendment of 1850, when the term was changed to four years.

The constitution of 1819, sec. 13, article 3, provided that the senators chosen under the apportionment made after the census of 1826 should be divided by lot into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class were to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, those of the second class at the expiration of the second year, and those of the third class at the expiration of the third year, "so that one-third may be annually chosen thereafter, and a rotation thereby kept up perpetually."

The second constitutional amendment, adopted in 1846, provided that the 13th section should be stricken out, and that at the first meeting of the general assembly after the adoption of these amendments, the senators were to be divided into two classes, as nearly equal as may be. "The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the two next ensuing years, so that one-half may be biennially chosen thereafter, and a rotation thereby kept up perpetually."

The third amendment adopted in 1850 provided that the 13th section of the third article as amended should be stricken out, and the following inserted:

"Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years; yet at the general election after every new apportionment, (sic) elections shall be held anew in every senatorial district; and the senators elected, when convened at the first session, shall be divided by lot into two classes, as nearly equal as may be; the seats of those of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, and those of the second class at the expiration of four years, dating in both cases from the day of election, so that one-half may be biennially chosen, except as above provided."

Capitol v. Courthouse Legislature, 1872.—The elections of 1872 came on, with Thomas H. Hearndon, of Mobile, representing the Democrats, pitted against David P. Lewis, Republican. The latter was victorious, together with his full ticket. In both houses of the legislature, however, the Democrats

had a majority by the returns. This situation developed a contest of great bitterness. George E. Spencer, Republican incumbent, decided to succeed himself as senator, which would have been impossible with a Democratic legislative body. When the legislature came to organize, the Democrats met at the capitol, but the Republican members declined to sit with them. Two houses were therefore organized. Democratic organization was effected with 19 senators and 54 representatives, giving each house more than a quorum. The Republican body had 14 senators and 46 representatives with certificates of election, of which there were 4 negroes in the senate and 27 in the house. Both houses were without a quorum. To make up the necessary number, they decided to seat several defeated candidates. The Democratic organization counted the votes, and declared all the regularly elected Republican State officials entitled to their positions. The lieutenant governor so declared elected, Col. Alexander McKinstry, after being declared elected, took the oath of office, and as presiding officer of the senate ex officio, he at once recognized the courthouse legislature. Gov. Lindsey had recognized the capitol legislature, but Gov. Lewis, the newly elected Republican governor, recognized the courthouse body.

Feeling ran high, and for a time it was feared there would be a personal encounter between the respective houses or their partisans. Federal troops were called for, and although four years had passed since Congress had declared Alabama in the Union and entitled to all the privileges of statehood under the Congressional plan, the troops were stationed on the vacant lot adjoining the capitol, with no other purpose than intimidation. Gov. Lewis appealed to the attorney general of the United States, who submitted a proposal for settlement. This plan involved the assembling of both bodies at the capitol, and a temporary organization was to be formed in the usual way. The Democrats whose seats were contested, but who had certificates of election, were to be excluded, while the Radical contestants were to be seated. A permanent organization was then to be formed. The senate was similarly organized, the regularly elected Democrats excluded. The Democrats foresaw difficulty unless they acceded to the suggestions made by Atty. Gen. Williams. The plan eliminated all the Democrats whose seats were contested, both in the house and the senate, with the exception of one in the latter.

In the meantime, Senator George E. Spencer had been elected as his own successor by the courthouse assembly. The single contest in the senate above referred to involved the seat of the senator from Conecuh and Bullock Counties, and until it was disposed of, the Republicans could not safely count on the control of both houses on joint ballot. By a trick in which the pair between a Republican and a Democratic senator was broken by the former, the contest was decided adversely to the Democratic member from Cone-

cuh, and Miller, his opponent, was admitted. The Democratic body had elected Dr. Francis W. Sykes to the senate, and in due course he contested the seat of McKinstry, but to no avail.

After the contest and after it had become apparent to the Democrats that further contest would be useless, the reorganized legislature, with a Republican majority, continued its sessions until adjournment, April 23, 1873. The journals of the courthouse assembly were printed, together with the proceedings after reorganization, as the official record of the legislature of 1872-73. The journals of the rival, or capital body, were not printed until 1874, when they were bound with the proceedings of the session for November-December, 1873.

Hon. Hilary A. Herbert in 1890, writing of conditions in Alabama in *Why the Solid South?* said of this contest:

"No Anglo-Saxon legislative body had ever yet so tamely bowed its neck to the yoke of a master; unless it was some similarly situated southern state, but the once proud State of Alabama was now prostrate in the dust. Still another move was necessary to re-elect Senator Spencer. A Democratic member of the house, socially inclined, after indulging in liquor with some Republican friends the night before, was too sick to attend the election next day; and so Mr. Geo. E. Spencer went to the United States Senate for six years more. The member claimed that his liquor was drugged."

REFERENCES.—Herbert, *Why the Solid South?* pp. 57-59; Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama*, pp. 754-761; Owen, "Bibliography of Alabama" in *Report American Historical Association*, 1897, p. 943.

Contested Elections in the Legislature.—Provision was made for contests of the seats of senators and representatives in the legislature. Minute regulations are given as to the preparation of statements, security for costs must be given, notices of contest issued, and the taking of testimony.—Code, 1897, vol. 1, secs. 463, 464, 465.

After the testimony is taken, the commissioners are required to return their commissions, together with the depositions, to the clerk issuing same, who in turn must securely enclose all papers, endorsing on them the title or subject matter of contest, and direct the package to the presiding officer of that branch of the legislature before which the contest should be tried.

During the history of the legislature, comparatively few contests have been instituted. The most notable was that of Miller v. Martin, which arose in the senate, 1872-73, in which William Miller, Jr., contested the seat of E. W. Martin, the Democratic incumbent. The contest came on and was a part of the contest between the Democrats and Republicans for the control of the legislature of that year. Particulars of the general contest will be found supra. Martin was clearly entitled to his seat as the senator from the 31st senatorial district, composed of Butler

and Conecuh Counties. Senator Pennington, chairman of the committee, reported in favor of Miller, while William H. Parks and W. H. Edwards reported in favor of Martin. Divested of all question or element of partisanship, the report of the minority ought clearly to have been sustained. However, by reason of the trick above mentioned, Mr. Miller was given the contest.

At the same session of the senate, a contest arose between James Taylor Jones, Democrat, and John W. Dureen. The committee declared in favor of Senator Dureen, and he was seated.

Deaths in the Legislature.—During the sessions of the senate and house of representatives, in the coming together of large numbers of men at varying seasons and from different localities, it would not be unnatural for several to be taken by death. So far as records are available, the number is not large, however.

At the session of 1847-48, Philip S. Glover, a member of the house of representatives from Sumter County, died while on duty in the city of Montgomery. A joint resolution was adopted March 2, 1848, authorizing John A. Winston, state senator, to draw the amounts that were due him at the time of his death, and to "apply so much of it as may be necessary to discharge his board and physician's bill."

By act of February 7, 1852, the governor was authorized to have erected over the grave of Hon. John R. Larkin, late a member of the legislature, a suitable tombstone with an appropriate inscription thereon, and he was authorized to draw on the state treasurer for the amount necessary to pay the cost thereof.—Acts of Ala., 1851-52, p. 97.

At the session of 1872-73, R. L. Bennett, representative from Hale County, died on December 7, 1872. Suitable joint resolutions were adopted, expressive of the sympathy of the members with his family.—Senate Journal, 1872-73, p. 27.

Hon. Francis L. Pettus died March 6, 1901, while still a member of the legislature of 1900-01. His death was on the day immediately following the final adjournment of session. He was a member of the house of representatives from Dallas County, which he had often represented both in the house and in the senate. At the time of his death he was serving as speaker. He was buried in Selma. The legislature having adjourned, could take no formal action, but Gov. William J. Samford issued a proclamation in which he recited the many fine qualities of the deceased.

Hon. William L. Martin, representative in the legislature from Montgomery County, 1907, died near the close of the spring session, on March 3, 1907. He was ill but a short time with pneumonia. At a special election, May 7, 1907, Peter B. Mastin was elected to succeed Mr. Martin. Hon. A. H. Carmichael, of Colbert, was elected to succeed Mr. Martin as speaker of the house. Mr. Martin was buried in the city of Montgomery. The legislature, July 17, 1907,

adopted a joint resolution, requesting the governor to pay the funeral expenses out of the contingent fund, and to report his action to the legislature after the recess.

Sessions

Held at St. Stephens, temporary seat of Territorial Government:

1st session, 1st General Assembly, Alabama Territory. Legislative Council: pp. 56, iv. House: pp. —. Acts: pp. 116, iv.

2d session, 1st General Assembly, Nov. 2 to Nov. 21. Legislative Council: pp. —. House: 120. Acts: pp. 79, 3.

Held at Huntsville, temporary seat of State Government:

1st session, Oct. 25 to Dec. 17, 1819. Senate: pp. 203. House: pp. 203. Acts: pp. 152.

President—Thomas Bibb, Limestone County.

Speaker—James Dellett, Claiborne, Monroe County.

Held at Cahawba, first State Capital:

2d session, Nov. 6 to Dec. 21, 1820. Senate: pp. 131. House: pp. 132. Acts: pp. 116.

President—Gabriel Moore, Huntsville, Madison County.

Speaker—George W. Owen, Mobile, Mobile County.

Called session, June 4 to 18, 1821. Senate: pp. 62. House: pp. —. Acts: pp. 43 (1).

3d session, Nov. 5 to Dec. 19, 1821. Senate: pp. 168. House: pp. 240. Acts: pp. 120.

President—John D. Terrell, Pikeville, Marion County.

Speaker—James Dellet, Claiborne.

4th session, Nov. 18, 1822, to Jan. 1, 1823. Senate: pp. 168. House: pp. 176. Acts: pp. 148.

President—John D. Terrell, Pikeville.

Speaker—Arthur P. Bagby, Claiborne.

5th session, Nov. 17 to Dec. 31, 1823. Senate: pp. 172. House: pp. 192. Acts: pp. 126.

President—Nicholas Davis, "Walnut Grove," Limestone County.

Speaker—William I. Adair, Huntsville.

6th session, Nov. 15 to Dec. 25, 1824. Senate: pp. 151. House: pp. 172. Acts: pp. 140.

President—Nicholas Davis, "Walnut Grove."

Speaker—Samuel Walker, Huntsville.

7th session, Nov. 21, 1825, to Jan. 14, 1826. Senate: pp. 168. House: pp. 230. Acts: pp. 114.

President—Nicholas Davis, "Walnut Grove."

Speaker—William Kelly, Huntsville.

Held at Tuscaloosa, second State Capital.

8th session, Nov. 20, 1826, to Jan. 13, 1827. Senate: pp. 156. House: pp. 279. Acts: pp. 124.

President—Nicholas Davis, "Walnut Grove."

Speaker—Samuel W. Oliver, Sparta, Conecuh County.

9th session, Nov. 18, 1827, to Jan. 15, 1828. Senate: pp. 195. House: pp. 289. Acts: pp. 176 (6).

President—Nicholas Davis, "Walnut Grove."

Speaker—Samuel W. Oliver, Sparta. 10th session, Nov. 17, 1828, to Jan. 29, 1829. Senate: pp. 222. House: pp. 272. Acts: pp. 108.

President—Levin Powell, Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa County.

Speaker—Clement C. Clay, Sr., Huntsville. 11th session, Nov. 16, 1829, to Jan. 20, 1830. Senate: pp. 214. House: pp. 296. Acts: pp. 95.

President—Levin Powell, Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa County.

Speaker—John Gayle, Greensboro, Greene (now Hale) County.

12th session, Nov. 15, 1830, to Jan. 15, 1831. Senate: pp. 198. House: pp. 274. Acts: pp. 80.

President—Samuel B. Moore, Scottsboro, Jackson County.

Speaker—James Penn, Huntsville. 13th session, Nov. 21, 1831, to Jan. 21, 1832. Senate: pp. 207. House: pp. 246. Acts: pp. 120.

President—James Jackson, Florence, Lauderdale County.

Speaker—James Penn, Huntsville. Called session, Nov. 5 to 15, 1832. Senate: pp. 40. House: pp. 48. Acts: pp. 13, 11.

President—Levin Powell, Tuscaloosa. Speaker—Samuel W. Oliver, Sparta.

14th session, Nov. 19, 1832, to Jan. 12, 1833. Senate: pp. 188. House: pp. 224. Acts: pp. 146.

15th session, Nov. 17, 1833, to Jan. 17, 1834. Senate: pp. 184. House: pp. 246. Acts: pp. 205.

President—John Erwin, Greensboro, Greene County.

Speaker—Samuel W. Oliver, Sparta. 16th session, Nov. 17, 1834, to Jan. 10, 1835. Senate: pp. 194. House: pp. 197. Acts: pp. 160.

President—Francis S. Lyon, Demopolis, Marengo County.

Speaker—Samuel W. Oliver, Sparta. 17th session, Nov. 16, 1835, to Jan. 9, 1836. Senate: pp. 168. House: pp. 209. Acts: pp. 184.

President—Samuel B. Moore, Carrollton, Pickens County.

Speaker—James W. McClung, Huntsville. 18th session, Nov. 7 to Dec. 23, 1836. Senate: pp. 128. House: pp. 200. Acts: pp. 152.

President—Hugh McVay, Florence. Speaker—Arthur P. Bagby, Claiborne.

Called session, June 12 to June 30, 1837. Senate: pp. 40. House: pp. 91. Acts: pp. 42, 11.

President—Jesse Beane, Cahaba, Dallas County.

Speaker—James W. McClung, Huntsville. 19th session, Nov. 6 to Dec. 25, 1837. Sen-

ate: pp. 136. House: pp. 208. Acts: pp. 136.

20th session, Dec. 3, 1838, to Feb. 2, 1839. Senate: pp. —. House: pp. 296. Acts: pp. 216.

President—James M. Calhoun, Cahaba, Dallas County.

Speaker—James W. McClung, Huntsville. 21st session, Dec. 2, 1839, to Feb. 5, 1840. Senate: pp. 336. House: pp. 376. Acts: pp. 192.

President—Green P. Rice, Morgan County. Speaker—John D. Pheland, Tuscaloosa.

22d session, Nov. 2, 1840, to Jan. 4, 1841. Senate: pp. —. House: pp. 335. Acts: pp. 215.

President—J. L. F. Cottrell, Hayneville, Lowndes County.

Speaker—Samuel Walker, Huntsville; Robert A. Baker, Franklin County.

Called session, April, 1841, Senate: pp. —. House: pp. —. Acts: pp. 24. (Reprinted in photo-facsimile by Statute Law Book Co., Washington, D. C., 1895; price, \$5.00).

President—Nathaniel Terry, Athens, Limestone County.

Speaker—David Moore, Huntsville. 23rd session, Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1841. Senate: pp. —. House: pp. 356. Acts: pp. 182. 24th session, Dec. 5, 1842, to Feb. 15, 1843. Senate: pp. 387. House: pp. 472. Acts: pp. 256.

President—Nathaniel Terry, Athens. Speaker—John Erwin, Greensboro.

25th session, Dec. 4, 1843, to Jan. 17, 1844. Senate, pp. 286. House: pp. 292. Acts: pp. 224.

President—Nathaniel Terry, Athens. Speaker—Andrew B. Moore, Marion, Perry County.

26th session, Dec. 2, 1844 to Jan. 27, 1845. Senate: pp. 320. House: pp. 403. Acts: pp. 247. Journals not indexed prior to this session.

President—Nathaniel Terry, Athens. Speaker—Andrew B. Moore, Marion.

27th session, Dec. 1, 1845, to Feb. 5, 1846. Senate: pp. 299. House: pp. 507. Acts: pp. 280.

President—John A. Winston, Gainesville, Sumter County.

Speaker—Andrew B. Moore, Marion.

Held at Montgomery, third and present Capital.

1st biennial session, Dec. 6, 1847, to Mar. 6, 1848. Senate: pp. 432. House: pp. —. Acts: pp. 493.

President—John A. Winston, Gainesville. Speaker—LeRoy Pope Walker, Florence.

2d biennial session, Dec. 12, 1849, to Feb. 13, 1850. Senate: pp. 501. House: pp. 559. Acts: pp. 544.

President—Dennis Dent, Tuscaloosa. Speaker—LeRoy Pope Walker, Florence.

3rd biennial session, Nov. 10, 1851, to Feb. 10, 1852. Senate: pp. —. House: pp. 586. Acts: pp. 575.

President—Charles McLemore, Lafayette, Chambers County.

Speaker—John D. Rather, Decatur, Morgan County.

4th biennial session, Nov. 14, 1853, to Feb. 18, 1854. Senate: pp. 342. House: pp. 563. Acts: pp. 534.

President—William B. Martin, Jacksonville, Calhoun County.

Speaker—William Garrett, Rockford, Coosa County.

5th biennial session, Nov. 12, 1855, to Feb. 15, 1856. Senate: pp. 372. House: pp. 648. Acts: pp. 388.

President—Benjamin C. Yancey, Centre, Cherokee County.

Speaker—Richard W. Walker, Florence.

6th biennial session, Nov. 9, 1857, to Feb. 8, 1858. Senate: pp. 356. House: pp. 607. Acts: pp. 468.

President—James M. Calhoun, Cahaba.

Speaker—Crawford M. Jackson, Coosada, Autauga County.

7th biennial session, Nov. 14, 1859, to Feb. 27, 1860. Senate: pp. 411. House: pp. 543. Acts: pp. 724.

President—John D. Rather, Decatur.

Speaker—Alexander B. Meek, Mobile.

1st called session, Jan. 14 to Feb. 9, 1861. Senate: pp. 115. House: pp. 198. Acts: pp. 161, 11.

2d called and list annual session, Oct. 28 to Nov. 11, 1861, and Nov. 11 to Dec. 10, 1861. Senate: pp. 247. House: pp. 296. Acts: pp. 303 (1).

President—Robert M. Patton, Florence.

Speaker—Walter H. Crenshaw, Greenville, Butler County.

Called and 2d annual session, Oct. 27 to Nov. 10, 1862, Nov. 10 to Dec. 9, 1862. Senate: pp. 238. House: pp. 273. Acts: pp. 226.

President—James M. Calhoun, Cahaba.

Speaker—Walter H. Crenshaw, Greenville.

Called and 4th annual session, Sept. 27 to Nov. 18, 1864. Senate: pp. —. House: pp. —. Acts: pp. 218.

President—Thomas A. Walker, Jacksonville.

Speaker—Walter H. Crenshaw, Greenville. Session, Nov. 20, 1865, to Feb. 23, 1866. Senate: pp. 352. House: pp. 450. Acts: pp. 631.

President—Walter H. Crenshaw, Greenville.

Speaker—Thomas B. Cooper, Centre, Cherokee County.

Session, Nov. 12, 1866, to Feb. 19, 1867. Senate: pp. 415. House: pp. 509. Acts: pp. 811.

President—Walter H. Crenshaw, Greenville.

Speaker—Thomas B. Cooper, Centre.

Sessions, July 13 to Aug. 12, Sept. 16 to Oct. 10, Nov. 2 to Dec. 3, 1868. Senate: pp. 482. House: pp. 493. Acts: pp. 663.

Presidents—Andrew J Applegate, Lieutenant Governor, ex-officio, Mobile.

Speaker—George F. Harrington, Mobile.

Session, Nov. 15, 1869, to Mar. 3, 1870. Senate: pp. 476. House: pp. 584. Acts: pp. 512.

President—Robert N. Barr, A. J. Applegate, Lieut. Governor.

Speaker—George F. Harrington, Mobile.

Session, Nov. 21, 1870, to Mar. 9, 1871. Senate: pp. 373. House: pp. 609. Acts: pp. 367.

President—E. H. Moren, Lieutenant Governor, Centreville, Bibb County.

Speaker—J. P. Hubbard, Troy, Pike County.

Session, Nov. 20, 1871, to Feb. 26, 1872. Senate: pp. 591. House: pp. 685. Acts: pp. 532.

President—E. H. Moren, Lieutenant Governor, Centreville.

Speaker—J. P. Hubbard, Troy.

Session, Nov. 18, 1872, to April 23, 1873. Senate: pp. 739. House: pp. 976. Acts: pp. 636, 11.

President—Alexander McKinstry, Lieutenant Governor, Mobile.

Speaker—Lewis E. Parsons, Talladega.

This was known as the "Court-House" assembly. The Journals of its rival, the "Capitol" body, were not printed until 1874, when they were bound with the next succeeding title, viz: Senate, Nov. 18 to Dec. 17, 1872: pp. 1-102, House: pp. 275-386.

Session, Nov. 17 to Dec. 16, 1873. Senate: pp. 320. House: pp. 274. Bound with these, respectively, are the Journals of the "Capitol," Senate and House, 1872-73. See preceding title. Acts: pp. 247, 11.

Session, Nov. 16, 1874, to Mar. 22, 1875. Senate: pp. 685. House: pp. 800. Acts: pp. 745 (1).

President—R. F. Ligon, Lieutenant Governor, Tuskegee, Macon Co.

Speaker—D. C. Anderson, Mobile.

Session, Dec. 28, 1875, to Mar. 8, 1876. Senate: pp. 721, 11. House: pp. 767. Acts: pp. 463 (1).

President—R. F. Ligon, Lieutenant Governor, Tuskegee.

Speaker—D. C. Anderson, Mobile.

Session, Nov. 14, 1876, to Feb. 9, 1877. Senate: pp. 560. House: pp. 764. Acts: pp. 356.

President—Rufus W. Cobb, Helena, Shelby County.

Speaker—Newton Clements, Tuscaloosa.

Session, Nov. 12, 1878, to Feb. 13, 1879. Senate: pp. 666. House: pp. 907. Acts: pp. 536.

President—William G. Little, Sumter County.

Speaker—David Clopton, Montgomery.

Session, Nov. 9, 1880, to Mar. 1, 1881. Senate: pp. 757. House: pp. 964. Acts: pp. 538, 11.

President—John D. Rather, Tuscumbia, Colbert County.

Speaker—N. H. R. Dawson, Selma, Dallas County.

Session, Nov. 14, 1882, to Feb. 23, 1884. Senate: pp. 820. House: pp. 957. Acts: pp. 720.

President—George P. Harrison, Jr., Opelika, Lee County.

Speaker—Wilbur F. Foster, Tuskegee.

Session, Nov. 11, 1884, to Feb. 17, 1885.

Senate: pp. 888. House: pp. 1045. Acts: pp. 959.

President—Thomas Seay, Greensboro, Hale County.

Speaker—H. Clay Armstrong, Auburn, Lee County.

Session, Nov. 9, 1886, to Feb. 28, 1887. Senate: pp. 1037. House: pp. 1391. Acts: pp. 1096.

President—William J. Samford, Opelika.

Speaker—Thomas G. Jones, Montgomery.

Session, Nov. 13, 1888, to Feb. 28, 1889. Senate: pp. 797. House: pp. 1300. Acts: pp. 1160.

President—A. C. Hargrove, Tuscaloosa.

Speaker—C. C. Shorter, Eufaula, Barbour County.

Session, Nov. 11, 1890, to Feb. 18, 1891. Senate: pp. 908. House: pp. 1300. Acts: pp. 1509 (I), 11.

President—A. C. Hargrove, Tuscaloosa.

Speaker—N. N. Clements, Tuscaloosa.

Session, Nov. 15, 1892, to Feb. 21, 1893. Senate: pp. 1015. House: pp. 1513. Acts: pp. 1270.

President—J. C. Compton, Selma.

Speaker—F. L. Pettus, Selma.

Session, Nov. 13, 1894, to Feb. 18, 1895. Senate: pp. 993. House: pp. 1211. Acts: pp. 1328.

President—F. L. Pettus, Selma.

Speaker—Thomas H. Clark, Montgomery.

Session, Nov. 10, 1896, to Feb. 18, 1897. Senate: pp. 1451. House: pp. 1442. Acts: pp. 1611 (I).

President—A. D. Sayre, Montgomery.

Speaker—N. N. Clements, Tuscaloosa.

Session, Nov. 15, 1898, to Feb. 23, 1899. Senate: pp. 1889. House: pp. 1554, 11. General Acts: pp. 301. Local Acts: pp. 1903.

President—R. M. Cunningham, Ensley, Jefferson County.

Speaker—Charles E. Waller, Greensboro.

Special Session, May 2, 1899, to May 17, 1899, 13 days. Senate: pp. 67. House: pp. 70. Acts: pp. 30, I.

Session, Nov. 13, 1900, to March 5, 1901. Senate: pp. 1538. House: pp. 2075, II. General Acts: pp. 279. Local Acts: pp. 2814.

President—William D. Jelks, Eufaula.

Speaker—F. L. Pettus, Selma.

Session, Jan. 13 to Feb. 28, 1903, and Sept. 1 to Oct. 3, 1908, 60 days. Senate: pp. 2055. House: pp. 2488. General Acts: pp. 646. Local Acts: pp. 891.

President—R. M. Cunningham, Ensley.

Speaker—A. M. Tunstall, Greensboro.

Session, Jan. 8 to March 6, 1907, and July 9 to Aug. 7, 1907. Senate: Vol. i, pp. 1239; Vol. ii, pp. 1241-2131. House: Vol. i, pp. 2031, vol. ii, p. 2033-4362. General Acts: pp. 967. Local Acts: pp. 948.

President—Henry D. Gray, Lieut.-Gov., Birmingham, Jefferson County. E. Perry Thomas, Pres. pro tem, Eufaula.

Special session, Nov. 7 to Nov. 23, 1907, 13 days. Senate: pp. 349. House: pp. 479. General Acts: pp. 211. Local Acts: pp. 72.

Special Session, July 27, to Aug. 24, 1909.

22 days. Senate: pp. 768. House: pp. 973. Acts: pp. 455.

Session, Jan. 10 to April 14, 1911. Senate: Vol. i, pp. 1207; vol. ii, pp. 1209-2325. House: vol. i, pp. 1535; vol. ii, pp. 1537-2862. General Acts: pp. 768, Local Acts: pp. 398.

President—Walter D. Seed, Lieutenant Governor, Tuscaloosa, Hugh Morrow, President, pro tem, Birmingham.

Speaker—E. B. Almon, Tuscumbia.

Session, Jan. 12, to September 25, 1915. Senate: Vol. i, pp. 1840; vol. ii, pp. 1841-4236. House: vol. i, pp. 2288; vol. ii, pp. 2289. General Acts: pp. 1043, Local Acts: pp. 501.

President—Thomas E. Kilby, Lieut.-Gov., Anniston, Calhoun County; Thomas L. Bulger, Pres. pro tem, Dadeville, Tallapoosa County.

Speaker—A. H. Carmichael, Tuscumbia.

Session, Jan. 14 to Sept. 27, 1919. Senate: Vol. I, pp. 1246; vol. II, pp. 1251-2574. House: vol. I, pp. 1192; vol. II, pp. 1195-2907. General Acts: pp. 1227-1. Local Acts: pp. 275.

President—Nat. L. Miller, Lieut.-Gov., Birmingham, Jefferson County. T. J. Bedsole, Pres. pro tem, Thomasville, Clarke County.

Speaker—Henry P. Merritt, Tuskegee.

Session, Sept. 14 to Oct. 2, 1920. Senate: —. House: —. General and Local Acts: pp. 216.

President—Nat. L. Miller, Lieut.-Gov., Birmingham, Jefferson County. T. J. Bedsole, Pres. pro tem, Thomasville, Clarke County.

Speaker—S. A. Lynne, Decatur, Morgan County.

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS. Of the great natural family, Leguminosae, some trees and shrubs and many herbs are to be found in Alabama. The most important belonging to field crops are alfalfa, beans, clovers, cowpeas, lespedeza, melilotus, peas, peanuts, soybeans, velvet beans, and vetch. The settlement of the State brought with it the introduction and use of many of these, and there was hardly a farm or plantation without them. Inasmuch as they were not classed with the staple crops, no records are preserved, but the agricultural periodicals in the fifties discuss them all, with the exception of soybeans and velvet beans, both of which were brought in after 1865.

Legumes have two values. They are particularly rich in protein, and afford fine feed for farm animals; and they possess in a pre-eminent degree the power of drawing, in their growth, free nitrogen from the air. A record at the Alabama Experiment Station at Auburn shows the production of 105.5 pounds of nitrogen from hairy vetch, 143.7 pounds from crimson clover, and 26 pounds from rye, the last named being a non-leguminous plant.

See Grasses and Forage Crops; Peanuts; Soy Bean; Velvet Bean.

REFERENCES.—Duggar, *Agriculture for Southern schools* (1908), pp. 87, 169, and *Southern field crops* (1911), p. 154; Hunt, *Forage and fiber crops in America* (1911), pp. 121 et seq.; Wilcox, *Farmer's cyclopedia of agriculture*

(1911), p. 516-518; and Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American agriculture* (1907), vol. 2, pp. 391-395.

LEIGHTON. Post office and incorporated town, in the eastern part of Colbert County, at the base of the Cumberland Hills, 6 miles west of Towne Creek, and on the Southern Railway, 11 miles east of Tusculumbia, and 15 miles southeast of Florence. Altitude: 569 feet. Population: 1888—500; 1900—506; 1910—540. It was incorporated February 13, 1891, and adopted the municipal code of 1907, in May, 1916. The corporate limits include 1 square mile. The town owns its school building and a jail, and has 1½ miles of concrete sidewalks. Its tax rate is 5 mills, and it has no bonded indebtedness. It has a branch of the Tennessee Valley Bank of Decatur. The *Leighton News*, a Democratic weekly established in 1890, is published there. Its industries are 2 cotton ginneries, a gristmill, a sawmill and lumber yard, and woodworking shops. It is the location of the Colbert County High School.

The first settlers were the Leigh, Robertson, Robinson, Kumpe, Abernathy, McGregor, Gargis, Wilson, Kernachan, Downs, Deloney, Galbraith, Peden, Landers, Rand, King, Maddin, Johnson, Stanley and McGehee families. The ornithologist, Frederick W. McCormick, was born in Leighton. In 1891, he published a work on "Birds of Colbert County, Alabama."

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp. 187-189; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 103-105; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 463; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915; *The Leighton News*, circa, 1903-1904.

LEMONS. See Fruits.

LETOHATCHIE. A village and P. O. in Lowndes County, on the Louisville and Nashville, R. R. It is modern, dating from the establishment of a railway station at that point in the decade prior to 1860. It doubtless received its name from the creek in the vicinity, by the same name, known as Arrow Creek, that is, *lita*, "arrow," *hatche*, "creek."

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

LETTER CARRIERS ASSOCIATION, THE ALABAMA RURAL. An organization composed of affiliated rural letter carriers, and of State wide membership. The 1920 Convention was held in Montgomery on July 4.

F. A. Reynolds, Minter, is president, with F. D. Duncan, secretary, Honoraville.

This association is not connected with the American Federation of Labor.

REFERENCES.—Mss. data in Alabama Department Archives and History.

LETTER CARRIERS ASSOCIATION, THE ALABAMA (Rural). An affiliated association of rural letter carriers, connected with American Federation of Labor, and entirely

separate from the Alabama Rural Letter Carriers Association, which see. The president is Julius Merritt, Dothan.

REFERENCES.—Mss. data in Alabama Department Archives and History.

LIBRARIES. The free, public, and school libraries in Alabama are:
Abbeville, Third District Agricultural School
Gladstone H. Yeuell, Librarian.

Alabama City, Howard Gardner Nichols Memorial Library.

Albertville, Seventh District Agricultural School.

Anniston, Carnegie Library.

Anne Van Ness Blanchet, Librarian.

Athens, Athens College.

Athens, Eighth District Agricultural School.

Auburn, Alabama Polytechnic Institute,

Mary E. Martin, Librarian.

Bessemer, Carnegie Library,

Mrs. W. T. Warlick, Librarian.

Birmingham, Public Library,

L. W. Josselyn, Director.

Lila May Chapman, Vice-Director.

Avondale Branch,

Mrs. J. D. Ellis, Librarian.

Booker T. Washington Branch,

Erline Driver, Librarian.

Central High School,

Mrs. Sadie A. Maxwell, Librarian.

Ensley Branch,

Louise Roberts, Librarian.

Ensley High School,

Mrs. J. B. Messer, Librarian.

East Lake Branch,

Martha Attaway, Librarian.

Woodlawn Branch,

Pearl Sabdifer, Librarian.

West End Branch,

Mrs. M. F. Johnston, Librarian.

East Lake, Howard College,

Marie Bost, Librarian.

Birmingham-Southern College,

Lillian Gregory, Librarian.

Blountsville, Ninth District Agricultural School.

Brewton, Intercollegiate Institute.

Brundidge, Pike County High School.

Citronelle, Public Library,

Miss Mary B. Carothers, Librarian.

Daphne, State Normal School,

Ursula Delchamps, Librarian.

Decatur, Carnegie Library,

Louise Leadingham, Librarian.

Dothan, Public Library,

Sue Malone, Librarian.

Eufaula, Carnegie Library,

Mrs. W. E. Barron, Librarian.

Evergreen, Second District Agricultural School,

Louise Thomas, Librarian.

Florence, State Normal School,

Mrs. Mary Inge Hoskins, Librarian.

Southern Library Association,

Mrs. G. H. Smith, Acting Librarian.

Fairhope, Public Library,

Mrs. Lydia J. N. Comings, Librarian.

Gadsden, Carnegie Library,

Lena Martin, Librarian.

Geneva, Public Library,
Mrs. William K. Kenan, Librarian.
Hamilton, Sixth District Agricultural School,
Edgar Ellen Wilson, Librarian.
Huntsville, Carnegie Library,
Mrs. J. C. Darwin, Librarian.
Jackson, First District Agricultural School.
Livingston Public Library,
Minnie Simmons, Librarian.
State Normal College,
Mrs. Moon, Acting Librarian.
Marion, Marion Institute,
R. G. Craig, Librarian.
Judson College,
Fannie Pickett, Librarian.
Mobile Public Library,
Mrs. E. C. Harris, Librarian.
Mobile, Y. M. C. A. Library.
Montevallo, Alabama Technical Institute and
College for Women,
Fannie Taber, Librarian.
Montgomery Carnegie Library,
Laura Elmore, Librarian.
Alabama Supreme Court Library,
J. M. Riggs, Librarian.
Alabama Department of Archives and
History,
Mrs. Marie B. Owen, Director.
Mary R. Mullen, Librarian.
Woman's College of Alabama,
Marion Shivers, Librarian.
Normal, Carnegie Library, A. & M. College
(negro),
E. L. Gulley, Librarian.
Opelika, Lee County Library,
Maud Palmer, Librarian.
Orrville, Public Library,
J. R. Foster, Librarian.
Oxford, Public Library,
Nell Dodd, Librarian.
St. Bernard, St. Bernard College,
Rev. Edward I. Fazarkerly, Librarian.
Selma, Carnegie Library,
Bettie Keith, Librarian.
Summerdale, School Library,
Winnie Cherry, Librarian.
Sylacauga, Fourth District Agricultural
School.
Talladega, Alabama School for the Blind.
Talladega College (Negro),
Mary Elizabeth Lane, Librarian.
Carnegie Library,
Mrs. Marie Fechet Kilburn, Librarian.
Thorsby, Thorsby Institute,
Carrie Belle Thomas, Librarian.
Troy, State Normal School,
Evelyn Somerville, Librarian.
Tuskegee, Normal and Industrial Institute
(Negro),
M. Ernestine Suarez, Librarian.
Union Springs, Carnegie Library,
Mollie Norman, Librarian.
University, University of Alabama,
Alice Wyman, Librarian.
Wetumpka, Fifth District Agricultural
School,
John M. Crowell, Librarian.

LIBRARY, STATE AND SUPREME COURT. The library of the State and Su-

preme Court occupies the same position in Alabama as is usually held by the commonly known and accepted state libraries in other states. It is directly under the control of the justices of the Supreme Court as a library board, who have the authority to "make such rules as they may deem necessary for the preservation and protection of the libraries." The marshal is ex-officio the "librarian of the Supreme Court library, and of the State library." The marshal and librarian has authority to employ an assistant, who may at any time be removed by him.

Funds for Support.—The library is supported from various funds. A direct appropriation of \$500.00 annually is made, "for the use and benefit of the library." The money arising from the sales made by the secretary of state of reports of the Supreme Court remaining at his office on the first of March, 1881, and the surplus proceeds of the sales of such reports as have been, or may be published under contract made by the governor, remaining after paying the expenses of binding and printing, constitute a part of the library fund. For further maintenance a fee of \$5.00 is "taxed in each civil case decided by the Supreme Court on appeal," to be collected as other costs. All disbursements are made by the librarian on the order of the justices.

The library tax of \$5.00 was attacked as unconstitutional in the case of *Swann & Billups v. Kidd*. The case carefully reviewed the nature and purpose of such legislation, and it was held that it was not only not violative of the constitution, but that it was a valid exercise of power by the imposition of a reasonable incidental tax. Among other things, the opinion states that: "There is nothing in the suggestion, that the tax is for a private purpose. The maintenance of a library, to aid the judiciary department in the proper administration of the law, is a public benefit—one to which taxes in the treasury have long been appropriated. That the tax is paid directly for the purpose, without the delay and formality of passing through the coffers of the State, cannot change its nature. The State itself is virtually the beneficiary of its own bounty."

PUBLICATIONS.—*Catalogue of books belonging to the supreme court library* (1859), 8 vo., p. 16; Junius M. Riggs, librarian, *Catalogue* (1882), 8 vo., p. 171; and Riggs, *Catalogues of the supreme court library and of the state library* (1902), 8 vo., p. 301.

REFERENCES.—Acts, 1859-60, pp. 75-76; 1882-83, p. 149; Code, 1907, secs. 5971-5981; General Acts, 1903, p. 341; 1907, p. 216; 1911, p. 100; 1915, p. 934; *Riggs v. Brewer*, 64 Ala., p. 282; *Swann & Billups v. Kidd*, 79 Ala. 431.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, THE ALABAMA.

Organization.—Organized, Nov. 21, 1904, in Montgomery, in response to a call issued and signed by Thomas M. Owen, Laura M. Elmore, Junius M. Riggs, Wm. H. Dingley, Eliza M. Bullock and L. D. Dix, represent-

ing the library interests of the capital city. Meets annually.

Objects.—"Its objects shall be the promotion of libraries and library interest in Alabama."—*Constitution*.

First Officers, 1904-05.—Thomas M. Owen, president; A. C. Harte, Charles C. Thach, and Herbert A. Sayre, vice-presidents; Junius M. Riggs, secretary; Laura M. Elmore, treasurer; and J. H. Phillips, Sara Callen, Eliza M. Bullock, C. W. Doughton and Douglas Allen, executive council.

Present Officers, 1920.—J. R. Rutland, Auburn, acting president since the death of Dr. Owen; P. A. Brannon, Montgomery, secretary.

PUBLICATIONS.—Proceedings, 1904 (8vo.); and Proceedings, 1905 (8vo.). Circulars.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. This office was created by the constitutional convention of 1867, and the incumbent was to serve a term of two years and in case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal or other disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office, for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor. He is also president of the senate, but votes only when the senate is equally divided. In case of his absence or impeachment, or when he is acting as governor, the senate chooses a president pro tempore. If, while executing the office of governor he is impeached, displaced, resigns or dies, or otherwise becomes incapable of performing the duties of the office the president of the senate acts as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed. This office was abolished by the constitution of 1875 and again created by the constitution of 1901. By the constitution of 1875 the governor's office would devolve upon the president of the senate in case of the impeachment, removal, etc., of the governor. By the constitution of 1901 the term of office of the lieutenant-governor was changed to four years, he must be at least thirty years of age; is ex officio president of the senate but does not have the right to vote except in the event of a tie. His compensation is the same as that received by the speaker of the house, is fixed by law and cannot be increased or diminished during his term. He is not required to reside at the state capital, except during epidemics. While serving in the place of the governor his compensation is the same as that received by the governor. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the state for more than twenty days, unsoundness of mind, or other disability the power and authority of the office devolve upon the lieutenant governor.

Lieutenant-Governors. —

A. J. Applegate, Montgomery, elected February, 1868.

Edward H. Moren, elected November 8, 1870.

Alexander McKinstry, Mobile, elected November 5, 1872.

Robert F. Ligon, Tuskegee, elected November 3, 1874.

Russell M. Cunningham, Birmingham, elected November, 1902.

Henry B. Gray, Birmingham, elected 1906.

Walter D. Seed, Montgomery, elected November 8, 1910.

Thomas E. Kilby, Anniston, elected November 3, 1914.

Nathan B. Miller, Birmingham, elected November 5, 1918.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907; Manuscript in State department of archives and history; Official and Statistical Register, 1903, 1907, 1911, 1915.

LIGHTHOUSES. A form of building erected to carry a light for the purpose of warning or guiding, especially at sea. The earliest example were towers built by the Lybians in lower Egypt, beacon fires being maintained by the priests. Probably the first light regularly maintained for the guidance of marines was at Sigium, on the Troad. The science of lighthouse construction is called "pharology" the name bearing relation to the famous Pharos of Alexandria, a lighthouse six hundred feet high, built on the Island of that name in the reign of Ptolemy II, and regarded as one of the wonders of the ancient world.

The United States Lighthouse Board was constituted by Act of Congress in 1852. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is the ex officio president. The board consists of two officers of the navy, two engineer officers of the army and two civilian scientific members, with two secretaries, one a naval officer, the other an officer of engineers in the army. The members are appointed by the president of the United States. The coastline of the States, with lakes and rivers and Porto Rico, is divided into 16 executive districts for purposes of administration. The various types of lighthouses comprise lighthouses and beacon lights, 1,333; light vessels in position, 53; light vessels for relief, 13; gas lighted buoys in position, 94; fog signals operated by steam or oil engines, 228; fog signals operated by clock work, etc., 205; sub-marine signals, 43; portlights 2,333; day or unlighted beacons, 1,157; bell buoys in position, 169; whistling buoys in position, 94; other buoys, 576; steam tenders, 51; constructional staff, 318; light keepers and light attendants, 3,137, officers and crews of light-vessels and tenders, 1,693.

Mobile Bay Entrance.—Approaching Mobile from seaward, the waterway is marked by lights, buoys, and other aids to navigation at the entrance of Mobile Bay and along the Mobile Ship Channel. Of these aids Sand Island Light is the first one picked up, and is used in connection with two range rear lights for crossing the bar. Most of the lights and beacons originally established are gone. Numerous changes have been made as necessity required and the buoys have often been shifted to mark the changing channels. Lights have been established and discontinued

to meet the requirements of navigation. There are other minor lights, lighted and unlight buoys and day beacons marking this important waterway but only principal lights now in commission are herein described.

A lighthouse was built in 1838 on Sand Island, under the Act approved March 3, 1837, then a low lying island about three miles southerly of Mobile Point; replaced in 1858, under Act approved August 18, 1856, a white light was shown 152 feet above water from a brick tower, which was destroyed in the early sixties. A light was then temporarily shown from a small wooden tower until a permanent lighthouse was built and a light established in 1873, under the Acts approved March 2, 1867, March 3, 1871, and March 3, 1873. This was a second-order fixed white light, shown 131 feet above water from a conical brick tower painted black and located in the middle of the island about 700 feet from the site of the former tower, and is the structure standing today. Near this new tower, a double, wooden, two-story, keepers' dwelling was constructed. As the small island had been gradually washing away, the original dwelling was removed to a more secure location in 1893, but was taken down in 1902 and a new dwelling built on piles on the rocks near the tower. This dwelling was destroyed in the hurricane of 1906, and the Assistant Keeper and his wife were drowned. The keepers have since then resided in the tower itself. The original island has disappeared and the tower is now in the water surrounded by a mound of riprap or massive stones that have been placed at the base of the tower from time to time by the Lighthouse Service to protect it from the encroachment of the sea. In 1912 the oilwick lamp then in use was replaced by a modern incandescent oilvapor lamp and the light is now of 17,000 candlepower, visible 18 miles.

Further inside the entrance to the bay is another important aid to mariners, Mobile Point Light, established in 1822, and refitted in 1835 under the acts approved May 15, 1820 and March 3, 1835. It was again refitted with illuminating apparatus in 1858. During the Civil War it was badly damaged and was rebuilt in 1873 under the Acts approved March 2, 1867, and March 3, 1871. The tower is still standing and consists of iron skeleton structure located on one of the bastions of Fort Morgan, and exhibits a fixed red light of 150 candlepower, 49 feet above the sea, and visible nine miles.

Mobile Ship Channel.—Prior to the dredging of the ship channel in Mobile Bay from its entrance to Mobile, the aids to navigation seem to have consisted of buoys entirely, as evidenced by appropriations made by Acts approved between that of May 18, 1826, and August 3, 1854. Immediately after the War of Secession steps were taken to mark the channel with lights, but nothing seems to have been accomplished until an appropriation of \$19,000 was made by the Act approved March

3, 1883, under which a number of small lighted beacons were established along both sides of the then recently completed ship channel. Under this appropriation, a screw pile structure, known as Mobile Bay Light Station, was also established in December, 1885, at the bend in the channel about 14 miles below Mobile. This structure is still standing, but at that time it exhibited a fixed white light varied by a red flash every 30 seconds from a fourth-order lens whose focal plane was 44 feet above water, and was provided with a fog bell struck by machinery. This system of lighting proving insufficient, two appropriations amounting in all to \$60,000 were made by the Acts approved August 18, 1894, and March 2, 1895, under which a system of lighting was carried out which included the construction and erection of 16 cast iron beacons on wooden piles supporting posts from which lens lanterns showing fixed white lights were established. Ten additional beacons were subsequently added to the system in 1902. In 1906 thirteen of the lights were changed from oil to acetylene. At present the system consists of 24 lighted beacons, including old Mobile Bay Light Station, using acetylene as illuminant.

During the year 1916, the Lighthouse Service established as additional markers 17 spar buoys midway between the lights on the western side of the channel and one at junction of this channel with the Cutoff Channel, also replaced the whistling buoys at the entrance channel with a large gas and whistling buoy showing a flashing light of high candlepower. The light has a flash of one second every ten seconds and the whistle is sounded by action of the sea. The following is quoted from the Buoy List, Eighth Lighthouse District, page 4:

"The following states bordering on the waters included in this list have passed laws providing penalties to be paid by persons interfering in any manner with the aids to navigation established and maintained by the United States, as follows: Florida, Revised Statutes of Florida, 1892; Alabama, Code of 1907, sections 4923 and 7870; Texas, Penal Code, 1895, article 789."

In this connection attention is invited to pages 326 to 332 of the Light List, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the United States, 1917, items No. 1881 to 1917.

REFERENCES.—Encyclopedia Britannica; letter from G. R. Pulnam, Commissioner, Bureau of Lighthouses, Washington, D. C., in Department of Archives and History.

LIUKATCHKA. A river ford on the southern trail which crossed Chattahoochee River, southeast of the present Jernigan in Russell County. Swan, Bartram, and other early travelers, crossed here. It is supposed that this is the same ford which is sometimes called "the military ford." The name, signifying "broken arrow" is given because of the prevalence here of reeds for making arrow shafts. A small town existed on the right

side of the river at this point, being an offshoot from Kawita. A small stream now called Broken Arrow Creek, and referred to on the old maps as Lekatchka Creek, flows north of the site of old Coweta.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), p. 403. Mms. Records in Alabama Department, Archives and History.

LILE'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL. A private school for the education of boys and young men, located at Trinity Station. This institution was established in 1874, by John A. Lile (deceased), under the name of Mountain Spring School. It was founded for the education of his eight sons, Prof. J. Roy Baylor, now of Chattanooga, Tenn., being principal. Mountain Spring School continued to grow in favor until the death of Mr. Lile in 1883 when its exercises were suspended. In 1890 the school was purchased from the estate of John A. Lile, by Henry T. Lile, who has since been principal and proprietor. It is strictly college preparatory in its nature and is limited to twenty boys.

REFERENCE.—Register, 1901-02.

LIMESTONE COUNTY. Created by an act of the legislature February 6, 1818. It was formed from land lying west of Madison County, north of Tennessee River, and east of the western boundary line of range six, west of the basis meridian of the county. An act of the legislature of November 27, 1821, gave to this county all of the country belonging to Lauderdale County, in the fork of the Tennessee and Elk Rivers, east of range six.

The name of the county comes from the large creek which flows through it, whose bed is of hard limestone.

It has an area of 584 square miles, or 373,760 acres.

Location and Physical Description.—In the extreme northern part of the state, Limestone County is bounded on the north by the Tennessee state line, on the east by Madison County, on the south by Morgan and Lawrence Counties, and on the west by Lauderdale County.

There are two general physiographic divisions in the county—"the river bottoms, which include the first and second terraces along the rivers and streams, and the uplands, which include the valley slopes and the divides." The general geological structure of the county resembles that of Lauderdale.

The river bottoms consist of first and second bottoms, being so termed on account of their proximity to the Tennessee and Elk Rivers, and the large creeks which water the county. The uplands consist of three divisions—the Tennessee Valley, the Highlands of Tennessee, and the Elk River watershed. The Tennessee Valley extends north to a line which runs between townships 3 and 4. The surface is "gently rolling, billowy and undulating," and contains what is known locally

as "red lands." The second division is a continuation of the Highlands of Tennessee, the slopes toward the Tennessee are gentle, while those toward the Elk are steep and in some places precipitous. The Elk watershed is characterized by steep, mountainlike, and in places rough topography. It is called "hill country."

Drainage is generally southerly through Elk River, Limestone Creek, and a number of smaller streams into the Tennessee River. "The Elk River is the most important water course in the county," draining the northwestern section. Limestone Creek and tributaries drain the eastern part of the county, while the drainage from central townships is through Swan and Round Island Creeks.

Limestone County soils are of two classes: upland and lowland. The former consists of all the country known locally as "red lands," "the barrens" and the "hill country," while the latter comprises the bottom lands of the streams and the "upland sinks." "The soils of the county have an intimate relation to the geology." Sixteen different types of soil are found. Those of the first bottoms are classed with Huntington, Holly and Abernathy series of the second bottoms with the Elk and Cumberland series. "The soils of the upland division, or residual soils, vary from gravelly loams through silt loams to silty clay loams and clay loams, and with the exception of a few types they are well drained. The upland soils are classed with the Clarkville, Decatur, Hagerstown, Guthrie, and Colbert series.

There is no station of the Weather Bureau in Limestone County, but the records of the station at Decatur in Morgan County are fairly representative of local conditions. An annual mean temperature of 61.1° F shows, while the annual precipitation for the wettest year shows 61.99 inches and for the driest year 34.7 inches.

Among the principal crops of the county are cotton, corn, oats, grain, hay, sorghum and sugar cane, potatoes, apples, peaches, and plums, legumes, cowpeas, soy beans, red top, Bermuda and Johnson grass, alfalfa and tobacco. Farm labor is cheap and principally negroes.

The forest growth of the county consists of hickory, poplar, chestnut, red and white oak, beech, maple, red and white gum, walnut and cherry.

Aboriginal History.—The territory embraced in Limestone County, was at one time in the large domain on the Tennessee River, that was claimed by both the Chickasaws and Cherokees. There is no record of any settlement ever having been made, within its borders by either nation. Both however made cession of it to the United States. It was embraced in the Cherokee cession of January 7, 1806. From this cession the Cherokees reserved a tract which embraced that part of Limestone County west of Elk River. This land was given over to the United States by the cession made in the treaty of July 8, 1817. On September 20, 1816, the Chickasaws, ceded to the United States, with the

JERE CLEMENS
Anti-Secession leader

exception of three reservations, all right or title to lands on the north side of the Tennessee River.

John Craig, of Tennessee, made the first attempt to settle in this county about 1800. Camping three days above the big spring at Athens, and not liking the temper of the Indians he broke camp and returned to Tennessee.

By a treaty with the Chickasaws July 23, 1805, a triangular tract of country in Alabama, north of the Tennessee River, was acquired, which in 1808 was created into Madison County. By the treaty of January 7, 1806, the Cherokees ceded to the United States, all their lands in Alabama, with the exception of two reserves, north of the Tennessee River, and west of the Chickasaw Old Fields. This cession, of course, included Madison County. The claim of the Cherokees was not admitted by the Chickasaws, nor by the United States, which in spite of the Cherokee cession, continued to recognize the Chickasaws' property right to the tract which they had ceded, and their claim to all the rest of the land north of the Tennessee river, west of this cession.

The islands in the Tennessee river nearly all show evidences of aboriginal occupancy and those located in Limestone County are no exceptions. On Elk river and Limestone Creek are further evidences. Near Brown's Ferry, a property of the late Henry Warten of Athens is a large town site. On the upper end of Mason Island is a small town site, which recent investigations have shown to contain numbers of burials, accompanying which were copper coated objects of wood used for ear pendants, and some earthen ware of a very interesting design. On the property of Arthur Steel near the landing is a domiciliary mound 12 feet high. Near by is a smaller one, probably a burial mound though no investigation of it has been attempted. On the plantation of J. E. Penney of Birmingham, is a cultivated field, one and a half miles back from the union of Limestone Creek with Tennessee River is a burial mound.

This was the situation in 1807 when a party consisting of Thomas Redus, William Redus, William and James Simms, James Withy, John Maples, Benjamin Murrell, and one Piedmore came from Roane County, Tenn., in flats down the Tennessee River, to the mouth of Elk River, and thence up this stream to Buck Island where they landed. After prospecting for a few days the party moved out to form their settlement and on October 3, the first cabin was erected, this cabin was for the Simms brothers and hence the community became known as Simms' settlement. This was the first white settlement in what is Limestone County. The year 1808 saw the advent of many others in the county, nearly all of whom settled on Limestone Creek. In the fall of the same year another settlement was made on Limestone Creek, a few miles above Mooresville, by John James and Joseph Burleson. Mooresville took its name from Rob-

ert and William Moore who were its first settlers.

Samuel Robertson settled in 1808 on the present site of Athens, where he established a trading house, and for two years carried on a considerable business with the white people and Indians. Thomas Redus built the first grist mill in 1808. About 1810 one was built in the fork of Piney about a mile and a quarter above Mooresville, and about the same time one was built on Round Island Creek.

After the treaty made with the Chickasaws, July 23, 1805, Governor Williams issued a proclamation forbidding immigrants to settle outside of the ceded territory. His proclamation was disregarded, and all settlers in Limestone County from 1807 to 1816 were, in fact, intruders on forbidden land. There was more or less friction between them and the thin band of Chickasaws, who made their homes in the county. By 1809 the complaints of the Indians had become so persistent that Col. R. J. Meigs was ordered into the county with a small force to protect the Indians and exercise a general supervision over the county.

Col. Meigs established himself at Fort Hampton, a post which he erected on Elk River seventeen miles from Athens. He was a discreet man and was successful in his dealings with the rough frontiersmen under his control. He drove from the county all those who had settled on lands claimed by or cultivated by the Indians. Others, whose presence it seems was not objected to by the Indians were allowed to remain. Thomas Redus was allowed to remain and operate his mill for the benefit of soldiers and Indians. Robertson was removed from his trading post, and a man named Wilder put in his place, and the post was made a stopping point between Fort Hampton and Huntsville.

The services of the soldiers were used in opening roads, and they built one from Fort Hampton to Athens, and thence assisted by some of the Huntsville garrison, it was extended to that place. What was known as the "Township Road," from Huntsville to Brown's Ferry was the work of the Huntsville garrison. In 1810 the opening of the road from Mooresville to Elk Ferry on Elk River, was the work of the Fort Hampton garrison.

The first white child born in what is now Limestone County was Robert Pridmore in May, 1808, five miles above Athens, followed by the birth of George Witty in the following November, seven miles north of Athens.

Robert Bell, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, in 1809, was the first to preach the gospel in Limestone County, the home of Jonathan Blair in the fork of Big and Little Piney being one of his appointments. He kept regular appointments even after most of the squatter population had been driven out. In 1810 other Cumberland Presbyterian ministers entered the field, followed shortly by Methodist ministers, as well as those of other denominations.

The legislature passed an act on November

17, 1818, ordering an election to be held in the courthouse in Athens on the fourth Monday in March, 1819, for the purpose of electing five commissioners, who should have power to select a proper place for the seat of justice in the county; and all free men in the county were entitled to vote. The act further gave power to the commissioners to be elected, power to contract for and receive in behalf of the county a good and sufficient title to four acres of land for the purpose of erecting a courthouse, a jail, pillory, and stocks for the use of the county. Power was also given to build a courthouse and other necessary buildings.

The location of the courthouse was an all absorbing question in the election of the commissioners. Three places were nominated, Athens, Cambridge, and English's Springs. After an exciting contest, Athens was selected, the men who were running on her part were Reuben Tilman, Thomas Redus, Jeremiah Tucker, Robert Pollock, and Samuel Hundley.

Setting about their duties immediately, they secured from Robert Beaty, John D. Carroll, John Coffee and John Reed, the ground now covered by the public square of Athens, on which the public buildings of the county were established.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 4,709.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 2,901.

Foreign-born white, 28.

Negro and other nonwhite, 1,780.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, —.

3 to 9 acres, 83.

10 to 19 acres, 671.

20 to 49 acres, 2,139.

50 to 99 acres, 1,059.

100 to 174 acres, 489.

175 to 259 acres, 142.

260 to 499 acres, 86.

500 to 999 acres, 36.

1,000 acres and over, 4.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 381,440.

Land in farms, 298,393.

Improved land in farms, 163,292.

Woodland in farms, 127,272.

Other unimproved land in farms, 7,829.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$7,568,693.

Land, \$4,700,665.

Buildings, \$1,310,368.

Implements and machinery, \$320,212.

Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,237,448.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,607.

Land and buildings, per farm, \$1,276.

Land per acre, \$15.75.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 4,409.

Domestic animals, value, \$1,194,466.

Cattle: total, 13,050; value, \$195,407.

Dairy cows only, 6,107.

Horses: total, 3,686; value, \$364,623.

Mules: total, 4,799; value, \$542,718.

Asses and burros: total, 50; value, \$5,830.

Swine: total, 16,990; value, \$78,409.

Sheep: total, 2,140; value, \$5,166.

Goats: total, 1,776; value, \$2,313.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 94,281; value, \$41,509.

Bee colonies, 977; value, \$1,473.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,628.

Per cent of all farms, 34.4.

Land in farms, 175,570 acres.

Improved land in farms, 70,301 acres.

Land and buildings, \$3,414,124.

Farms of owned land only, 1,220.

Farms of owned and hired land, 408.

Native white owners, 1,364.

Foreign-born white, 28.

Negro and other nonwhite, 236.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 3,067.

Per cent of all farms, 65.1.

Land in farms, 112,900 acres.

Improved land in farms, 91,216 acres.

Land and buildings, \$2,430,011.

Share tenants, 1,946.

Share-cash tenants, 37.

Cash tenants, 1,044.

Tenure not specified, 40.

Native white tenants, 1,523.

Foreign-born white, —.

Negro and other nonwhite, 1,544.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 14.

Land in farms, 9,923.

Improved land in farms, 1,775.

Value of land and buildings, 166,898.

Live Stock Products.

Dairy Products.

Milk: Produced, 1,599,758; sold, 10,434 gallons.

Cream sold, —.

Butter fat sold, —.

Butter: Produced, 583,504; sold, 60,717 pounds.

Cheese: Produced, —.

Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$101,396.

Sale of dairy products, \$12,859.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 172,812; sold, 45,917.

Eggs: Produced, 435,242; sold, 195,378 dozens.

Poultry and eggs produced, \$121,466.

Sale of poultry and eggs, \$46,312.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 6,501 pounds.
Wax produced, 272 pounds.
Value of honey and wax produced, \$795.

Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 1,175.
Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 7.
Wool and mohair produced, \$814.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 1,535.
Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 5,517.
Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 591.
Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 13,855.
Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 1,488.
Sale of animals, \$156,526.
Value of animals slaughtered, \$150,016.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$2,429,623.
Cereals, \$743,772.
Other grains and seeds, \$3,710.
Hay and forage, \$106,548.
Vegetables, \$111,674.
Fruit and nuts, \$23,243.
All other crops, \$1,440,676.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 52,782 acres; 898,161 bushels.
Corn, 49,215 acres; 855,237 bushels.
Oats, 2,478 acres; 33,578 bushels.
Wheat, 1,069 acres; 9,217 bushels.
Rye, 18 acres; 119 bushels.
Kafr corn and milo maize, ——.
Rice, —.

Other grains:

Dry peas, 263 acres; 1,727 bushels.
Dry edible beans, 3 acres; 37 bushels.
Peanuts, 26 acres; 546 bushels.
Hay and forage: total, 4,104 acres; 6,626 tons.
All tame or cultivated grasses, 1,898 acres; 2,529 tons.
Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 279 acres; 370 tons.
Grains cut green, 3,861 acres; 3,634 tons.
Coarse forage, 66 acres; 93 tons.
Special crops:
Potatoes, 242 acres; 23,300 bushels.
Sweet potatoes and yams, 207 acres; 23,995 bushels.
Tobacco, 4 acres; 1,510 pounds.
Cotton, 58,179 acres; 16,648 bales.
Cane—sugar, 220 acres; 967 tons.
Syrup made, 13,723 gallons.
Cane—sorghum, 558 acres; 2,288 tons.
Syrup made, 25,643 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 61,903 trees; 39,584 bushels.
Apples, 22,129 trees; 17,348 bushels.
Peaches and nectarines, 32,199 trees; 20,920 bushels.
Pears, 2,888 trees; 526 bushels.
Plums and prunes, 3,798 trees; 714 bushels.
Cherries, 736 trees; 37 bushels.

Quinces, 117 trees; 9 bushels.
Grapes, 6,312 vines; 8,530 pounds.
Tropical fruits: total, 28 trees.
Figs, 25 trees; 225 pounds.
Oranges, 3 trees.
Small fruits: total, 6 acres; 4,618 quarts.
Strawberries, 5 acres; 4,082 quarts.
Nuts: total, 39 trees; 380 pounds.
Pecans, 6 trees; 180 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,381.
Cash expended, \$73,940.
Rent and board furnished, \$14,150.
Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 2,386.
Amount expended, \$49,599.
Feed—Farms reporting, 1,064.
Amount expended, \$43,097.
Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$55,062.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 305.
Value of domestic animals, \$48,995.
Cattle: total, 418; value, \$9,661.
Number of dairy cows, 266.
Horses: total, 231; value, \$29,005.
Mules, and asses and burros; total, 75; value, \$8,338.
Swine: total, 384; value, \$1,957.
Sheep and goats: total, 15; value, \$34.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figure indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Athens (ch.)—7	Mooresville
Belle Mina	Mount Roszell—1
Elkmont—3	Ripley—1
Elk River Mills	Tanner—1
Greenbrier	Veto—1
Harris	

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1820	6,922	2,949	9,871
1830	8,077	6,730	14,807
1840	7,498	6,876	14,374
1850	8,399	8,084	16,483
1860	7,215	8,091	15,306
1870	7,764	7,253	15,017
1880	11,637	9,963	21,600
1890	12,198	9,002	21,201
1900	12,558	9,828	22,387
1910	16,625	10,255	26,880
1920 .....	.....	.....	31,341

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.

1819—Thomas Bibb; Beverly Hughes; Nicholas Davis.
1861—Joshua P. Coman; Thomas J. McClellan.
1865—Joshua P. Coman; Thomas J. McClellan.
1867—Daniel H. Bingham.
1875—Robert A. McClellan.
1901—W. T. Sanders; Erle Pettus.

Senators.

1819-20—Thomas Bibb.
1820-1—Nicholas Davis.

1821-2—Nicholas Davis.
 1824-5—Nicholas Davis.
 1827-8—Nicholas Davis.
 1829-30—William Edmonson.
 1730-1—William Edmonson.
 1833-4—John W. Lane.
 1836-7—Nathaniel Terry.
 1839-40—Nathaniel Terry.
 1842-3—Nathaniel Terry.
 1845-6—Milton McClanahan.
 1847-8—Nathaniel Davis.
 1849-50—William S. Compton.
 1851-2—John N. Malone.
 1855-6—John N. Malone.
 1857-8—John D. Rather.
 1861-2—Joshua P. Coman.
 1865-6—Isaac M. Jackson.
 1868—B. Lentz.
 1871-2—B. Lentz.
 1872-3—Daniel Coleman.
 1873—Daniel Coleman.
 1874-5—Daniel Coleman.
 1875-6—R. A. McClellan.
 1876-7—W. J. Wood.
 1878-9—W. J. Wood.
 1880-1—T. N. McClellan.
 1882-3—Thos. N. McClellan.
 1884-5—R. T. Simpson.
 1886-7—R. T. Simpson.
 1888-9—W. N. Hays.
 1890-1—Wm. N. Hayes.
 1892-3—J. M. Cunningham.
 1894-5—J. M. Cunningham.
 1896-7—Ben M. Sowell.
 1898-9—B. M. Sowell.
 1899 (Spec.)—B. M. Sowell.
 1900-01—H. R. Kennedy.
 1903—Dr. Hiram Raleigh Kennedy.
 1907—Wm. N. Hayes.
 1907 (Spec.)—Wm. N. Hayes.
 1909 (Spec.)—Wm. N. Hayes.
 1911—Thurston H. Allen.
 1915—H. C. Thatch.
 1919—B. A. Rogers.

Representatives.—

1819-20—Nicholas Davis; James W. Exum; William Whitaker.
 1820-1—John S. Doxey; William Edmonson; Quin Morton.
 1821 (called)—John S. Doxey; William Edmonson; Quin Morton.
 1821-2—Benjamin Murrell; William Edmonson; Quin Morton.
 1822-3—J. L. Martin; William Edmonson; Quin Morton; W. Montgomery.
 1823-4—J. L. Martin; J. W. Smith; W. Whitaker; Joseph Powell.
 1824-5—J. L. Martin; William Edmonson; Quin Morton; James W. Exum.
 1825-6—J. L. Martin; William Edmonson; Quin Morton; Waddy Tate.
 1826-7—James W. Exum; William Edmonson; Joseph Bell; W. P. Robertson.
 1827-8—J. L. Martin; William Edmonson; Joseph Bell; Joseph Powell.
 1828-9—William Saunders; William Edmonson; Thomas Bibb.

1829-30—George W. Lane; Daniel Coleman; Thomas Bibb.
 1830-1—George W. Lane; Wm. Saunders; Wm. Richardson.
 1831-2—George W. Lane; William Saunders; Joseph Johnson.
 1832 (called)—Richard B. Brickell; William J. Mason; William Richardson.
 1832-3—Richard B. Brickell; William J. Mason; William Richardson.
 1833-4—Richard B. Brickell; William Saunders; Archibald Harris.
 1834-5—John H. J. Wynn; William Saunders; Waddy Tate.
 1835-6—John H. J. Wynn; Joshua P. Coman; Joseph Johnson.
 1836-7—John H. J. Wynn; Asa Allen; F. B. Nelson.
 1837 (called)—John H. J. Wynn; Asa Allen; F. B. Nelson.
 1837-8—Robert A. High; Joshua P. Coman; F. B. Nelson.
 1838-39—John H. J. Wynn; Robert A. High; A. F. Mills.
 1839-40—Elbert H. English; Robert A. High.
 1840-1—John H. J. Wynn; Nathaniel Davis.
 1841 (called)—John H. J. Wynn; Nathaniel Davis.
 1841-2—John H. J. Wynn; Nathaniel Davis.
 1842-3—Elbert H. English; Waddy Tate.
 1843-4—Nathaniel Davis; Waddy Tate.
 1844-5—Nathaniel Davis; Egbert J. Jones.
 1845-6—Milton Walker; Egbert J. Jones.
 1847-8—Nathaniel Davis; Frederick Tate.
 1849-50—Nathaniel Davis; L. Rip. Davis.
 1851-2—Nathaniel Davis; Nicholas Davis, jr.
 1853-4—W. R. Hanserd; W. B. Allen.
 1855-6—Thomas H. Hobbs; Luke Pryor.
 1857-8—T. H. Hobbs; William M. Reedus.
 1859-60—T. H. Hobbs; L. Ripley Davis.
 1861 (1st called)—T. H. Hobbs; L. Ripley Davis.
 1861 (2d called)—T. J. McClellan; James Shelton.
 1861-2—T. J. McClellan; James Shelton.
 1862 (called)—T. J. McClellan; James Shelton.
 1862-3—T. J. McClellan; James Shelton.
 1863 (called)—J. B. McClellan; J. W. S. Donnell.
 1863-4—J. B. McClellan; J. W. S. Donnell.
 1864 (called)—J. B. McClellan; J. W. S. Donnell.
 1864-5—J. B. McClellan; J. W. S. Donnell.
 1865-6—C. W. Raisler; William Richardson.
 1866-7—C. W. Raisler; William Richardson.
 1868—R. E. Harris.
 1869-70—R. E. Harris.
 1870-1—Charles W. Raisler.
 1871-2—C. W. Raisler.
 1872-3—John Lamb.
 1873—John Lamb.

- 1874-5—J. M. Townsend.
 1875-6—J. M. Townsend.
 1876-7—Gaines C. Smith; B. M. Townsend.
 1878-9—W. R. Crutcher; L. R. Davis.
 1880-1—J. G. Dement; C. P. Lane.
 1882-3—Porter Bibb; C. W. Raisler.
 1884-5—J. H. Hundley; W. W. Hill.
 1886-7—W. E. Vasser; W. R. Crutcher.
 1888-9—Benj. M. Sowell; A. W. Mosely.
 1890-1—H. D. Lane; J. B. Townsend.
 1892-3—G. A. Gilbert.
 1894-5—J. E. Fielding.
 1896-7—W. H. McClellan.
 1898-9—Erle Pettus.
 1899 (Spec.)—Erle Pettus.
 1900-01—Erle Pettus.
 1903—Henry Clyde Thach.
 1907—B. B. Peete.
 1907 (Spec.)—B. B. Peete.
 1909 (Spec.)—B. B. Peete.
 1911—J. E. Horton, jr.
 1915—Perry Henderson.
 1919—J. R. Christopher.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*, Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 317; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 307; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 21; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 71; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 151; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1916), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 100; Ala. Official and Statistical *Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water Resources of Alabama* (1907).

LIMESTONES AND DOLOMITES. The quantity of these rocks in Alabama, used for furnace flux and for lime burning, is virtually without limit. Until recent years limestones were used almost exclusively for fluxing, but dolomite has been found well adapted to that purpose, and is now extensively used in the furnaces of the Birmingham district. The dolomite is considered better for making low silicon pig iron as it contains, on an average, not more than 1.5 per cent silica as against 3 to 4 per cent in the limestone.

The limestone most extensively used is that known as the "Mountain Limestone," occurring in the lower Carboniferous formation. This rock covers a great area in the northern part of the State, and varies from 350 to 1,300 feet in thickness. As its name indicates, this rock often occurs on mountain sides above drainage level, making it easily and cheaply quarried. The principal quarries are near Blount Springs and Bangor on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and near Trussville and Vann's on the Alabama Great Southern. Another important limestone for fluxing and for lime burning is the Trenton, or Pelham, limestone of Silurian age, which occurs in long, narrow belts on the flanks of the Red Mountain ridges on each side of the anticlinal valleys. In its best quality, this rock is a compact blue limestone, often highly fos-

siliferous. The best portion of the rock is comprised within the uppermost 200 feet of the formation, and the purest ledges carry from 95 to 98 per cent of carbonate of lime. Some of the mountainside quarries show clear faces of the stone 100 feet in height, and hundreds of tons can be thrown down by a single blast. One of the most extensive is that of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. near Gate City. Rock of this formation has been more widely used than any other in the State for lime burning.

The most important horizon of the dolomite is the Knox dolomite of the Cambrian formation. As a formation the Knox dolomite is from 2,000 to 5,000 feet thick. The purest dolomite is in the lower part, while the upper beds are much intermixed with chert. The rock used as flux is mostly coarse grained, light gray to dark blue color, and more or less crystalline in texture. One of the largest quarries in the State is the Dolcito quarry near Birmingham. There are others, too, in the immediate vicinity of North Birmingham. An excellent lime can be made from this dolomite, though it has not been much used for that purpose.

REFERENCE.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Bulletin* 9, 1904), pp. 27-29.

LIMONITE. See Iron and Steel.

LINDEN. County seat of Marengo County, near the center of the county, 5 miles east of the Tombigbee River, 17 miles south of Demopolis and 20 miles southwest of Faunadale, and on the Myrtlewood branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Population: 1870—300; 1912—600. It is one of the old settlements of the State, and was incorporated at an early date. Its boundaries were rearranged in 1903, and the municipal code of 1907 adopted in 1908. The town rents its municipal buildings. The main streets are graveled with sidewalks of cinders. Its bonded indebtedness is \$8,500, for schools, maturing in 1942. Its banks are The First National, and the Marengo County Bank (State). The Democrat-Reporter, a Democratic weekly, established in 1889, is published there. Its industries are cottonseed oil mill, a gristmill, a cotton ginnery, a sawmill, and a planing mill.

The original Linden was surveyed in 1824 by George N. Stewart, secretary of the French colony at Demopolis. It was located on a quarter-section of land for which Allen Glover paid from his private purse, being afterward reimbursed by the county. The first courthouse was built of logs. The present one is of brick. The first lots sold in Linden brought \$25 to \$50, and were bought by John O. Glover, B. P. Whitlow, Morgan G. Brown, Geo. N. Stewart, and H. M. Bondurant. Later quite a number of the French colonists from Demopolis settled there, among them being the DeYamperts, DeJarnettes, Georges, Ages and Woolfs.

REFERENCES.—Tharin, *Marengo County directory*, p. 53; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9,

p. 467; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

LINE CREEK INDIAN VILLAGE. An old Creek Indian town, on the south side of Line Creek, and in Montgomery County, probably an outlying settlement of some of the Tallapoosa River towns.

REFERENCES.—Mms. data in Alabama Department Archives and History.

LINEVILLE. Post office and station, on the Atlanta Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad, in the eastern part of Clay County, about 8 miles west of Tallapoosa River, about 8 miles northeast of Ashland, and about 6 miles southeast of Pyriton. Altitude: 1,007 feet. Population: 1880—400; 1890—234; 1900—211; 1910—1,053. It is incorporated under the municipal code of 1907. Its banks are the Lineville National, the Citizens National, and the Farmers & Merchants Bank (State). The Lineville Headlight, a Democratic weekly, established in 1904, is published there.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 182; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 127; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 467; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

LITAFATCHI. An Upper Creek town in St. Clair County, situated on the right or south bank of Canoe Creek, between Ashville and Springville. The word is said to refer to the making of arrows. Few facts of its history are preserved. It was destroyed by Lieut. Col. Robert H. Dyer, October 29, 1813, with a force of cavalry.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), p. 552; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), p. 769; Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 403; Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth annual report* (1899), Pt. 2, map 1; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 523.

LITERATURE, ALABAMA. The history of Alabama embraces a large number of writers and authors. Many of these have possessed marked individuality, and their lives and labors have reflected honor upon the State. Their work has been of a high class, and includes every department of literature—poetry, fiction, history, law and science.

During the early settlement of the country, and for many years afterwards, with one marked exception, there were no writers of consequence, the energies and activities of the people being largely absorbed in material affairs. Harry Toulmin, who came to Mississippi Territory in 1804 as Superior Court Judge for Washington District (now in Alabama), was one of the most distinguished men whose labors have been spent in the service of the State. He was thoroughly educated, and before he came to the territory had displayed his skill as a political writer. In 1807 he published a "Magistrates' Guide," and a "Digest of the Laws of the Mississippi Territory;" and in 1823 he compiled a "Digest of the Laws of Alabama." In addition

to these legal publications, he was a frequent contributor to newspapers in various parts of the United States, and his descriptive writings did much to call attention to the attractions of the territory now embraced in Alabama. A number of his letters, now preserved in manuscript, indicate a mind of vigor and versatility. He died in 1824. For twenty years he labored in season and out of season for the good of the Southern country, and his influence in these formative years it would be hard to overestimate. As belonging to the latter years of this early period should be named Henry Hitchcock's "Alabama Justice of the Peace" (1822); and Dr. Jabez W. Heustis' "Medical Facts and Inquiries, Respecting the Causes, Nature, Prevention and Cure of Fever" (Cahawba, 1825).

With the improvement in the material conditions of the people, came the leisure and inclination for purely literary work. This tendency was encouraged by a growing press, through whose columns much excellent work appeared. The University, from the date of its establishment, was the center of intellectual activity, and furnished the nucleus of a literary coterie in A. B. Meek, John G. Barr, William R. Smith and others. Mr. Smith in 1837, published, at Mobile and Tuscaloosa, "The Bachelor's Button," a monthly museum of southern literature. It contained numerous short stories, poems and book reviews, and was the first periodical of its kind published in the State. In 1839, several numbers of the "Southron" appeared. It was likewise devoted to poetry, fiction, essays, and book reviews, with the valuable addition of sketches in the early history of Alabama. It was edited by Alexander B. Meek, and contained contributions from a number of writers who subsequently acquired fame in the world of letters. In 1843-44 F. H. Brooks conducted the "Southern Educational Journal and Family Magazine" (Mobile), filled with miscellaneous literary matter. These periodicals, for want of support, had only a brief existence.

Historical writing in the State had its beginning in a number of sketches of Alabama history published in 1839, by A. B. Meek in the "Southron." These were subsequently collected and revised, and, with additions, issued as "Romantic Passages in Southwestern History" (1857). The style is vivid and picturesque. The first distinctively historical volume published in the State was "A History of the Rise and Progress of the Baptists in Alabama" (1840), prepared by Rev. Hosea Holcombe, one of the most earnest ministers in this church. The first effort in local history writing was Samuel A. Townes' "History of Marion, Alabama" (1844), a series of lively and spirited sketches.

The publication in 1851, by Albert James Pickett, of the "History of Alabama and Incidentally of Georgia and Mississippi from the Earliest Times," forms probably the most valuable secondary work on the history of the Southern country. Its execution required years of labor, and was attended by a liberal

outlay of money in obtaining authorities and data. Its value has been recognized and acknowledged by the leading critics and historians. Mr. Pickett was also a vigorous political and controversial writer.

Southwestern political history from the formation of the Federal government to 1861 is graphically presented from the Southern view in Joseph Hodgeson's "Cradle of the Confederacy; or, the Times of Troup, Quitman and Yancey," (1876). A similar, but far superior work, is John Witherspoon Dubose's "Life and Times of William Lowndes Yancey, a History of Political Parties in the United States, from 1834 to 1864" (1892). In this biography Mr. Dubose has made the best contribution of the South to Southern history. It is prepared with remarkable thoroughness, and is not only the life of Yancey, but a story of the marvelous period of which he was the luminous central figure.

One of the most prolific writers, and one whose utterances are always of value, is Dr. J. L. M. Curry. His work covers the entire field of intellectual effort, with the exception of poetry. His "Southern States of the American Union" (1894) is one of the most thoughtful and forceful presentations of the true historical relation of the States to the Constitution of the United States, that has yet appeared. Dr. Curry's writings on education and general topics have placed him in the first rank of the thinkers and leaders of the times.

Excellent historical work has been done by William Garrett in "Reminiscences of Public Men in Alabama" (1872); Willis Brewer in "Alabama: Her History, Resources, War Record and Public Men" (1872); Dr. B. F. Riley, "History of the Baptists of Alabama" (1895); Dr. Anson West, "History of Methodism in Alabama" (1893); Rev. Walter C. Whitaker, "History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Alabama" (1898); Willis G. Clark, "History of Education in Alabama" (1889); T. C. DeLeon, "Four Years in Rebel Capitals" (1892); Henry W. Hilliard, "Politics and Pen Pictures at Home and Abroad" (1892); and Bishop R. H. Wilmer's "Recent Past From a Southern Standpoint" (1887).

A justly merited international reputation has been achieved by Hannis Taylor, through his "Origin and Growth of the English Constitution" (1889, 1898), a monumental work in two volumes. Its circulation has been large; and it forms the basis for Constitutional study in numbers of Universities. It has been said that it is the greatest work produced in the South since Maury's "Physical Geography of the Sea." Other valuable and thoughtful institutional work has been done by Thomas H. Clark, Thomas Chalmers McCorvey, Dr. George Petrie and Peter Joseph Hamilton. The latter has also prepared the most valuable local history in the decade—"Colonial Mobile" (1897)—in which he has rewritten in the light of new authorities the early history of the Gulf Coast.

The success of women in the severer work

of critic, biographer and historian is worthy of special note. As belonging to this class are Mary LaFayette Robbins' "Alabama Women in Literature" (1895); Miss Kate Cummings' "Journal of Hospital Life in the Confederate Army of Tennessee" (1886); Miss Mary Alice Callier's "Literary Guide for Home and School" (1892); Miss Louise Manly's "Southern Literature from 1579 to 1895" (1895); Mrs. Virginia V. Clayton's "White and Black Under the Old Regime" (1899); and Miss Leila Herbert's "Homes of the First American" (1899).

Probably the first literary production, as such, in Alabama was the little volume on verse, entitled "College Musings, or Twigs from Parnassus," published by William R. Smith in 1833, in his eighteenth year. About the same time he issued "The Bridal Eve," another poetical work. Mr. Smith was prolific in verse, as in other writings, and through a long life his literary work has been extensive. He has rendered translations from Homer, prepared law books, indulged in original verse, entered the field of controversy, all with eminent skill. His "History and Debates of the Convention of 1861" (1861) is the principal authority for the events of that momentous period. His latest important work was a volume of "Reminiscences" (1889), covering his long life of historical, political personal and literary recollections.

Alexander B. Meek must, however, rank at the head of the poets of Alabama. His "Red Eagle, a Poem of the South" (1855) and "Songs and Poems of the South" (1857) have given him a reputation as a poet altogether beyond his fame as historian, journalist and topical writer.

A number of others have essayed verse, and with success, but extended characterization cannot be given. Among those who have published fugitive pieces are Margaret (O'Brien) Davis, T. C. DeLeon, Miss Mary Gordon Duffee, Miss Julia Tutwiler, Miss Anne Bozeman Lyon, Mrs. I. M. P. Ockenden, Mrs. Margaret Henry-Ruffin, Mrs. Mary McNeil Fannalosa and Miss Frances Nimmo Greene. Others have given their work to the public in book form. These are Thomas Bibb Bradley and Miss Julia (Pleasants) Creswell's "Aphelia"; and other poems (1854); Louis DeV. Chaudron's "Madam La Marquis" (1892); W. P. Chilton, Jr.'s "Mansions of the Skies" (1875); Dr. Orion T. Dozier's "Foibles of Fancy and Rhymes of the Times" (1894); Mrs. Belle Richardson Harrison's "Poems"; Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz's "De Lara; or, The Moorish Bride" (1843); Robert Loveman's "Poems" (1897); Andrew M. McConnell's "Echoes from the Heart" (1895); Thomas Maxwell's "King Bee's Dream" (1875); J. M. Oliver's "Battle of Franklin, and other Poems" (1870); Samuel Minturn Peck's "Cap and Bells" (1886); "Rings and Love Knots" (1892); "Rhymes and Roses" (1895); "Fair Women of To-day" (1895), and other poems; A. J. Requier's "Poems" (1860); W. C. Richardson's "Gasper, a Romaunt" (1873); Samuel L. Robertson's

"Dora, or On the Boarder, and other poems" (1894); Miss Howard Weeden's "Shadows on the Wall" (1899), and "Bandanna Ballads" (1899); and H. L. Flash's "Poems" (1860).

The first efforts in fiction were put forth by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. She came to Alabama in 1834 as a teacher, but the year preceding had published "Lovell's Folly." Her works are numerous, and when written were very popular. They depict Southern life in its refined aspects. Her best are "Linda" (1850); "Rena" (1850); and the "Planter's Northern Bride." Ranking next to Mrs. Hentz in point of time, but of superior merit, are the novels of Mrs. Augusta (Evans) Wilson. These are "Inez," "Beulah," "Macaria," "Vashti," "St. Elmo," "Infelice," and "At the Mercy of Tiberius." They have been widely circulated, and some have appeared in French and German translations. The writings of Mrs. Wilson have been criticized as too metaphysical and pedantic, but her style is flowing and her sentiments exalted and pure. Her personal character is one of modesty and sweetness. She resides at Mobile. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Bellamy, who died during the present year, was a novelist and short story writer of power and skill. Her works are "Four Oaks," "Kamba Thorpe," "The Little Joanna," and "Old Man Gilbert." Mrs. Aldelade deVendel Chaudron is one of the few textbook writers of the State. But she is best known by her delightful and accurate translation of Muhlbach's "Joseph II and His Court."

Jeremiah Clemens, who had long been a prominent political figure, came before the public in 1856, with "Bernard Lile," an historical romance of the times of the Texas Revolution and the Mexican War. Two years later it was followed by "Mustang Gray," and in 1860 by "The Rivals," a tale of the time of Burr and Hamilton.

While T. G. DeLeon has displayed remarkable versatility of talents, ranging from historical reminiscences to travesty, he excels in fiction. His first success was "Creole and Puritan" (1889), followed by "Juny" (1890), a "Fair Blockade-Breaker" (1891) and the "Puritan's Daughter" (1892), a sequel to "Creole and Puritan," but in "Crag-Nest" (1897), a romance of the days of Sheridan's ride, and "John Holden, Unionist" (1893), a romance of the days of destruction and reconstruction, he attains the highest levels of his art. The last work appeared in collaboration with Erwin Ledyard.

Other works of fiction which excited much interest at the time of the publication are Mrs. Julia (Pleasants) Creswell's "Callamora" (1868), an allegorical novel; Mrs. Mary Ann Cruse's "Cameron Hall" (1867), a picture of the hopes and expectations of the Southern heart during the War between the States; Miss M. P. Swaine's "Mara; or a Romance of the War" (1864); Willis Brewer's "Children of Issachar" (1884), a story of reconstruction times in Alabama; Henry W. Hilliard's "De Vane; a Story of Plebeians and Patricians" (1884);

Dr. S. C. Oliver's "Onslow"; Mrs. Alice (Brownlee) Cole's "Affinities" (1890); Miss Ruby Beryl Kyle's "Paul St. Paul, a Son of the People" (1895); and Miss Anne Bozeman Lyon's "No Saint" (1890). "Judith, the Daughter of Judas," by Margaret (O'Brien) Davis, is an historical novel of great skill in execution and of sustained strength.

The writers of short stories have been numerous.

But the work of no writer has shed more lustre on the literary annals of the State than the writings of Miss Mary Johnston. Her "Prisoners of Hope" and "To Have and to Hold" have everywhere met unbounded applause. She has achieved the most remarkable literary success yet known to Southern women. Fortunately this fame will endure, for its foundation is based on solid and meritorious work.

In the field of humor the work of Joseph G. Baldwin and Johnson Jones Hooper is unrivaled. "The Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi" (1853 and later editions), by the former, is a volume of rare anecdote and unequalled humor. It illustrates the characters and phases of the "flush times" as no other book can ever do. Mr. Hooper's "Simon Suggs' Adventures," and other writings, afford never-tiring amusement. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Hooper are not, however, to be judged by their work of this character alone. They were men of prominent ability, the former a profound jurist, and the latter, at his death, the head of Alabama journalism. Other humorous work has been done by Francis B. Lloyd, under the name of "Rufus Sanders," Sage of Rocky Creek; while T. C. DeLeon has won wide applause by his burlesque and good-humored satire.

Books descriptive of travel in foreign lands have not been numerous. In 1857, Octavia (Walton) LeVert published "Souvenirs of Travel," in two volumes. Her writing is characterized by ease and grace of style, with excellent descriptive power. Madame LeVert was a woman of rare brilliance, and her conversational powers were remarkable. Other publications of this class by Alabamians are Peter J. Hamilton's "Rambles in Historic Lands" (1893); Edgar Magness' "Tramp Tales of Europe" (1895); and Rev. W. A. Whittle's "Baptist Abroad, or Travels and Adventures in Europe and All Bible Lands" (1890).

The high value of the scientific writings of Dr. Josiah C. Nott has been generally recognized. Prof. Michael Toumey, Dr. Eugene Allen Smith, Henry McCalley, T. H. Aldrich and D. W. Langdon have enriched the literature of geology by their contributions. The writings of Dr. Charles Mohr embrace the entire field of Alabama forestry. Dr. P. H. Mell, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, is the author of a number of important botanical, as well as some valuable biographical works.

Other Alabama writers in the various branches of literary work, of whom a mention only can be made, are Mrs. Laura S.

Webb, Mrs. Annie Creight Lloyd, Mrs. Lillian Rozell Messenger, Mrs. Sarah E. Peck, Mrs. Julia L. Keyes, Mrs. Catherine Barber Towles, Mrs. Julia Finley Shelton, Dr. B. F. Meek, Francis B. Clark, Wade Keyes, George P. Keyes, Benj. F. Porter, W. W. Screws, Erwin Craighead, Hilary A. Herbert, Dr. W. S. Wyman, Clifford Lanier, R. C. Brickell, Anthony W. Dillard, Saffold Berney, George M. Cruikshank, Chappel Cory, Lucien Julien Walker, William Garrott Brown, Sam Will John, Dr. Wm. LeRoy Broun, Dr. J. K. Powers, Rufus N. Rhodes, Edward W. Barrett, Richard F. Johnston, Miss Martha Young, Mrs. George C. Ball, Mrs. Wm. C. Jemison, Dr. J. H. Phillips, Joel C. DuBose, Miss Bell Moses, Mrs. Zach Smith, Charles C. Thach, Mrs. J. M. DeCottes, and Miss Annie Kendrick Walker. This is not intended to be a complete list, and doubtless many meritorious names have not been noted. In the space allowed, however, it could not be made more exhaustive. (From Owen's edition of Pickett's Alabama, 1900.)

Alabama Men Authors, Pamphleteers and Contributors to the Press.—Peter J. Hamilton, Mobile; Dr. W. S. Wyman, Tuscaloosa; Dr. W. C. Richardson, Tuscaloosa; Col. T. C. McCorvey, University; Prof. M. C. Burke, University; Dr. E. A. Smith, University; Prof. Wm. F. Prouty, University; Prof. J. J. Doster, University; Prof. E. B. Kay, University; Prof. Joel C. DuBose, Birmingham; Rev. J. E. D. Hall, Birmingham; Dr. A. P. Montague, East Lake; Dr. J. H. Phillips, Birmingham; Mr. Frank P. Glass, Birmingham; Col. S. W. John, Birmingham; John B. Weakley, Esq., Birmingham; Judge J. J. Mayfield, Montgomery; Dr. W. H. Sanders, Montgomery; Col. A. M. Garber, Birmingham; L. H. Lee, Esq., Montgomery; Dr. John W. Abercrombie, University; Hon. T. H. Allen, Florence; Senator John H. Bankhead, Jasper; Senator Joseph F. Johnston, Birmingham; Rev. T. H. Hall, Crown Point, Indiana; Saffold Berney, Esq., Mobile; Dr. E. D. Bondurant, Mobile; Dr. W. H. Blake, Sheffield; S. J. Bowie, Esq., Birmingham; Willis Brewer, Esq., Montgomery; Rev. George E. Brewer, Montgomery; F. G. Bromberg, Esq., Mobile; Judge Armstead Brown, Montgomery; Hon. John L. Burnett, Gadsden; Wm. M. Byrd, Esq., Birmingham; Col. F. G. Caffey, New York, N. Y.; Dr. C. A. Cary, Auburn; Rev. C. L. Chilton, Montgomery; T. H. Clark, Esq., Washington, D. C.; Hon. H. D. Clayton, Eufaula; Gov. B. B. Comer, Birmingham; Lawrence Cooper, Esq., Huntsville; Hon. W. B. Craig, Selma; Dr. J. D. S. Davis, Birmingham; Frank Deedmeyer, Esq., Birmingham; Judge Edward deGraffenried, Montgomery; T. C. DeLeon, Esq., Mobile; S. H. Dent, Jr., Montgomery; G. W. Duncan, Esq., Auburn; L. M. Duncan, Esq., Auburn; Judge N. B. Feagin, Birmingham; Hon. J. H. Fitts, Tuscaloosa; Dr. Walter L. Fleming, Baton Rouge, La.; Dr. Wm. O. Scroggs, Baton Rouge, La.; Harry Gunnels, Esq., Montgomery; W. A. Gunter, Esq., Montgomery; H. S. Halbert, Montgomery; W. P. G. Harding, Esq., Birmingham; Mr. Hiram Hawkins,

Hawkinsville; Hon. J. Thomas Heflin, Lafayette; Hon. H. A. Herbert, Washington, D. C.; Dr. L. L. Hill, Montgomery; Hon. R. P. Hobson, Greensboro; Gov. W. D. Jelks, Birmingham; Judge Thomas G. Jones, Montgomery; Hon. John B. Knox, Anniston; Hon. W. P. Lay, Gadsden; Hon. J. T. Letcher, Montgomery; Judge E. S. Lyman, Montevallo; Dr. W. F. Melton, Oxford, Ga.; Dr. G. F. Mellen, Knoxville, Tenn.; Dr. A. G. Moses, Mobile; W. D. Nesbitt, Birmingham; Frank Nunnelle, Esq., Montgomery; Gov. Emmet O'Neal, Montgomery; Dr. J. K. Powers, Florence; Dr. B. B. Ross, Auburn; Ray Rushon, Esq., Montgomery; Dr. J. T. Searcy, Tuscaloosa; Will T. Sheehan, Esq., Montgomery; Judge H. M. Somerville, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Charles A. Stakely, Montgomery; J. S. Stallings, Esq., Birmingham; Prof. J. M. Starke, Montgomery; O. D. Street, Esq., Guntersville; Hon. Hannis Taylor, Washington, D. C.; Dr. C. C. Thach, Auburn; Judge Wm. H. Thomas, Montgomery; Judge W. S. Thorington, Montgomery; Major W. W. Screws, Montgomery; Alexander Troy, Esq., Montgomery; Walker Percy, Esq., Birmingham; Hon. J. H. Wallace, Jr., Montgomery; E. L. C. Ward, Esq., Talladega; J. J. Willett, Esq., Anniston; S. A. Woods, Esq., Birmingham; Col. M. L. Woods, Montgomery; Dr. John A. Wyeth, New York, N. Y.; Dr. B. F. Riley, Birmingham; Morgan D. Jones, Esq., Floralla; S. J. Shields, Esq., Vernon; Rev. Dr. W. C. Bledsoe, Lafayette; Rev. Dr. Josephus Shackelford, Tuskegee; Dr. J. F. Duggar, Auburn; J. M. Riggs, Esq., Montgomery; Dr. C. L. McCartha, Troy; Dr. E. M. Shackelford, Troy; Prof. I. W. Hill, Mobile; Dr. R. M. Smith, Montgomery; Capt. W. C. Jordan, Midway; W. E. W. Yerby, Greensboro; Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy, Montgomery; Rev. Stewart McQueen, Montgomery; Dr. Erwin Craighead, Mobile; Wm. Garrott Brown, Asheville, N. C.; Rev. Frank Seay, Georgetown, Texas; Gen. J. B. Stanley, Greenville; Peter A. Brannon, Montgomery; Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery; H. F. Thompson, Montgomery; Grover C. Hall, Montgomery; Horace C. Hood, Montgomery; Frank Harvey Miller, Montgomery; Joseph I. McIver, David Holt, Joe McCoy, Montgomery.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONE. Some of the bedded limestone of the lower Carboniferous formation has been quarried in Jackson County, and used in producing very satisfactory lithographic prints. Certain of the Knox dolomites in the central part of the State have been pronounced suitable for this purpose, but little practical use has so far been made of them. The details of the different beds of calcareous rocks above referred to may be found in the reports of the Geological Survey of Alabama, particularly in the Report on the Valley Regions, parts 1 and 2.

REFERENCES.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 9, 1904), p. 32; U. S. Geol. Survey,

Mineral resources of United States, 1883, pp. 595-596.

LITTAFUCHEE, ENGAGEMENT AT. Brief engagement or attack, by Col. Dyer, with 200 cavalry, October 29, 1813, in which the Indian village of Littafuchee was destroyed. The town was attacked at four o'clock in the morning. It was burned, and 29 prisoners, consisting of men, women and children were taken. This town was located on the headwaters of Canoe Creek, between Ashville and Springville in St. Clair County.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 552-553; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 523.

LITTLE MOUNTAIN. A striking topographical feature of the Tennessee Valley, separating the Moulton and Russellville Valley (q. v.) from the rest of the main valley. Its general direction is east and west, and it gradually merges with Sand Mountain (q. v.) on the east. Its slope to the west is gradual from its apex to near the Mississippi line. The mountain is about 85 miles long and 10 miles broad, from 875 to 1,000 feet above sea level at its summit, and from 300 to 500 feet above the general level of the Tennessee Valley. It is composed of hard capping strata with softer underlying strata. In the latter, which crop out on the steeper northern side, are several caves and big springs. Some of the springs have been dammed, forming subterranean ponds which furnish water power to run mills. The scenery, both on the mountain itself and that visible from its elevations, is very picturesque. Many fine views of the Tennessee Valley can be had, and also of high bluffs, rock houses, natural bridges over sinks, etc., most of them along the numerous water-courses of the valley. The southern slope of the mountain has a thin, light-yellowish, siliceous soil. Its principal growth is short-leaf pine. Asphalt, gas, and petroleum have been obtained in small quantities on the mountain but have not been important commercially. The towns of Hartselle and Somerville are situated on its southern slope.

REFERENCE.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, pt. 1, Tennessee Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 8, 1896), pp. 17, 156, 257.

LITTLE RIVER, postoffice and interior village, in the extreme northern part of Baldwin County on the south bank of Little River; about 6 miles northeast of Blacksher; and about 30 miles north of Bay Minette. Population: 1910, 70.

This was one of the earliest settled sections of the interior. Pickett refers to "the wealthy half-bloods about Little River." Alexander McGillivray spent the winter of 1792-93 here, presumably on his own plantation, or at one of his homes, just prior to his death at Pensacola February 17, 1793. In November, 1773, Francis, a trader, lived in the vicinity and a record is preserved of his ransom of a negro woman from the Indians for \$100 (pesos). David Tait's cow-pens were on or near the river; and here Col. James Callier was

reinforced by a company from Tensaw Lake and Little River, under Capt. Dixon Bailey, a half-breed Creek, on the ill fated Burnt Corn expedition in 1813.

After the Creek War, Weatherford, whose relatives were numerous in this region, gathered his negroes, horses and cattle together and settled permanently. Meek says: "His home, to which his family repaired, was located in a fine live-oak grove upon the banks of Little River." He died March 9, 1824, and is buried near by. His remains lie in an unmarked grave.

The Little River is the boundary between Baldwin and Monroe Counties, and between Monroe and Escambia.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 429, 522, 528; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 349; Meek, *Romantic passages in southwestern history* (1857), pp. 289-293.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCTS. As here discussed, live stock includes domestic and farm animals, that is, horses, donkeys, mules, cattle (bulls, milch cows and steers), sheep, goats and hogs. Live stock products include dairy products (milk, cream, butter, cheese), hides, tallow and wool. The United States censuses of 1900 and 1910 included poultry and bees with live stock. Notwithstanding this arrangement in government statistics, these two topics are treated separately.

Early History.—With the planting of their colonies, the French brought horses, cattle, and hogs. They also brought other living things, as well as such material things as could be brought so great a distance, which would add to comfort and enjoyment in the new homes. The history of livestock is in a way, therefore, contemporaneous and concurrent with the expansion and growth of the colonists themselves. All animal life multiplied rapidly, and in a few years, in all sections where the French maintained posts or settlements, they were surrounded by flocks and herds. Records are preserved of the use of cattle as money, or as a medium of exchange. For the sale of a lot and house in Mobile, made in 1749, the consideration was not named in money, but "fifteen cows and calves, one pair of oxen of three years, and a bull of two years and a half, the whole to be paid in two installments." In 1765, a great Indian conference was held in Mobile, and John Stuart, Indian superintendent, made contracts for "beef cattle at 20 piastres a head" to meet the needs of the large numbers who were to be in attendance. Some of these cattle were brought into town from the range, but they were found to be "too poor for use."

In 1765, cattle and horses were at large in the interior, mention being made of them in land cessions of that year made by the Creeks to the British. Maj. Robert Farmer was the commandant at Mobile under the British domination. In exploring the country north of Mobile, with a view to causing the withdrawal of the French, he found them engaged in cattle raising. In 1766, one of the officers

reported that there were 2,280 head of cattle belonging to the people on the east side of the Bay of Mobile. In 1767, it appears that cattle was shipped from the country west of Mobile into Louisiana, a practice soon to be declared unlawful.

The uplands and forests were always good ranges for cattle, and in 1812, Josiah Blakeley writes to relatives in Connecticut, among other things, that cattle and hogs do well on such lands. Speaking specifically, he says, "Upon them I have about 30 head of cattle and hundreds of hogs, the hogs wild. I shoot or catch them with dogs."

During the French period, the value of the horse was not much appreciated. For local use, oxen were employed. Long voyages were made into the interior by boat or on foot along the Indian trails. In developing the farms, oxen were used for plowing, rather than horses.

Among the Indians, a breed of horses had been developed from the "Spanish barbs." In 1780, Galvez, then in command of New Orleans, took Mobile for the Spanish. The British in command at Pensacola evidently had mounted men, since the Indians were employed to drive back the Spaniards "who had crossed the Perdido and overpowered the British advance posts in order to drive off horses."

On the trip through the southern country in 1777 made by William Bartram, the botanist, his party traveled on horseback. Bartram records that his horse gave out, and in order to keep up with his companions, "he had to buy a new one from some traders whom they met," at a cost of ten pounds. Bartram describes a custom of traders which allowed their horses to graze at night, and because of the difficulty in getting them together, they were unable to start in the morning until the sun was high. When the beasts were loaded and ready, they fell into single file, urged along with whip and whoop.

The more wealthy Indians in early American times, had large plantations along the Alabama and other rivers. These were stocked with horses, cattle, and hogs. Owing to natural conditions, trade was limited, although Mobile afforded a market.

Among the historic horses of which record is made in Indian annals, is the gray horse "Arrow," which Weatherford rode in his leap into the Alabama River, after the battle of the Holy Ground. Some writers state that Weatherford rode the same horse when he came into Fort Jackson to surrender after the Creek War.

The remarkable eight-day ride of Sam Dale, from Hawkins Creek agency in Georgia, with despatches from Washington for Gen. Jackson, at Mobile, was made on a tough Georgia pony, which bore the name of Paddy.

Pioneer and Later Development.—The pioneers brought with them horses, cattle and hogs. Soon after permanent settlement came sheep, goats, and poultry. With the development of plantations and the enlargement of agricultural interests, mules were introduced. Water and forage, the two factors which

largely contributed to stock raising in the early settlement of the State were abundant. Ranges as a rule were good. Cattle were rarely ever confined. During even the coldest winters, in the river bottoms and densely wooded areas, they flourished without any care or attention. With the taking up of lands, however, and the building up of waste spaces, the open range was discouraged. In some sections long dry seasons made stock raising unprofitable, both commercially and for local use. With the advent of the artesian or bored well, these conditions changed.

The early years of the State found the planters and farmers all interested in the development of good breeds, and many of the very best strains had their origins on the plantations of the South in ante bellum days. The few farmers' publications preserved during the first half of the nineteenth century, have interesting illustrations of blooded animals. Prior to the War, 1861, the business of importing selected breeds had assumed quite large proportions. The absence of statistics makes difficult the presentation of details of introduction and cultivation.

The census of 1840 shows 668,018 cattle, 163,243 sheep, 143,147 horses and mules, and 1,423,873 hogs. By 1850, the value of live-stock had increased to \$21,690,112 which included 728,015 cattle, 371,880 sheep, 187,896 horses and mules, and 1,904,510 hogs. The census of 1850 recorded a wool clip of 657,118 pounds and in 1860, 775, 117 pounds. This fell off to 318,253 pounds in 1870, while in 1909 it fell off still further to 339,884 pounds, valued at \$85,667. The census of 1860 shows a decrease in the values of live-stock products, and on account of the War, several decades passed before the State reached the high-water mark of 1850.

During the War period and for many years afterward, indeed, until within the last twenty-five years, there had been little change in live stock development in the State. Energies of the people during the years from 1861 to 1875 were directed toward the continuation of living opportunities, rather than to introduction of new methods, new breeds and improvements in other directions. While in many individual instances and in some counties there were signs of betterment, these things were the exception rather than the rule. The cattle, horses and mules in the State during the particular period mentioned were hardly more than sufficient to meet the actual needs of farms, and other local domestic and business uses. It is to be noted here that live stock did not increase for the better in the ratio of the increase in other departments of agriculture. This was true notwithstanding agricultural societies and other organizations encouraged stock raising and the improvement of cattle.

Imported Stock, 1854.—As illustrative of live stock activities, particularly in the matter of the importance of breeds, the following record of a progressive community in middle Alabama is given. The community referred to was in Autauga county, and included Robinson's Springs and Coosada. The

letter was in the "Cotton planter," February 1854, in answer to a meager description given in an earlier number of that journal. Mr. Jackson says:

"The stock here referred to, was purchased for myself and some of my neighbors, by an agent of mine of the vicinity of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In this lot of stock, I had a bull and heifer of the short-horn Durham breed; a buck and ewe of the Cotswold breed of sheep, the buck weighing at one year old one hundred and sixty pounds live weight; and a pair of Suffolk pigs; my brother, Gen. C. M. Jackson, a bull and heifer, and a pair of Cotswold sheep; Capt. Lunceford Long, a heifer and pair of Cotswold sheep; Capt. Joseph S. Ruse a pair of Cotswold sheep, and Mr. Robert J. Glenn a heifer. Since this importation, Gen. Jackson has added to his stock a pair of Suffolk pigs. My agent was instructed, in the first place, to look to the purity of pedigree, and in the next place, in the case of cattle, to their milking qualities; in the case of sheep, to size and quality of mutton; and in the case of pigs, to their fattening qualities. This importation of stock is destined, no doubt, to have a favorable influence on stockbreeding in this part of Alabama.

"Col. Hall was in advance of myself and the gentlemen above named, in the introduction of fine stock into this neighborhood. More than a year ago he had an arrival of a short-horn Durham bull, some heifers of the same breed, a Devon heifer, and a half dozen South Down sheep. He has lost by death some of this stock, but has some of each variety yet alive and doing well.

"When I say above that Col. Hall was in advance of others in the introduction of fine stock into our neighborhood, I only speak in reference to recent times. In 1836, I imported from England some very fine stock. The bull of that importation lived till 1848. The improvement in my cattle, and the cattle of my neighbors, from having bred to him for so long a time, is most manifest."

Improvement in Post Bellum Conditions.—However, the campaign for improved conditions, persistently made by the experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture through its Bureau of Animal Industry, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute through its Experiment Station, and the State Department of Agriculture and Industries, began to bear fruit in the last quarter of the last century. The statistics for this period form a stimulating record of progress, not only in the various improvements in all farm animals, but also in the increase of the business of live stock growing for the market. The first essential toward successful cattle raising, namely, the introduction of well-bred or high-bred animals, has been made. The great herds of the middle west have been drawn upon to improve individual stock as well as local dairy and commercial herds. This process has gone on until nearly all cattle of Alabama have now more or less of improved blood. The old scrub cattle have almost disappeared, except in isolated localities.

Hand in hand with the improvement just narrated, have been the formation of live stock associations, both county and city. The Montgomery Live Stock Association, formed in 1915, is an excellent illustration of the value of organized effort, through thoughtful direction. The various State, sectional and county fairs have shared in the progress of the period. They have invited exhibits of thorough bred horses, mules and cattle, sheep, goats and hogs, not only from their home products, but also from abroad. Without disparaging other agencies, expositions and fairs have perhaps done more than any other by way of giving publicity to the live stock industry, and the fine opportunities offered for raising thorough bred stock for the market.

Legislation and Regulation.—Mississippi Territory was but one year old when the governor and judges, September 21, 1799, by virtue of their legislative powers, provided a penalty of ten dollars a head for the bringing into the territory of "cattle afflicted with a contagious distemper." In March, 1803, the territorial legislature enacted "that every person in this territory, who hath any horses, cattle or other stock, shall have a brand and ear mark, different from the brand and ear mark of every other person in the same county," such brand and mark to be recorded in the county. Heavy fines were imposed for altering or defacing marks or brands. In 1807 a stringent stray law was adopted, which together with other legislation, was reenacted December 21, 1820. In territorial times one of the county officials of much importance was the ranger, whose duties required, among other things, the looking after stray animals. Penalties were provided for killing live stock and domestic animals by persons "hunting with fire in the night-time." Stock drovers passing with their stock through the country were required to be careful that stock from the ranges should not join their droves, and if any such should be discovered, a halt was to be made to separate them. Drovers and butchers, their slaves or servants, were not permitted to "drive cattle, sheep or swine in any part of this territory [Mississippi], on the first day of the week, called Sunday, under the penalty of five dollars."

One of the early criminal statutes, December 17, 1821, provides for the punishment of "malicious mischief," that is, the unlawful, wanton or malicious killing, disabling, disfiguring, or injury to any animal, the property of another. On April 8, 1873, owners of dogs, "known to worry, or kill sheep," who permitted them "to run at large," were guilty of a misdemeanor; and on February 26, 1881, the prohibition was extended so as to include hogs, and the protection, to "sheep or domestic fowls or goats." Legislation for the prevention of cruelty to animals dates from February 27, 1883.

Stock Law Districts.—In Alabama the common law doctrine that one must confine his cattle to his own premises has not been adopted, not being suited to the condition of the people, and is opposed to the legislation of the State as to estrays and damage by ani-

imals at large. Therefore the owner of cattle is not a trespasser, and can demand ordinary care and diligence to avoid injury to them while upon another's unenclosed lands, or on a railroad track. The language of the court in *Pruitt v. Ellington* is that: "It is the right of every owner to permit his cattle and stock to run at large; those who would avoid injury to their lands from the exercise of this right, must enclose against them." Because of this, fences were everywhere necessary for the protection of crops, orchards and gardens. Even in pioneer times there was a feeling of protest against the language of the common law rule, and communications are found in the papers of the times, proposing various measures of relief.

At the West Alabama Fair, Demopolis, November 1, 1859, Col. Isaac Croom, at one time president of the State Agricultural Society, presented "An essay on the propriety and policy of abolishing fences." This essay was awarded a prize. The writer pointed out what appeared to him to be the large and unnecessary expense of fencing, and at the same time suggested that improved stock conditions could not be looked for until all their stock were kept in enclosures, rather than turned out to make their subsistence on the public commons or pastures. He urged an appeal to the legislature for the passage of special or private laws laying out fence law districts, or in providing for the common fencing of large areas by the beneficiaries who would be enclosed.

Just when the first district stock law was passed has not been determined. However, on December 3, 1866, an act was passed for the protection of the crops within certain limits of Dallas County, and in which it was made unlawful "for any stock of any description whatever to run at large at any time," between February 15 and December 25 following in the same year. On December 29, 1868, an act was likewise passed to regulate the enclosure of stock in Greene County. The former was repealed March 9, 1871, and the latter was supplanted by a new act February 18, 1871. The legislative records at every session, until the adoption of the constitution of 1901, contain many stock law acts. These multiplied as interest in stock raising and the improvement of breeds increased, and in many instances almost entire counties were covered. As might have been expected these acts were attacked, but the supreme court uniformly held that laws preventing the running of stock at large within certain districts were within the constitutional power of the legislature.

In 1903, the legislature, September 29, passed a general stock law for the establishment of separate stock districts, with provisos that it should not apply to incorporated cities and towns, and that it should not be construed as repealing any of the local stock laws heretofore enacted.

Municipal Regulation.—Adequate powers are usually granted municipalities to regulate live stock and products for the protection of the public health. The general municipal

laws confer authority to regulate the sale of fresh meats, and to establish a system of inspection of slaughter houses, and of meats, either before or after being butchered. Such powers, however, are not self-executing, and the city authorities must provide a means for their enforcement. The case of *Barrett v. Mobile*, 129 Ala., p. 180, contains an interesting discussion of such legislation. Milk and meat inspectors are appointed in Anniston, Auburn, Bessemer, Birmingham, Greenville, Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Troy, Tuscaloosa and Union Springs. Concerning the important subject of inspection, Dr. Charles A. Cary, state veterinarian, in his Report for 1917 says:

"In some towns the officials seem to think that a city marshal, or a policeman or a butcher, is qualified to inspect meat and milk. This is a serious mistake and officials should learn that it requires special instruction and experience to become an efficient milk and meat inspector. In many states the law specifically states that a meat or milk inspector must be a graduate of a legally recognized veterinary college. The time has come when such should be the case in Alabama, since Alabama has the only legally recognized and qualified veterinary college in the South.

"It is gratifying to note that Birmingham for the first time has tested a large part of the dairy cattle that supply milk to the city public. The city should now employ more graduate veterinarians."

Live Stock Diseases.—Live stock are carefully protected from diseases of all kinds to which they are subject. Laws exist, prohibiting their transportation to the State when infected, or from infected districts. A live stock sanitary board and the office of state veterinarian have been established, not only to protect cattle and to administer the statutes for the regulation of the live stock industry, but to safeguard the public health. In this work they have had the valuable support of the United States Department of Agriculture. The live stock sanitary board and the state veterinarian have large powers, and for particulars, see those titles.

Any person having in his possession a horse or other animal "afflicted with glanders or other fatal contagious or infectious disease, who fails to keep such diseased horse or other animal securely confined and away from all other animals" is subject to a fine, and is also liable, in a civil action, "for all damages sustained by any person by reason of such failure." The sale or exchange of a "choking" horse, or one afflicted with glanders, or other fatal contagious or infectious disease is punishable by fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and a hard labor sentence of not less than three nor more than six months may be imposed. For special discussion of Hog Cholera serum laboratory and Cattle tick eradication, see titles below.

Cattle Tick Eradication.—The cattle tick has throughout the entire history of the State been the greatest menace to cattle. The Texas or tick fever is the most common of all cattle diseases, and it is now known

that the cause of transmission from infected to non-immune cattle is only by and through the cattle tick. While this condition was generally known, farmers, dairymen and stock raisers submitted to the menace, with great losses to their herds. No systematic effort at relief was undertaken. The usual practice was merely to apply oils by means of swabs or sprays, and by picking off by hand.

Dr. Charles A. Cary, veterinarian of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, in 1901 published the results of a series of investigations as to tick fever, which was republished with additions in 1907. In his report for 1902, he declared that "The time is coming when Alabama must begin the battle of tick-extermination," meaning, by organized effort, and by legislative aid, if need be. This appeal and prophecy was realized in the passage of the act of March 12, 1907, in which it was directed "That the work of cattle tick eradication, or the suppression or eradication of any other infectious, contagious or communicable disease of live stock shall be taken up by the live stock sanitary board." The same act conferred authority upon county commissioners in which the State or Federal authorities should take up the work, to make appropriations in aid thereof. The first work was done in Baldwin County, a preliminary canvass being made by Dr. Robbins, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Dr. I. S. McAdory, of the Alabama Experiment Station, working under the law just referred to. Notwithstanding a careful canvass, a meeting of the farmers decided that they did not wish cattle tick work to continue in their county. About the same time work was taken up in Limestone and Madison Counties, and as a result, they would each have been wholly free of cattle tick, if the law had not been so amended August 20, 1909, as to prohibit its operation in counties which did not have stock laws applying to more than half their territory. In 1908 the State and Federal authorities adopted the policy of working only in counties, which would cooperate by furnishing one or more inspectors. This policy continued until 1915.

The legislature of 1915 determined upon a more definite and vigorous course for the further prosecution of the work. On March 5 an act was passed whereby elections could be held to determine the question of whether or not tick eradication should be undertaken by counties, under the direction of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board as provided by law. On September 2, 1915, an amendment to the original law was adopted providing that nothing in the act should be construed as requiring an election to be held for the work in those counties where it was then being conducted under county authorization. The same legislature March 25, 1915, made an appropriation of \$25,000 annually for four years, for the use of the Live Stock Sanitary Board "for the purpose of eradicating the cattle tick."

REFERENCES.—*Tick Eradication: Code*, 1907, sec. 765; *General Acts*, 1907, p. 416; 1909, p. 61; 1915, pp. 123, 204, 341; Dr. C. A. Cary, in Agri-

cultural Experiment Station, *Reports*, 1902, p. 26; 1904, p. 28; 1905, p. 16; 1906, p. 23; Tait Butler, "Why eradicate the cattle ticks," in Alabama Live Stock Association, *Proceedings*, 1911, pp. 53-57; Dr. J. A. Kiernan, "Necessary steps for eradicating the cattle tick in Alabama," in *Ibid*, 1914, pp. 35-43; Dr. R. E. Jackson, "Tick eradication," *Ibid*, 1916, pp. 22-25; Dr. Cary, "Texas or acclimation fever," in Alabama Experiment Station, *Bulletins*, vol. 9, p. 149 (Bull. No. 116), "Texas or tick fever," in *Ibid*, vol. 15, p. 107 (Bull. No. 141); and "Dipping vats and dips," in *Ibid*, vol. 21, p. 98 (Bull. No. 171); and Graybill and Lewallen, "Biology or life history of the cattle tick," in *Ibid*, *Bulletins*, vol. 21, p. 79 (Bull. No. 171); Veterinarian, State, *Reports*, 1907-1917, *passim*.

Live Stock Products.—Since no state agency has ever been provided for the collection of statistical data, except for special purposes, and inasmuch as the surveys of the U. S. Bureau of the Census and of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have only covered the State in a limited way in recent years, facts as to the extent and value of live stock products are almost wholly wanting, and in many cases they are unreliable. While they have been collected in a limited way as indicated below, they are doubtless incomplete, and they are here offered as of possible suggestive value only. As noted in the preliminary paragraph above, these products include dairy products (milk, butter and cheese), hides, tallow and wool.

Statistical details as to numbers and farm values of sheep from 1867 to January first, 1918, are set forth below. Wool production is as follows: For 1880, there were 347,538 fleeces; for 1890, 351,716 fleeces; for 1900, 299,118 fleeces, or 744,274 pounds, valued at \$150,943; and for 1910, 120,039 fleeces, or 339,884 pounds, valued at \$85,677. These figures show 43.2 decrease in value for the decade. Estimated statistics shown by the yearbooks of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1916 shows 100,000 fleeces, with minimum and maximum values of twenty-one and twenty-four cents per pound; and for 1917 106,000 fleeces, with minimum and maximum values of twenty-six and thirty-eight cents per pound. The average weight of fleeces is from two to three pounds.

Dairy.—Dairy products have always had an important place in the dietary economy of Alabama homes. The State is largely agricultural and it is doubtless true that during its early history at least the money value of milk, butter and cheese exceeded that of live stock slaughtered for home consumption. The business of dairying has developed, largely because of the increasing density of population and the growth of cities. Statistics as far as obtainable follow:

(1) Milk. According to the U. S. census for 1870, 104,657 gals. were sold; for 1880, 260,387 gals. were sold; for 1890, 55,508,687 gals. were produced; for 1900, 95,882,103 gals. were produced, and 3,087,433 were sold; and for 1910 78,728,345 gals. were produced, and 3,397,426 were sold. On April 15, 1910,

WILLIAM 'CRAWFORD GORGAS

Surgeon General, U. S. Army,
who won fame by directly applying
Major Walter Reed's discovery
of the prevention of yellow fever.

JOSIAH GORGAS

Brigadier General, C. S. Army,
Mexican War Veteran and president
of the University of Alabama.

MRS. AMELIA GAYLE GORGAS

Librarian at the University of
Alabama and called by the students
"the angel of the campus."

the number of farms reporting dairy cows to the U. S. census was 203,939, but only 164,333 reported dairy products in 1909. This difference is explained because of a possible increase of dairy cows on the farms, but more probably because of inaccuracy in reporting. It is estimated that only about one-twentieth of the milk reported as produced by Alabama farmers in 1909 and included in the census of 1910, was disposed of by sale.

(2) Butter. Statistics cover a little longer period, and are as follows: for 1850, 4,008,811 pounds were produced; for 1860, 6,028,478; for 1870, 3,213,753; for 1880, 7,997,719; for 1890, 14,548,435; for 1900, 19,139,321; for 1910, 29,550,595 pounds, all produced on farms.

(3) Cheese. Statistics of cheese production date from 1860. For that year, 15,923 pounds were produced; for 1870, 2,732 pounds; for 1880, 14,091; and for 1890 6,131 pounds. The foregoing was doubtless produced on farms alone. The census of 1900 distinguishes the production, showing 10,000 pounds produced by factories, and 36,374 on farms, making a grand total for that year of 46,374. In 1910 there was a complete falling off, the census reports showing 5,528 pounds produced, and 2,435 pounds sold.

Telephone Survey.—In 1917 the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company undertook a partial survey of the live stock industry in the southern section of Alabama, through their local and long distance telephone managers. Direct appeal was made to the farmers, either in person or over the telephone, and in this way statistics were secured at first hand, and at the same time emphasis was placed on the importance of the industry, and an urgent appeal for greater interest. The press gave wide publicity to the movement, and in that way the industry was further stimulated. The survey undertook to secure details of carload lot shipments in 1915 and in 1916, both of cattle and hogs from Headland, Ozark, Troy, Abbeville, Dothan, Selma, Demopolis, Greensboro, Faunsdale, Marion, Opelika, Tuskegee, Ala. and from West Point, Ga. The principal points to which shipments were made found to be were Montgomery, Birmingham, Mobile and Andalusia and to the great stock and packing centers of the Middle West.

Horses.—Statistics from 1867 to Jan. 1, 1918, viz.:

Years	Number	Farm Value
1867	82,591	\$ 4,708,620
1868	82,591	4,315,007
1869	86,720	5,712,264
1870	100,600	8,888,960
1871	103,600	9,296,860
1872	106,700	8,522,308
1873	107,700	8,852,134
1874	106,600	7,229,419
1875	104,400	6,528,505
1876	104,400	6,540,811
1877	105,400	6,145,240
1878	108,500	6,217,641
1879	112,800	6,098,637
1880	113,900	6,450,157

Years	Number	Farm Value
1881	115,039	6,813,760
1882	115,089	7,883,596
1883	116,240	8,127,501
1884	119,727	8,820,288
1885	120,924	8,589,232
1886	123,342	8,731,643
1887	127,042	8,751,535
1888	130,853	10,800,825
1889	133,470	9,919,207
1890	134,805	9,740,488
1891	133,457	9,828,262
1892	121,446	8,485,421
1893	123,511	8,155,435
1894	119,806	6,866,130
1895	123,400	5,769,369
1896	128,336	5,456,987
1897	129,619	5,032,297
1898	130,915	5,304,161
1899	132,224	5,270,259
1900	133,546	6,105,518
1901	146,335	8,020,682
1902	149,262	8,128,833
1903	147,769	7,846,319
1904	146,291	9,185,063
1905	147,754	10,539,273
1906	155,142	14,535,227
1907	158,245	13,767,307
1908	160,000	14,240,000
1909	168,000	14,784,000
1910	171,000	16,245,000
1911	140,000	14,560,000
1912	143,000	14,157,000
1913	146,000	15,476,000
1914	149,000	16,837,000
1915	149,000	14,304,000
1916	150,000	15,150,000
1917	150,000	14,850,000
1918	153,000	17,748,000

Mules.—Statistics from 1867 to Jan. 1, 1917, viz.:

Year	Number	Farm Value
1867	81,754	\$ 6,605,406
1868	79,301	4,823,906
1869	85,645	7,026,553
1870	95,900	10,545,047
1871	98,700	10,425,466
1872	101,600	9,855,479
1873	103,600	9,425,569
1874	102,500	8,512,159
1875	102,500	7,449,373
1876	101,400	7,139,842
1877	102,400	6,601,431
1878	105,400	6,843,823
1879	111,700	6,057,019
1880	115,100	7,390,571
1881	118,553	7,806,715
1882	122,292	8,664,388
1883	125,961	10,109,630
1884	127,221	11,732,321
1885	131,038	11,333,477
1886	132,348	11,120,818
1887	134,995	11,194,624
1888	137,695	11,980,525
1889	140,449	11,933,953
1890	143,258	12,456,913
1891	143,258	12,815,875
1892	136,095	11,783,744
1893	135,415	10,920,434
1894	125,936	8,455,692

HISTORY OF ALABAMA

Year	Number	Farm Value	Year	Number	Farm Value
1895	125,936	7,265,473	1907	283,800	5,938,800
1896	127,195	6,765,542	1908	283,000	5,943,000
1897	129,739	6,358,007	1909	289,000	6,358,000
1898	131,036	6,571,322	1910	289,000	6,647,000
1899	129,726	6,320,059	1911	392,000	9,200,000
1900	132,321	7,961,050	1912	396,000	10,296,000
1901	155,354	11,345,676	1913	396,000	10,692,000
1902	156,908	11,366,976	1914	388,000	12,571,000
1903	155,339	10,856,028	1915	384,000	12,096,000
1904	156,892	13,414,873	1916	396,000	12,672,000
1905	161,599	15,758,485	1917	405,000	14,782,000
1906	185,839	20,750,794	1918	433,000	20,568,000
1907	231,750	28,139,085			
1908	234,000	26,442,000			
1909	248,000	26,784,000			
1910	253,000	30,866,000			
1911	257,000	33,410,000			
1912	265,000	33,655,000			
1913	270,000	35,370,000			
1914	278,000	37,530,000			
1915	281,000	32,034,000			
1916	281,000	34,001,000			
1917	278,000	32,804,000			
1918	289,000	40,749,000			

Other Cattle.—Statistics from 1867 to Jan. 1, 1918, viz.:

Milk Cows.—Statistics from 1867 to Jan. 1, 1918, viz.:

Year	Number	Farm Value	Year	Number	Farm Value
1867	176,271	\$ 3,310,647	1867	233,663	\$ 1,774,548
1868	170,982	2,407,328	1868	221,979	1,588,311
1869	182,950	2,877,819	1869	235,297	2,208,946
1870	186,600	3,608,933	1870	335,000	3,794,641
1871	177,200	3,921,770	1871	324,900	3,621,740
1872	180,700	3,118,773	1872	337,800	3,526,620
1873	177,000	3,131,417	1873	344,500	4,013,026
1874	173,400	3,073,909	1874	334,100	3,465,528
1875	169,900	2,716,575	1875	330,700	3,096,797
1876	168,200	2,993,340	1876	327,300	3,675,300
1877	171,500	2,826,015	1877	330,500	3,050,769
1878	205,000	3,390,078	1878	375,000	3,509,241
1879	215,200	2,945,295	1879	257,500	2,194,281
1880	217,300	2,933,550	1880	267,800	2,075,450
1881	215,127	2,996,719	1881	265,122	2,158,093
1882	274,157	3,632,580	1882	474,950	4,345,793
1883	276,899	4,280,859	1883	484,950	5,077,426
1884	279,668	4,617,319	1884	480,100	5,439,533
1885	282,465	4,519,440	1885	432,000	4,299,296
1886	285,290	4,541,817	1886	432,090	4,384,376
1887	288,143	4,797,581	1887	436,411	4,304,325
1888	296,787	4,570,520	1888	445,139	4,187,825
1889	302,723	5,146,291	1889	454,042	4,370,248
1890	311,805	4,926,519	1890	454,042	4,060,682
1891	308,687	4,908,123	1891	449,502	4,123,061
1892	311,774	4,676,610	1892	445,007	4,006,179
1893	314,892	4,487,211	1893	436,107	3,741,453
1894	311,743	3,881,200	1894	545,134	3,735,805
1895	317,987	3,434,162	1895	545,134	3,738,913
1896	308,439	3,365,069	1896	523,329	3,507,352
1897	305,355	3,395,548	1897	491,929	3,384,129
1898	296,194	3,702,425	1898	442,736	3,109,998
1899	254,727	3,935,532	1899	336,479	3,001,561
1900	231,802	4,265,157	1900	279,278	3,061,719
1901	246,994	4,791,684	1901	447,165	3,609,334
1902	239,584	4,470,637	1902	424,807	3,402,020
1903	234,792	4,371,827	1903	399,319	2,975,843
1904	232,444	4,548,929	1904	379,353	2,922,797
1905	230,120	4,517,256	1905	367,972	2,876,660
1906	253,132	5,163,893	1906	496,762	4,131,822
			1907	561,000	4,908,750
			1908	539,000	4,312,000
			1909	544,000	4,352,000
			1910	528,000	4,752,000
			1911	540,060	4,914,000
			1912	540,000	5,184,000
			1913	535,000	5,404,000
			1914	514,000	6,168,000
			1915	504,000	6,350,000
			1916	534,000	6,942,000
			1917	534,000	7,850,000
			1918	668,000	13,627,000

Sheep.—Statistics from 1867 to Jan. 1, 1919, viz.:

Year	Number	Farm Value
1867	276,507	\$407,777
1868	257,151	327,240
1869	252,007	254,608
1870	225,000	294,930
1871	200,200	320,103
1872	188,100	313,787
1873	186,200	320,290
1874	189,900	314,198
1875	182,300	324,778
1876	185,900	315,002
1877	195,100	309,195
1878	270,000	459,630
1879	204,000	297,542
1880	214,200	332,010
1881	224,910	375,600
1882	354,489	496,285
1883	350,944	536,944
1884	343,925	512,448
1885	343,925	505,570
1886	337,047	471,866
1887	323,565	458,071
1888	310,622	453,135
1889	301,303	426,554
1890	286,238	413,613
1891	274,788	427,873
1892	269,292	443,927
1893	358,158	542,251
1894	343,832	421,057
1895	326,640	474,804
1896	271,111	311,534
1897	252,133	316,074
1898	219,356	279,898
1899	193,033	269,281
1900	171,799	262,767
1901	259,825	390,595
1902	236,441	366,531
1903	212,797	330,558
1904	195,773	358,500
1905	189,900	312,424
1906	195,597	409,776
1907	189,729	384,391
1908	188,000	365,000
1909	184,000	350,000
1910	178,000	356,000
1911	146,000	339,000
1912	140,000	308,000
1913	132,000	277,000
1914	124,000	298,000
1915	119,000	274,000
1916	119,000	309,000
1917	121,000	387,000
1918	131,000	590,000

Goats.—Although one of the most common of domestic farm animals, very few statistics as to goats are available. Although on practically all small farms, their numbers have evidently never been large, so that in statistical estimates they have been negligible. On April 15, 1910, 5,667 farmers reported 79,347 goats and kids on their farms, but only thirty-six reported the production of goat hair or mohair during 1909. These farmers reported 383 fleeces, weighing 808 pounds, valued at \$238.00.

Hogs.—Statistics from 1867 to Jan. 1, 1918, viz.:

Year	Number	Farm Value
1867	819,226	\$ 2,609,524
1868	655,380	1,792,239
1869	707,810	2,020,077
1870	716,500	3,189,695
1871	900,000	3,495,935
1872	981,000	3,290,981
1873	961,300	2,655,998
1874	990,100	2,592,262
1875	910,800	2,519,581
1876	755,900	2,647,973
1877	793,600	2,552,170
1878	952,300	3,019,940
1879	1,095,100	2,603,734
1880	1,117,000	3,105,260
1881	1,184,000	3,800,640
1882	1,189,839	4,318,848
1883	1,225,534	5,318,818
1884	1,286,811	4,079,191
1885	1,351,152	4,580,405
1886	1,351,152	4,261,533
1887	1,310,617	3,882,703
1888	1,376,148	4,661,014
1889	1,403,671	5,038,477
1890	1,530,001	4,643,552
1891	1,514,701	4,338,102
1892	1,499,554	4,356,205
1893	1,484,558	4,761,719
1894	1,514,249	4,988,693
1895	1,680,816	5,385,336
1896	1,848,898	5,280,452
1897	1,885,876	4,763,724
1898	1,848,158	4,648,117
1899	1,866,640	5,291,925
1900	1,847,974	5,645,561
1901	1,422,475	4,283,072
1902	1,266,003	4,051,843
1903	1,114,083	5,102,500
1904	1,013,816	4,399,961
1905	1,034,092	4,684,437
1906	1,137,501	5,289,880
1907	1,251,251	5,880,880
1908	1,251,000	5,755,000
1909	1,238,000	6,438,000
1910	1,176,000	7,056,000
1911	1,419,000	9,791,000
1912	1,577,000	9,964,000
1913	1,456,000	9,901,000
1914	1,485,000	12,622,000
1915	1,559,000	12,160,000
1916	1,715,000	13,034,000
1917	1,850,000	15,725,000
1918	2,128,000	30,856,000

Packing Plants, Slaughter Houses, Stock Yards.—Available information shows that the first packing house established in Alabama was the Tennessee Packing Company at Birmingham, 1890. It was operated ten months, destroyed by fire, and rebuilt by a new and different corporation. After operating under the new management about three years it failed. The Birmingham Packing Company was established in 1895 as a copartnership and operated as such for about twelve years, with a capital of approximately \$30,000, and an annual business of about \$200,000. It was incorporated in 1904, with a paid up capital

of \$100,000, and has been in operation continuously since, doing an annual business of \$1,500,000. The capacity of the plant is 200 cattle and 500 hogs per day. The buildings are of brick. About 1914 the entire plant was remodeled.

There is a packing plant at Audalusia, originally erected by local capital, but now owned by Swift & Co. There are two slaughter houses in Mobile, one in Selma and one in Montgomery. The Union Slaughter House at Montgomery is controlled by M. Sabel and Sons. As illustrating the character and volume of this class of business, their statistics for 1916 are given: Beeves, 6,521; calves, 1,846; hogs, 5,445; sheep, 735; and goats 211, making a grand total of 14,758 animals.

Union Stock Yards of Montgomery is a recent corporation, organized with ample capital, and well equipped for an extensive business, which is being developed, not only throughout Alabama, but also in adjacent parts of Georgia and Mississippi.

REFERENCES.—Code, 1907, secs. 757-770, 4873-4876, 6230, U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Abstract, with supplement for Alabama* (1910), pp. 309, 624, 632, 640; Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American agriculture*, 4th ed. (1912), vol. 3, *passim*; *American cotton planter*, Montgomery 1853-1861, *passim*; Ala. Experiment Station, *Bulletins*; Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletins*; U. S. Dept. of Commerce, *Statistical abstract*, 1888; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, *Yearbook*, 1917, and previous issues; Burkett, *First principles of feeding farm animals* (1912); Hunt and Burkett, *Farm animals* (1917); Ewing, *Southern pork production* (1918); American National Live Stock Association, *Proceedings*, 1911, and previous volumes; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), index; *Barrett v. Mobile*, 129 Ala., p. 180; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, *Bulletin* No. 73 (1914), and No. 110 (1914); *Ibid.*, Bureau of Animal Husbandry, *Bulletin*, 147 (1914). *Stock Laws: Code*, 1907, sec. 5881 *et seq.*; *Spigener v. Rives*, 104 Ala. p. 437; *Fruitt v. Ellington*, 59 Ala. p. 454; *Davis v. State*, 68 Ala. p. 64; *M. & O. R. R. v. Williams*, 53 Ala. p. 596; *Stanfi v. Court of County Revenue of Dallas County*, 80 Ala., p. 287; Col. Isaac Croom, "Essay on the propriety and policy of abolishing fences," in *American cotton planter*, Aug. 1860, p. 358.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD. A State board governing the movement, transportation or disposition of live stock that may be quarantined on account of being affected with or exposed to a contagious or communicable disease or on account of being infected or infested with the carrier or carriers of the cause or causes of contagious infections or communicable diseases. It is composed of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries of the State. The professor of animal industries, and the professor of veterinary science at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and two actual live stock breeders, appointed by the Governor. The commissioner of Agriculture and Industries is chairman of the board. The veterinarian of the board is secretary.

The Act became effective May 1, 1908.

Having been approved March 12, 1907. The board has full power to make and enact all rules and regulations governing the imposed duties. The professor of veterinary science of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, being the State veterinarian of Alabama, is clothed with the power to quarantine all tick infected cattle or carriers and any infected livestock with communicable diseases, in any or all parts of the State. No quarantine cattle can be moved by any railroad company, vessel, boat, or other transportation agency out of the quarantine area, nor can this agency deliver any live stock into this area, except under and in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Board. All live stock for immediate slaughter, when brought into Alabama, shall be accompanied by a certificate of health, which certificate must be attached to the shipping bill, and agents of transportation companies, are required to send immediately to the State veterinarian this certificate.

The Act creating the State Live Stock Board, provides an appropriation of \$5,000 for the administration of the Act. The State Veterinarian is required to make an annual report to the Governor giving full account of the work done during the preceding year, and a detailed report of the money expended.

Dr. C. A. Cary, Auburn, has been secretary of the board since creation. Hon. Miles C. Allgood, the present commissioner of Agriculture is president.

REFERENCES.—*Acts of Alabama* 1907 (Act approved March 12, 1907); *Regulations* adopted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

LIVINGSTON. County seat of Sumter County, in the central part of the county, sec. 33, T. 19, R. 2 W., on the Succarnoochee River, 10 miles northeast of York, about 40 miles northwest of Demopolis, and 38 miles southwest of Greensboro. It is on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad. Altitude: 160 feet. Population: 1870—500; 1880—738; 1888—1,000; 1890—850; 1900—851; 1910—877. The town was made the county seat in 1833; and incorporated by the legislature January 25, 1867. The charter was amended in 1867, 1885, and 1900; and the municipal code was adopted in 1907. It owns no municipal buildings except the schools. It has electric lights, waterworks, sewerage, and paved sidewalks in the business district. Its bonded indebtedness is \$20,000, \$16,000 school bonds due in 1932, with interest at 5 per cent, and \$4,000 school certificates, payable \$500 annually, and drawing 6 per cent. Its banks are The Bank of Sumter (State), and McMillan & Co. (State). Our Southern Home, a Democratic weekly established in 1865, and the State Normal School Quarterly, established in 1910, are published there. Its industries are an electric light plant, waterworks plant, both privately owned, a sawmill, a veneering plant, a heading mill, a gristmill, cotton ginneries, and a warehouse. It is the location of the Liv-

Livingston State Normal School. The city is well supplied with parks and playgrounds, and has a public square, 90 yards square. Livingston possesses a widely known artesian mineral well, whose boring was begun in 1855. It is located on the corner of the public square.

The town was laid out in 1833, and named for Hon. Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, at that time United States Secretary of State. The settlers were wealthy men, who cultivated large plantations, while they enjoyed refined society within the town. They encouraged education and everything that goes to make good citizenship. They induced Prof. Tutwiler to establish the boys' high school, which has ranked high as an educational institution. Miss Julia Tutwiler, his daughter, established a girls' school of high rank. It has since been converted into the Livingston State Normal School. Among the early settlers were the Lyde, Brown, DeLoach, Green, Forster, Inge, Winston, Chapman, Hopkins, Payne, and Baldwin families. Some of the distinguished people who have made Livingston their home are Gov. John A. Winston, Miss Julia Tutwiler, Prof. J. W. A. Wright, Jeremiah Brown, Rev. Jere Boland, Rev. Dr. B. F. Riley, and Joseph G. Baldwin, the author of "Flush Times in Alabama."

Livingston is built upon the site of a Choctaw Indian village, and many evidences of Indian occupation still exist. A striking feature of the city is the large number of primeval water oaks along its streets, and surrounding its homes.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1866-67, pp. 215-223; *Brewer, Alabama* (1872), pp. 226-233; *Berney, Handbook* (1892), p. 329; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 215-223; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 471; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

LIVINGSTON MALE ACADEMY. Private school for the education of boys and young men. The school was established on September 12, 1882, with G. F. Mellen as principal. In 1883, Prof. S. S. Mellen, formerly one of the proprietors of the Tuscaloosa Female College joined the faculty. A good building had been secured in 1882, and "To supply the growing demands and increasing necessities" of the school, a library room, spacious chapel, and additional recitation rooms, were constructed during the summer session of 1883. Prof. Joel C. DuBose was elected principal in 1886. A proficient military department was conducted in connection with the school. College preparatory and business courses were offered. The students maintained a literary society, and beside the library of the school, the books of the president were always in reach of the students. Presidents: G. F. Mellen, Joel C. DuBose, J. W. A. Wright.

REFERENCES.—*Catalogues*, 1886-87; 1891-93.

LIVINGSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. See Libraries.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINE-MEN, BROTHERHOOD OF. Organized December 1, 1873, at Port Jervis, New York, the beneficiary department coming into existence January, 1882, a certificate of \$1,000 being issued to everyone who was a member at that time. The organization was the result of the death of one George Page, a fireman on the Erie Railroad at Port Jervis, N. Y., who was killed in the line of his duty, leaving a family practically destitute. The national grand lodge is located in Cleveland, Ohio, and the total membership 109,091, with 864 lodges, 85 of which are in the Dominion of Canada.

The first lodge in the State of Alabama was organized at Tuscumbia, August 22, 1889. The order was granted a certificate by the Insurance department of the State of Alabama to transact business in the State, October 19, 1912. The membership in 1918 was 521, divided among six lodges. To that time there was no State grand body.

REFERENCES.—Letter from A. H. Hawley, General Secretary and Treasurer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Cleveland, Ohio, in Department of Archives and History.

LOCUST FORK. See Warrior River.

LONG ISLAND TOWN. A small Cherokee village, settled in 1783 and situated on Long Island in Tennessee River, at Bridgeport. It was the second and only other of the "Five Lower Towns on the Tennessee," situated in Alabama, and was one of the "crossings" of the Tennessee used by the Creeks in their war against the white settlers of Tennessee and Kentucky.

LOUIS DE LA MOBILE, FORT. A French fortified post at Twenty-seven Mile Bluff on the Mobile River. The site for the town of Mobile and its old fort, called Fort Louis, was selected by Iberville. The entire supervision of the building of the fort was placed in the hands of Bienville.

The fort was built of logs, with four bastions of six guns each. Unlike most early forts, it was not built for protection against Indian attacks but against Europeans. The whole western side of the fort consisted of a church. At some distance from the fort and nearer the river was a magazine built of brick. It was about 24 feet square by 10 feet deep.

The first priest at the old fort was Father Davion, later succeeded by La Vente. To the church records is due much of our knowledge of the times.

To add to the many and varied troubles of life at the old fort, in March, 1711, a flood swept the country, surrounding the fort. Because of the flood and the decay of the fort, Bienville decided to remove the town site of Mobile to Choctaw Point. The lands he had previously given to some fugitive Choctaw Indians, but these he persuaded to move to Dog River. Here, where the delta was wide and no fear from overflow, began

the building of the new Fort Louis. Soon all the inhabitants and many of the friendly Indians had removed to the new town, and the old Fort Louis and its little cemetery, where Tonty in September, 1704, had been buried, were left deserted.

The erection of the new Fort Louis was probably begun in May, 1711. It was square, was built of cedar stakes, pointed at the top, and had a bastion at each corner. This new fort was hardly more than a stockade and was built too near the river. Because of its inadequacy, Crozat in 1717 authorized the erection of a new building more within the city. It was built of brick and renamed Fort Condé.

Anniversary of Founding.—The two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the first Fort Louis at Twenty-seven Mile Bluff was celebrated in 1902, by unveiling a monument there, and also by placing a tablet on the courthouse at Mobile. In 1911, the removal of the fort to the present Mobile was also commemorated by marking the corners of the old French town and by placing a splendid bronze tablet on the city hall. The legislature, February 26, 1903, declared the monument at Twenty-seven Mile Bluff public property, and placed it in the custody of the director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History. The same act appropriated \$150.00 to raise the monument and fence the spot.

REFERENCES.—Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 53, 79-82, 84-87, 98; Pickett, *Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 170, 325; Hamilton, *Mobile of the five flags* (1913), pp. 42, 45-47, 51, 55, 60-62, 389; *Code*, 1907, sec. 807.

LOUISE SHORT BAPTIST ORPHAN'S HOME. See Child Welfare.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION. See Centennials and Expositions.

LOUISVILLE. Post office and incorporated town, on the Central of Georgia Railway, in the east-central part of Barbour County, on the headwaters of the Choctawhatchee River, and about 12 miles southwest of Clayton. Population: 1888—200; 1890—288; 1900—416; 1910—483. It has the Bank of Louisville (State), and the Barbour County Bank (State). The Louisville News, a Democratic weekly established in 1914, is published there. By 1819 the whites had begun to encroach upon the territory of the Creek Indians, and several settlements had been made, Louisville being the most important. Among the earliest settlers were Dr. E. M. Herron, the first physician, Harrell Hobdy, Green Beauchamp, John R. Robinson, Rev. Joseph Harley, the first preacher, and John Bartley, the first teacher in the county. The first merchant was John G. Morgan. Louisville was made the county seat of Pike County, when that county was established in 1821. When Barbour was created in 1832, Louisville was designated as the seat of justice for the new county. Two years later it was

removed to Clayton. In 1833 the first circuit court was held at Louisville, Judge Anderson Crenshaw presiding, Harrell Hobdy, sheriff, and Thomas Pugh, clerk. The grand jury was composed of Henry Faulk, Jr., foreman, Noah Tyson, William Bennett, Richard Head, Jr., Zachariah Bush, William McRae, James Faulk, Henry Faulk, Sr., William Head, Thomas Cavanaugh, John F. Davis, Starling Johnson, Miles McInnis, Daniel Dansby, Duncan McRae, and Stephen Lee. In 1836 there was an engagement between the hostile Creeks and a force of 200 men under Gen. William Welborn, on Pea River, near Hobdy's bridge, about 6 miles west of Louisville.

REFERENCES.—*Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 182-183; "Chronicles of Barbour County," in *Eufaula Times*, circa, 1873.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. Incorporated under the laws of Kentucky by the legislature, March 5, 1850; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track and branches, 5,412.06, side tracks, 2,034.32, total 7,446.38; mileage operated in Alabama—main track and branches, 1,448.12, side tracks, 550.49, total, 1,998.61; capital stock authorized—common, \$72,000,000, no preferred stock, actually issued, \$71,719,920; shares, \$100, voting power, one vote a share; and funded debt, \$174,231,000. This system is controlled by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. through ownership of 51.05 per cent of its capital stock, acquired November 1, 1902.—Annual Report of Company to Ala. Public Service Commission, 1915.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. began operations in Alabama with the assumption, early in 1871, of the contract for the completion of the South & North Alabama Railroad (q. v.) and the Tennessee & Alabama Central Railroad, originally undertaken by Sam Tate and associates. The completion of these undertakings on October 1, 1872, gave the Louisville & Nashville Railroad a continuous line from Decatur to Montgomery, through Birmingham and the mineral district.

On May 1, 1871, a contract was executed by which the Nashville & Decatur Railroad Co. leased to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. for 30 years, its railroad and appurtenances between Nashville, Tenn., and Decatur Junction, Ala., together with its contract with the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co. for right-of-way over the road and bridge of that company at Decatur, but excluding the Mt. Pleasant branch which connected with the main line at Columbia, Tenn. The L. & N. obligated itself to take charge of the road on July 1, 1872, and to complete the South & North Alabama Railroad with all reasonable dispatch. The lease of the Nashville & Decatur connected the South & North Alabama Railroad with the main stem of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and opened the way for the development of that company's extensive system of railroads in the State. (For the history of the South & North Alabama, the Tennessee & Alabama Central, and the Nashville & Decatur railroad

companies see South & North Alabama Railroad Company.)

The traffic conditions existing at the time these roads were acquired, the motives which actuated the management of the Louisville & Nashville in so doing, and the effect upon the subsequent history of the L. & N. system, were set forth by Pres. Milton H. Smith, who was the company's general freight agent at the time mentioned, in a statement before the Alabama Railroad Commission in April, 1905: "At that time the L. & N. Railroad Company was operating a railroad from Louisville to Nashville, and from a point near Bowling Green to Memphis, with some other branches. With its large investment in these lines it was necessary to secure through or interstate traffic, and to actively engage in moving property between points on and beyond the Ohio River, and Chattanooga, Atlanta and points beyond. To do this they had to interchange traffic with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at Nashville. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad was also interested in what was known as the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, a line extending from Nashville to Hickman, Ky. The management of the N. & C. Railroad deemed that the interests it represented would be promoted by diverting traffic, so far as it legitimately could, from Louisville and Cincinnati, or points reached via the L. & N. Railroad to St. Louis and other points. In other words, it was claimed by the L. & N. that the N. & C. Railroad discriminated against it on business delivered to it by the L. & N. from Louisville and Cincinnati, by exacting higher proportional rates from Nashville to Chattanooga and beyond that it exacted on traffic coming to it over its long line, the Nashville and Northwestern.

"This rendered the management of the L. & N. desirous of an outlet, and they were induced to enter into a contract with Sam Tate and associates, and the South and North Alabama Railroad Co., to complete the South and North Alabama Railroad and equip it, for which it was to receive the securities which the contract gave to Sam Tate and associates. The L. & N. Railroad Company carried out its contract, completed the road, and opened it for traffic the last of September, 1872. At that time there was a good deal of business activity—wouldn't be considered much now—but it was then considered large, and the traffic was more than could be moved at rates from 100 to 150 per cent higher than now. At the time I speak of the rate on provisions was 60 cents per 100 pounds, Louisville to Montgomery; it is now 30 cents; and it was quite an important item, Louisville being an important packing point. We had more than we could do, and had a great deal of difficulty in operating the new road. The very next spring the panic of 1873 came along and we had no business. Now the cost of constructing the South and North Alabama was very great. . . . And with the limited capital, a first-class road was not, and in such a country could not be constructed. The road has heavy grades, one

and a quarter per cent, and excessive curvature. Rails (iron rails) cost \$90 per ton. Gold was worth about \$1.50. The result was that the first cost of the South and North Alabama Railroad was very great. This was very materially increased by the absolute lack of credit of the South and North Alabama Railroad Company, and the then not very good credit of the L. & N. Railroad. The L. & N. at that time bought the bonds—took them in payment for the work done on the South and North Alabama Railroad—I think for the Sterling Bonds, the L. & N. Road paid the South and North 87 cents. The L. & N. endorsed them and took them to London and sold them, the first lot at a price that netted about 83 or 84 cents, and the next lot at considerably less; so that the discount on bonds was an addition to the cost of the road. It was supposed when the L. & N. entered upon this hazardous and unfortunate venture, that the line was going to develop valuable minerals. It was known that coal and iron ores existed in Alabama, but they had never been developed and no one knew much about them. The road did cross a part of the Warrior coal field at a point where the veins are thin, and the lower veins in the vicinity of Warrior Station have never developed much traffic, nor have the mines been very profitable to the people who have operated them. They have struggled against the hard condition of operating on thin veins, which materially increases the cost of mining. The road also crossed the red ore vein in Grace's Gap.

"I have said that the transaction was a most unfortunate one for the L. & N. Railroad Company. It very nearly bankrupted it. It was with the greatest difficulty that the company succeeded in keeping from defaulting on its obligations. The load was heavy. It struggled as best it could, having gotten itself into a trap by entering upon the construction of the South and North Road, and endorsing its bonds. To extricate itself, it had to patiently encourage the development of traffic. In 1873 there was almost none. There was scarcely a sawmill that could operate successfully, and practically no coal and ore. The directors, officers, and others interested did what they could to aid in establishing the manufacture of iron. The ore unsmelted and the coal not mined, mineral deposits were of no benefit. The agricultural products were insignificant. When the construction of the road was entered upon, there was but one community between Montgomery and Decatur, I think, of over ten families, and that was at Lime Kiln, now Calera. Elyton, the small county seat of Jefferson County, of perhaps two or three hundred people, was not directly on the line—it was on the Alabama Great Southern Road, four or five miles off. One of the first things was to aid in a venture to manufacture iron at Oxmoor. The directors and officers of the road contributed. Mr. Sloss, President of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad and of the South and North Alabama Railroad Company invested. Other officers or directors invested something. The L. & N., notwithstanding its

impecunious condition, put in about \$125,000, and made very low rates on pig iron. I recall that I made for that furnace the first sliding scale rate, which, so far as I know, had ever been made in the South; that is, when pig iron was worth so much, we were to have so much for hauling it to the Ohio River, and when prices increased rates increased. It having been demonstrated that iron could be made, the L. & N. contributed to some of the other companies, and its friends contributed to the capital of the rolling mill; aided in opening some of the coal mines.

On July 1, 1878, the Wetumpka branch, between Wetumpka and Elmore, 6 miles, was opened. In 1880, the Louisville & Nashville acquired the Mobile & Montgomery Railway (q. v.) whose line extended from Mobile to Montgomery; the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, connecting the cities named in the title; the Pensacola & Selma Railroad, projected between Selma and Pensacola Junction and completed between Selma and Pineapple, 40 miles (see Selma & Gulf Railroad Co.); and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway (q. v.) and its subsidiary lines.

In 1881 the L. & N. began building the 64 miles of road between Pineapple, the southern terminus of the Pensacola & Selma, and the northern terminus of the Pensacola Railroad, which would complete a through line between Selma and the port of Pensacola. The portion of the connecting link between Escambia Junction and Repton, 29.36 miles, was completed within a few months and there the work stopped.

Southern Alabama Railway.—On January 27, 1899, the Southern Alabama Railway Co. was chartered under the general laws to build the line from Repton to Pineapple, 44.5 miles. The work was completed in January, 1900, and the entire line opened March 19. In the autumn of 1899 the disconnected sections of the Pensacola & Selma were sold to the Southern Alabama Railway Co., which, in turn, was purchased by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. for \$1,680,000. The Camden branch from Nadawah to Camden, 11.61 miles, was acquired with the Southern Alabama Railway.

New Orleans & Mobile Railroad.—The New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, another of the roads merged into the Louisville & Nashville in 1880, as stated above, had its beginning in Alabama as the New Orleans, Mobile & Chattanooga Railroad Co., organized by Oakes Ames, Peter Butler, William Sprague, James A. Raynor, William S. Williams, Charles W. Durant, John M. Courtenay, Charles Walsh and William O. Winston, and chartered by the legislature November 24, 1866, for the purpose of building a railroad from Mobile toward the Mississippi line in Mobile County, and to operate in connection therewith a line through Mississippi and Louisiana to New Orleans; also to build a road from Mobile to the Tennessee line or the Georgia line, and to operate a line to Chattanooga. This was a subsidiary company of the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas

Railroad Co., which projected a railroad across the continent. An amendment of February 12, 1867, authorized the company to receive grants of land, franchises, privileges, etc., from the United States or any State.

An act of August 12, 1868, confirmed the authority of the company to consolidate with other roads and repealed the forfeiture clauses of the charter so as to allow unlimited time in which to build the road. The line between New Orleans and Mobile, 140 miles, was completed and put in operation in 1870. On January 1, 1873, default was made in payment of interest and the property was sold under foreclosure in New Orleans on June 6, and purchased by the first-mortgage bondholders. An act of December 17, authorized the purchasers of the property of the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Co., east of the Mississippi River, to organize under the name of the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad Co.

That part of the road between New Orleans and Mobile having been unable to pay its interest was put in the hands of trustees for the purchasers, E. D. Morgan, of New York, and J. A. Raynor, of New Orleans, on February 1, 1875, and operated by them until the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. took possession, May 8, 1880, having acquired \$3,990,000 of its \$4,000,000 capital stock. The New Orleans & Mobile Railroad Co. made a formal lease of the property to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. for 50 years.

On May 1, 1880, the Louisville & Nashville took a lease for five years upon the Western of Alabama Railroad (q. v.) between Selma and Montgomery, a distance of 50 miles, at an annual rental of \$52,000.

Nashville, Florence & Sheffield Railway.—In 1878 the L. & N. management decided to build a road from Columbia, Tenn., to the mineral deposits between that point and Florence, Ala. For this purpose the Nashville & Florence Railroad Co. was chartered in Tennessee in 1879, with the financial backing of the Louisville & Nashville. The road was opened to State Line, Ala., 51 miles, November 26, 1880. On May 16, 1887, the Nashville & Florence Railroad Co. was consolidated with the Tennessee & Alabama Railroad Co., a Tennessee corporation, to form the Nashville, Florence & Sheffield Railway Co., a subsidiary of the Louisville & Nashville, which rapidly pushed to completion the extension of the road from the Tennessee-Alabama line to Florence. The road was opened to Florence June 16, 1888, and by means of trackage rights over the road of the Memphis & Charleston (q. v.), was operated to Sheffield and later to Tusculumbia. The property was sold under foreclosure April 10, 1900, and purchased by the Louisville & Nashville, which assumed the payment of \$2,096,000 outstanding first-mortgage 5 per cent bonds, and merged the road with the L. & N. system.

Birmingham Mineral Railroad.—In 1884 the development of the Birmingham Mineral division of the L. & N. system was projected by the incorporation, under general laws, on

March 19, of the Birmingham Mineral Railroad Co. On June 1, roads built under this charter were opened between May-Ella and Sloss, 7.76 miles, and Grace and Redding, 2.71 miles, and operated in connection with the South & North Alabama division.

On May 1, 1885, the lease of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. of the line between Selma and Montgomery expired and was not renewed, the road reverting to the Western Railway of Alabama.

During 1889, additions were made to the lines of the Birmingham Mineral Railroad, as follows: Boyles to Bessemer, 15.38 miles; the road between Graces and Redding extended to Bessemer, making its length 10.56 miles; the May-Ella-Sloss line extended to Bessemer, making its total mileage 7.99; a road built between Bessemer and Blocton Junction, 27.02 miles; Chamblee and Goethite, 3.65; Gate City branch, 7.90; total, 72.50 miles.

Alabama Mineral Railroad.—On January 1, 1891, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. purchased the Alabama Mineral Railroad, which was a reorganization and consolidation, July 28, 1890, of the Anniston & Atlantic Railroad, from Anniston to Sylacauga, 53 miles, and the Anniston & Cincinnati Railroad, from Anniston to Attalla, 35 miles. The former was chartered May 24, 1883, under the general laws; road opened from Anniston to Talladega, 30 miles, May 15, 1884; to Sycamore, 45 miles, September 15, and to Sylacauga, December 1, 1886. This company purchased and merged with its line the Clifton Railroad, which extended from Jenifer to Ironaton, about 9 miles. The Anniston & Atlantic was purchased for account of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. in February, 1890.

The Anniston & Cincinnati Railroad Co. was incorporated in February, 1887, and its road opened October 17, 1888. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. purchased the property in February, 1890, and consolidated it with the Anniston & Atlantic on July 28. The new company built an extension from Sylacauga to Calera in the latter part of the year. The Shelby Iron Co.'s railroad between Shelby and Columbiana, 5.19 miles, was purchased in the same year and added to the Alabama Mineral Railroad. The entire property was taken over for operation by the L. & N. on January 1, 1891.

L. & N. System.—The system of short lines and branches connecting the mines, furnaces, and other industrial plants of which the Birmingham Mineral and Alabama Mineral railroads formed the nucleus, has since been so extended and developed as to form one of the most important transportation groups in the State. Since it acquired the two original lines, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. has added to its mileage, from time to time, as follows: in 1888, July 2, Blue Creek extension, Bessemer to Blocton, 29 miles, and the Pioneer branch, Chamblee to Goethite, 4 miles; September 22, Gate City branch, Boyles to end of track, 17 miles; December 21, Self Creek branch, Palmers to Bradford,

4 miles, and Gurley Creek branch, Village Springs to Compton, 3 miles; in 1889, February 1, Muscoda branch, Muscoda Junction to Muscoda, 3 miles; November 1, Dudley branch, Yolande to Mildale, 4 miles; in 1890, March 14, Red Gap branch, Red Gap Junction to Graces, 9 miles; July 17, H. & B. branch, Tacoa to Gurnee, 11 miles; in 1891, May 7, Fossil and Spring Gap branch, Winetka and Wades Gap, 3 miles; in 1896, October 5, Readers Gap branch, Readers to Leogusta, 1 mile; in 1902, September 6, Long Branch Coal Road, Gurley Junction to Lehigh, 7 miles; in 1903, August 18, Dunn branch, Mineral Springs to Dunn, 1 mile; Cain Creek branch, Black Creek to Kosmo, 7 miles; and Nickel Plate branch, Mineral Springs to Rilma, 3 miles; December 24, Crocker branch, Crocker Junction to Crocker, 1 mile; in 1904, April 12, Crocker branch, Crocker to Durant, 1 mile; April 23, Sayre branch, Chetopa to Vulcan, 2 miles; February 1, Graystone branch, Mattawana to Deming, 2 miles; June 2, Graves branch, Genoa to Graves Mine, 3 miles; August 4, Nebo branch, Udora to Erskine, 1 mile; in 1907, February 20, Skelton Creek branch, Vulcan to Globe, 8 miles; and Globe branch, Globe to Hecla, 1 mile; February 21, Banner branch, Chetopa to Banner, 4 miles; April 22, Colta branch, Colta to Blacree, 1 mile. In addition the following short connections or branches the length of which is not obtainable: May 28, 1905, Huntsville branch, No. 2, Oneonta to Moragne; and August 22, 1907, Acton branch, Helena to Acton.

Prattville Branch.—In 1894, the New and Old Decatur Belt & Terminal Co.'s line, with 3.96 miles of track, was completed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., and during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the Montgomery & Prattville Branch Railroad (see South & North Alabama Railroad Co.), was built, and the Sheffield & Tuscumbia Railroad (see Tuscumbia Railway Co.) was purchased, rebuilt and leased to the Nashville, Florence & Sheffield Railway Co. This had been operated as a street railway since 1887. In 1889 the Louisville & Nashville and the Southern Railway companies jointly purchased the Birmingham Southern Railroad from the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Co., owning equal shares in it. The road is operated under separate management by agreement of the proprietary companies.

Alabama and Florida.—The Alabama & Florida Railroad Co. was chartered August 23, 1898, under the general laws, and under the auspices of the L. & N., to build a railroad from Georgiana, 60 miles south of Montgomery on the Mobile and Montgomery division, to Geneva, Ala., 77.5 miles. The authorized capital stock of the company was \$750,000 in \$100 shares; its paid-in capital, \$364,000. The road was completed as far as Andalusia, 32.71 miles, June 30, 1900, and to Geneva in October. It was leased to the Louisville & Nashville, the sole owner of the capital stock, for 20 years from January 19, 1900, the lessee receiving the net earnings. The road was formally deeded to the L. &

N. on December 17, 1900, and on the same day the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad (q. v.) was deeded to the L. & N. During 1901 steps were taken by the management to merge into the L. & N. system all the subsidiary lines that it was operating, and the issuing of separate statements for those roads was discontinued. During this year also the control of the Birmingham, Selma & New Orleans Railway (q. v.), from Selma to Myrtlewood, 60 miles, completed between Selma and Martins, 20 miles, was obtained, and on April 21, 1902, it was formally deeded to the L. & N.

During 1902 the Alabama & Florida Railroad was extended from Geneva to Graceville, Fla., 22.81 miles, the extension being opened July 13. On November 1, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. obtained control of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., by the purchase of \$30,600,000—a majority—of the capital stock.

On June 14, 1903, the Sardis-Selma line of the Southern Alabama Railroad, 1.8 miles, was completed, which enabled the L. & N. to dispense with 7.32 miles of trackage rights over the Western Railway of Alabama between Gulf Junction and Selma. During the early part of 1903 a branch was built from a junction just south of Opp, on the Alabama and Florida division, to Florala, 23.48 miles.

On July 1 the Louisville & Nashville began to operate, under a joint agreement with the Seaboard Air Line Railway, 80 miles of that company's Atlanta & Birmingham Air Line Railway, from Dukes, Ala., to Cartersville, Ga.

The Eastern Railway of Alabama was organized May 1, 1901, to construct a road from Stockdale to Pyriton, a distance of 19.8 miles. The road was completed September 1, 1903. The money to build it was furnished by the Louisville & Nashville, who took a mortgage on the property to secure the amount advanced. The track of the Alabama Mineral division is used between Stockdale Junction and Talladega, 5 miles.

Bay Minette & Fort Morgan Railroad.—On May 11, 1905, still another branch line, or "feeder" for the main line in Alabama, was completed. The Bay Minette & Fort Morgan Railroad, 36.52 miles long, between Bay Minette and Foley, was put in operation as a part of the L. & N. system on that day. Although the road was built under a separate charter, the L. & N. owned its entire capital stock. On May 28, an extension from Oneonta to a connection with the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway near Attalla was put in operation. This extension connected with the northern ends of the Alabama Mineral and the Birmingham Mineral railroads, and, together with trackage rights over the Atlanta & Birmingham Air Line between Wellington, Ala., and Cartersville, Ga., and over the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway from Cartersville to Atlanta, gave the L. & N. a through line from the Birmingham district to Atlanta.

South & North Alabama Railroad.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., held

October 4, 1905, authority was voted for the purchase of all the property of the South & North Alabama Railroad Co., but the deal was not consummated until November 9, 1913, when the stockholders of the South & North Alabama approved the proposed sale. Formal transfer of all its property, rights and franchises, except the right to continue to exist as a separate corporation, was made by deed dated January 21, 1914. Since that time, extensive revision and partial relocation of the line between New Decatur and Boyles has been completed.

On March 31, 1906, the L. & N. Railroad discontinued operating the Eastern Railway of Alabama, and the Alabama Northern Railway, and on April 1, the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic (q. v.) began to operate them under a separate organization, styled the Eastern Railway of Alabama.

New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railway.—The Louisville & Nashville and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad companies bought an equal number of shares of the preferred and common stock, constituting a majority of the capital stock of the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railway Co. (q. v.), and under an agreement dated November 15, 1911, the separate operation of the road has been continued. The line extends from Middleton, Tenn., to Mobile, Ala., a distance of 369 miles, Beaumont to Hattiesburg, 27 miles, and from Ellisville Junction to Ellisville, 8 miles.

Woodstock & Blocton Railway.—In July, 1906, the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. repurchased the Birmingham Southern Railroad from the L. & N. and the Southern, upon condition that the line from Woodstock to Blocton, 7.73 miles, formerly a part of the Birmingham Southern, should be conveyed to a new company formed under the name of the Woodstock & Blocton Railway Co., of whose capital stock the L. & N. and the Southern each own one-half. The road is used jointly by the L. & N., the Southern and the Alabama Great Southern.

REFERENCES.—Acts, 1866-67, pp. 6-18, 400-403; 1868, p. 127; 1873, p. 142; Railroad Commission of Ala., *Annual reports*, 1889 *et seq.*; *Organization and charter of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Co.*, 1872; *Extracts from proceedings* before the Alabama Railroad Commission, April and May, 1905; Gov. David P. Lewis, *Message*, Nov. 17, 1873, p. 9; Special House Committee, appointed to investigate railroad matters, *Report* (1872), pp. 12-13; Martin, "Internal improvements in Alabama," in Johns Hopkins University *Studies in historical and political science* (1902); Arnes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); Poor's *manual of railroads*, 1869 *et seq.*; Clark, "Railroads and navigation," in *memorial record of Alabama* (1893), vol. 1; Interstate commerce commission, *Reports* (1917), vol. 46, pp. 711-755, 9, with cases cited on p. 712, *note*.

LOWE MANUFACTURING CO., Huntsville. See Cotton Manufacturing.

LOWNDES COUNTY. Created by an act of the legislature of January 20, 1830. It

was formed from territory taken from Montgomery, Dallas and Butler Counties. The part taken from Butler was afterward given to Crenshaw, thus leaving the county with its present dimensions. The total area of the county is approximately 708 square miles, or 453,120 acres.

It was named in honor of William Lowndes, a distinguished South Carolina statesman.

Location and Physical Description.—Situated in the south-central portion of the state, Lowndes County is bounded on the north by Autauga County, on the east by Montgomery and Crenshaw Counties, on the south by Crenshaw, Butler and Wilcox Counties, and on the west by Wilcox and Dallas Counties.

Elevations above sea level range from 100 to 600 feet. The mean annual temperature is 65°5'F; while the mean annual precipitation is 51.16 inches.

Lying partly in the Black Belt and partly on Chunnenuggee Ridge, the county is well within the Coastal Plain. Prairie soils derived principally from Limestone are "most extensively developed in the central and northeastern parts of the county," they are classed in the Houston, Sumter and Oktibbeha Series. The other sections of the county show the gray and red sandy and sandy clay loams, classed in Norfolk, Ruston, Orangeburg and Greenville Series. Bottom and alluvial soils are known as Kalmia, Catalpa, Cahaba, Leaf and Ocklocknee. There are 33 different types of soils found in Lowndes County.

The county is drained by the Alabama River and the following: Pintlala Creek; Tallegawsee; Holy Ground Creek; Letohatchee or Big Swamp; and Old Town Creek. The principal forest trees are long leaf pine, various oaks, including wateroaks, hickory, beech, ash and sweet gum.

Cotton, corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, oats, hay, soy beans, peanuts, and truck products are among the principal products.

Affording fine grazing lands, much live stock is raised, and dairy products are very fine.

There are a large number of cotton, grist, and sawmills in the county. Two railroads traverse the county, the main line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and the Western Railway of Alabama. The Hayneville and Montgomery Railway connects Hayneville with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Tyson. Transportation facilities are inadequate in the central western and southwestern parts of the county. Public roads reach all through the county, and rural mail service extends to all sections. Schools are maintained in all towns and villages, and the county high school is located at Fort Deposit (q. v.).

Montgomery, Selma and Mobile receive most of the cotton and corn marketed. The principal cattle market is New Orleans, but the better grade of beef animals are shipped to St. Louis or Louisville. Dairy and poultry products go to Montgomery, Selma, and Auburn.

Aboriginal History.—This county was in-

habited by the Alibamo Indians, whose chief town was Ikanatchaka, or Holy Ground. It was at that place that the Creeks were defeated by General Claiborne's army, December 23, 1813. William Weatherford had a plantation near the Holy Ground. The Alibamo Indians lost all of their ancestral lands in Lowndes and Monroe counties by the treaty of Fort Jackson, August 9, 1814.

Aboriginal remains are met with in those sections of the county bordering on Pintlala and Old Town Creeks and on the Alabama river. Urn burials are found in an extensive cemetery at the mouth of Pintlala Creek. The indications here are clearly pre Columbian. In the vicinity of Mount Willing and on Muscle Creek in the southern part of the county are found further evidences. The locality was first visited by white men in September, 1540, when De Soto and his men passed through on the way from Toasi to Talise on the right bank of Old Town Creek, immediately at its mouth. No doubt he was met at a point within the county by messengers from Chief Tuscaloosa. Econachacca, the "Holy Ground" an Upland Creek town, was located just below the mouth of the present Holy Ground Creek two and a half miles above the town of Whitehall. Remains of the town site are still identified and the bluff from which Weatherford leaped his horse during the engagement here on December 23, 1813, remains intact to this day. At Benton just across the creek from Talise (above referred to, in Dallas County) is a large mound immediately on the river bank. Village and workshop sites are to be found on the Hartley plantation in Sec. 36, T. 13 N. R. 13 E., and on the Lee place, Sec. 32, T. 13 N. R. 14 E. On Big Swamp Creek in T. 14 N. R. 14 E. is a mound. On the Fisher Merritt place in T. 12 N. R. 14 E. in the extreme southern section of the county is a mound and town site. Formerly a mound could be observed on the river bank about midway between Whitehall and Benton.

The first white settlers in the county came from Georgia and Tennessee and the present inhabitants are nearly all their descendants. About 88 per cent of the total population of the county are negroes. Hayneville, the county seat, was named for Hon. R. Y. Hayne, of South Carolina.

Fort Deposit, Lowndesboro, and Letohatchee are the chief towns of the County.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 6,436.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 676.

Foreign-born white, 5.

Negro and other nonwhite, 5,755.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, 3.

3 to 9 acres, 1,326.

10 to 19 acres, 732.

20 to 49 acres, 3,007.

50 to 99 acres, 902.

100 to 174 acres, 223.
 175 to 259 acres, 89.
 260 to 499 acres, 87.
 500 to 999 acres, 42.
 1,000 acres and over, 25.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 472,960 acres.
 Land in farms, 307,889 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 204,396 acres.
 Woodland in farms, 56,609 acres.
 Other unimproved land in farms, 46,884.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$6,271,079.
 Land, \$3,628,458.
 Buildings, \$1,107,790.
 Implements and machinery, \$226,961.
 Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,307,870.
 Average values:
 All property per farm, \$974.
 Land and buildings per farm, \$736.
 Land per acre, \$11.78.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 5,476.
 Domestic animals, value, \$1,270,639.
 Cattle: total, 21,773; value, \$310,712.
 Dairy cows only, 9,459.
 Horses: total, 2,957; value, \$298,112.
 Mules: total, 4,767; value, \$589,673.
 Asses and burros: total, 13; value, \$3,700.
 Swine: total, 22,349; value, \$63,564.
 Sheep: total, 1,160; value, \$3,382.
 Goats: total, 1,331; value, \$1,496.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 79,964; value, \$28,944.
 Bee colonies, 2,344; value, \$8,287.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 721.
 Per cent of all farms, 11.2.
 Land in farms, 114,654 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 48,197 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$1,809,448.
 Farms of owned land only, 570.
 Farms of owned and hired land, 151.
 Native white owners, 349.
 Foreign-born white, 4.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 368.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 5,704.
 Per cent of all farms, 88.6.
 Land in farms, 185,732 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 154,336 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$2,835,260.
 Share tenants, 684.
 Share-cash tenants, 14.
 Cash tenants, 4,483.
 Tenure not specified, 523.
 Native white tenants, 317.
 Foreign-born white, 1.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 5,386.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 11.
 Land in farms, 7,503 acres.

Improved land in farms, 1,863 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$91,540.

Live Stock Products.

Dairy Products.

Milk: Produced, 1,057,736; sold, 9,917 gallons.
 Cream sold, —.
 Butter fat sold, —.
 Butter: Produced, 364,557; sold, 37,016 pounds.
 Cheese: Produced, —.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$75,867.
 Sale of dairy products, \$11,687.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 163,042; sold, 36,084.
 Eggs: Produced, 189,681; sold, 58,176 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$70,807.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$19,216.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 23,627 pounds.
 Wax produced, 1,362 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$2,076.

Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 603.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 73.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$439.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 632.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 2,723.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 110.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 7,454.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 707.
 Sale of animals, \$48,168.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$73,599.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$2,797,609.
 Cereals, \$414,476.
 Other grains and seeds, \$15,203.
 Hay and forage, \$42,065.
 Vegetables, \$86,900.
 Fruits and nuts, \$16,122.
 All other crops, \$2,222,843.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 38,055 acres; 461,895 bushels.
 Corn, 35,463 acres; 424,963 bushels.
 Oats, 2,521 acres; 36,503 bushels.
 Wheat, 71 acres; 419 bushels.
 Rye, —.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, —.
 Rice, 10 bushels.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 989 acres; 5,731 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 23 acres; 46 bushels.
 Peanuts, 368 acres; 5,835 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 3,444 acres; 3,751 tons.
 All tame or cultivated grasses, 3,197 acres; 3,395 tons.

Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 61 acres; 139 tons.
 Grains cut green, 63 acres; 56 tons.
 Coarse forage, 123 acres; 161 tons.
Special crops:
 Potatoes; 68 acres; 3,810 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 1,101 acres; 46,505 bushels.
 Tobacco, ———.
 Cotton, 122,629 acres; 27,945 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 399 acres; 2,392 tons.
 Sirup made, 43,116 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 91 acres; 348 tons.
 Sirup made, 3,351 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 18,876 trees; 12,993 bushels.
 Apples, 4,242 trees; 2,911 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 13,062 trees; 8,025 bushels.
 Pears, 1,480 trees; 2,002 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 54 trees; 28 bushels.
 Cherries, 9 trees; 7 bushels.
 Quinces, 14 trees; 5 bushels.
 Grapes, 69 vines; 2,470 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 1,068 trees.
 Figs, 1,060 trees; 26,959 pounds.
 Oranges, 2.
 Small fruits: total, 386 quarts.
 Strawberries, 296 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 2,227 trees; 13,089 pounds.
 Pecans, 2,166 trees; 11,784 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,763.
 Cash expended, \$217,394.
 Rent and board furnished, \$56,517.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 1,200.
 Amount expended, \$86,369.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 2,067.
 Amount expended, \$112,480.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$11,153.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 233.
 Value of domestic animals, \$34,183.
 Cattle: total, 549; value, \$9,155.
 Number of dairy cows, 281.
 Horses: total, 150; value, \$18,705.
 Mules and asses and burros: total, 30; value, \$4,640.
 Swine: total, 471; value, \$1,480.
 Sheep and goats: total, 84; value, \$203.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Benton	Hayneville (ch.)—2
Braggs	Letohatchee—1
Burkville	Lowndesboro
Calhoun—1	Lum
Collinsville	Macedonia
Drane	Morganville
Farmersville	Mount Willing
Fort Deposit—3	Petronia
Fostoria	Saint Clair
Gordonville	White Hall

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Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1830	5,001	4,409	9,410
1840	6,956	12,583	19,539
1850	7,258	14,657	21,915
1860	8,362	19,354	27,716
1870	5,086	20,633	25,719
1880	5,645	25,528	31,173
1890	4,563	26,985	31,550
1900	4,762	30,889	35,651
1910	3,769	28,125	31,894
1920 .....	.....	.....	25,406

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1861—James S. Williamson; James G. Gilchrist.

1865—George C. Freeman; James F. Clements.

1867—Charles A. Miller; William M. Buckley; Nathan D. Stanwood.

1875—H. A. Carson (colored).

1901—C. P. Rogers; Joseph Norwood; Evans Hinson.

Senators.—

1832-3—James Abercrombie.

1834-5—Thomas B. Scott.

1835-6—Lorenzo James.

1837-8—John Archer Elmore.

1838-9—James LaFayette Cottrell.

1841-2—John Starke Hunter.

1843-4—James Berney.

1844-5—Archibald Gilchrist.

1847-8—Thomas J. Judge.

1851-2—Walter H. Crenshaw.

1855-6—F. C. Webb.

1857-8—Thomas J. Burnett.

1861-2—Edmund Harrison.

1865-6—Walter H. Crenshaw.

1868—W. M. Buckley.

1871-2—W. M. Buckley.

1872-3—J. W. Jones.

1873—J. W. Jones.

1874-5—J. W. Jones.

1875-6—J. W. Jones.

1876-7—P. H. Owen.

1878-9—W. D. McCurdy.

1880-1—W. D. McCurdy.

1882-3—Willis Brewer.

1884-5—Willis Brewer.

1886-7—Willis Brewer.

1888-9—Willis Brewer.

1890-1—Mac A. Smith.

1892-3—Mac A. Smith.

1894-5—Willis Brewer.

1896-7—Willis Brewer.

1898-9—A. E. Caffey.

1899 (Spec.)—A. E. Caffey.

1900-01—C. P. Rogers.

1903—Joseph Norwood.

1907—Evans Hinson.

1907 (Spec.)—Evans Hinson.

1909 (Spec.)—Evans Hinson.

1911—C. P. Rogers, Sr.

1915—L. E. Easterly.

1919—H. M. Caffey.

Representatives.—

1834-5—James LaF. Cottrell; John W. Mundy; John Sally.

1835-6—Walter Drane; Thomas Davenport; George W. Esselman.
 1836-7—James LaF. Cottrell; Russell P. McCord; Alfred Harrison.
 1837 (called)—James LaF. Cottrell; Russell P. McCord; Alfred Harrison.
 1837-8—James LaF. Cottrell; Russell P. McCord; John P. Cook.
 1838-9—John A. Tarver; George W. Esselman; John P. Cook.
 1839-40—Nathan Cook; William Swanson.
 1840-1—John S. Hunter; Robert B. Campbell.
 1841 (called)—John S. Hunter; Robert B. Campbell.
 1841-2—Peyton S. Alexander; John W. Mundy.
 1842-3—Alfred Harrison; James W. Dunklin.
 1843-4—Walter Drane; John P. Nall.
 1844-5—Edward H. Cook; T. J. Judge.
 1845-6—Edward H. Cook; T. J. Judge.
 1847-8—James G. Gilchrist; A. B. Forney.
 1849-50—Jasper M. Gonder; W. C. Swanson.
 1851-2—Jasper M. Gonder; J. S. Williamson.
 1853-4—Walter Cook; F. C. Webb.
 1855-6—William Barry; Stephen D. Moorner.
 1857-8—Duncan McCall; James S. Williamson.
 1859-60—James G. Gilchrist; Nathan L. Brooks.
 1861 (1st called)—James G. Gilchrist; Nathan L. Brooks.
 1861 (2d called)—Hugh C. McCall; Nathan L. Brooks.
 1861-2—Hugh C. McCall; Nathan L. Brooks.
 1862 (called)—Hugh C. McCall; Nathan L. Brooks.
 1862-3—Hugh C. McCall; Nathan L. Brooks.
 1863 (called)—P. T. Graves; William S. May.
 1863-4—P. T. Graves; William S. May.
 1864 (called)—P. T. Graves; William S. May.
 1864-5—P. T. Graves; William S. May.
 1865-6—George S. Cox; Nathan L. Brooks.
 1866-7—George S. Cox; Nathan L. Brooks.
 1868—T. W. Armstrong; N. A. Brewington; John Ninninger.
 1869-70—T. W. Armstrong; N. A. Brewington; John Ninninger.
 1870-1—John Ninninger; William Gaskin; Mansfield Tyler.
 1871-2—William Gaskin; John Ninninger; Mansfield Tyler.
 1872-3—W. E. Carson; W. H. Hunter; January Maull.
 1873—W. E. Carson; W. H. Hunter; January Maull.
 1874-5—W. D. Gaskin; Sam Lee; L. McDuffie.
 1875-6—H. A. Carson; Sam Lee; L. McDuffie.
 1876-7—Ben DeLemos; R. J. Mayberry.
 1878-9—J. F. Haigler; W. L. Smith.
 1880-1—Willis Brewer; J. R. Tyson.

1882-3—R. W. Russell; James Scarborough.
 1884-5—G. H. Gibson; L. A. Callier.
 1886-7—P. N. Cilley; G. H. Gibson.
 1888-9—A. C. McRee; J. H. Russell.
 1890-1—W. Brewer; J. D. Poole.
 1892-3—Willis Brewer; J. D. Poole.
 1894-5—C. P. Rogers, Sr.; Chas. A. Whitten.
 1896-7—C. P. Rogers; J. D. Poole.
 1898-9—C. P. Rogers; Dr. A. C. McRee.
 1899 (Spec.)—C. P. Rogers; Dr. A. C. McRee.
 1900-01—James D. Poole; R. L. Goldsmith.
 1903—Daniel Floyd Crum; Robert Lee Goldsmith.
 1907—J. A. Coleman; D. F. Crum.
 1907 (Spec.)—J. A. Coleman; D. F. Crum.
 1909 (Spec.)—J. A. Coleman; D. F. Crum.
 1911—W. D. McCurdy; R. F. Twombly.
 1915—H. M. Caffey; I. N. Jordan.
 1919—R. M. Guy; R. R. Moorner.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*, Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 327; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 308; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 168; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 202; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 153; U. S. *Soil Survey*, with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 100; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water Resources of Alabama* (1907).

LOYAL LEAGUE. See Union League of America.

LUBBUB CREEK. A tributary of the Tombigbee River (q. v.), rising in Fayette County and flowing nearly south, through Pickens County, to its confluence with the Tombigbee, about 54 miles below Columbus, Miss. Data as to its length, width, and depth are not accessible. It is not navigable, and no improvements have been undertaken by the United States Government, or by the State. The name of this creek is sometimes spelled "Lubbah." The word is of Choctaw origin, and is "Lahba" warm or tepid, perhaps so called because its waters were warmer than of the neighboring streams.

REFERENCE.—Nelson F. Smith, *Pickens County* (1865), p. 180.

LUTCHAPOGA. An Upper Creek town in Randolph County, situated on the Tallapoosa River, probably south of and near the influx of Crooked Creek. It is perhaps very near Wellborn's Ferry. Loochee Creek flows into the river from the opposite side, and the name may be suggestive of the presence of the town. Swanton is authority for the statement that this town was a branch of Talisi (q. v.). The town is mentioned in the census list of 1832. Atchinapalgi was settled from Lutchapoga. In 1830 the old trail

BUILDING IN WHICH CONFEDERATE EXECUTIVE OFFICES WERE LOCATED,
CORNER BIBB AND COMMERCE STREETS, MONTGOMERY

from Fort Jackson by way of Okfuski and Tuckabatchi Talahassi passed, Lutchapoga, and thence north and west to Fort Strother on the Coosa. Hawkins spells the word Loochau Po-gau. It means Terrapin-resort, that is, lutch "terrapin," poka, "gathering place."

The modern town of Loachapoka in Lee County, received its name from the Indian town, but is far distant from the locality.

See Atchina-algi.

REFERENCES.—Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 47; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 778; Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), p. 403.

LUTHERAN CHURCH. This church is the mother of Protestantism and arose from the Reformation in Germany. The Protestant Evangelical church was organized between 1524 and 1530, in Germany. By 1540 almost the whole of northern Germany was Protestant. The movement also made great progress in South Germany and in Austria as far south as the Alps. Scandinavia, Denmark, parts of Hungary and Finland became Lutheran before the close of the sixteenth century. Later they were found in Hungary, Holland, Livonia, France, England, and the United States.

In 1619 a Lutheran pastor, Rasmus Jensen, came to America as a chaplain of a Danish expedition preaching at their quarters on Hudson Bay. The first Dutch colony in 1623 settling on Manhattan Island had a number of Lutherans among them. In 1638 a colony was established in Delaware and the first Lutheran minister to settle in the territory of the United States, Roerus Torkillus, arrived in 1639, and became pastor of this colony; building the first church at Christiania. In Germantown and Philadelphia the first English Lutheran services were held in 1684. The first German Lutheran church at Falckner's Swamp, Pennsylvania, is thought to date from 1703. Pennsylvania contained about 30,000 Lutherans by the middle of the eighteenth century.

During the eighteenth century group settled along the whole Atlantic coast in New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

"The system of faith held by Lutherans is set forth in the Augsburg Confession. A number of other symbols, known as 'Luther's Catechisms, Larger and Smaller,' the 'Apology of the Augsburg Confession,' the 'Smalcald Articles,' and the 'Formula of Concord,' are regarded as setting forth more or less fully the doctrinal system in the Augsburg Confession, and the differences between the various bodies, so far as they are doctrinal in character, are based chiefly upon deductions made from these other symbols all alike accept the Augsburg Confessions."

In 1820 the General synod was founded. Its aim was the union of all Lutherans in America. The synods south of the Potomac withdrew from the General synod during the War of Secession and formed the United Synod of the South.

Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.

Birmingham:

Organizations, 1.
Members, 150.
Church edifices, 1.
Value of property, \$10,000.
Expenditures, \$2,769.
Sunday Schools, 1.
Officers and teachers, 8.
Scholars, 78.

Mobile:

Organizations, 1.
Members, 325.
Church edifices, 1.
Value of property, \$6,000.
Expenditures, \$2,271.
Sunday School, 1.
Officers and teachers, 15.
Scholars, 140.

Alabama Statistics, 1916.—

United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South.

Total number of organizations, 2.
Number of organizations reporting, 2.
Total number members reported, 109.
Number of organizations reporting, 2.
Total number of members reported (Male), 45.

Total number of members reported (Female), 64.

Church edifices, 2.

Halls, etc., —.

Number of church edifices reported, 2.

Number of organizations reporting, 2.

Value reported, \$3,500.

General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.

Total number of organizations, 3.

Total number of organizations reporting, 3.

Total number members reported, 74.

Number of organizations reporting, 3.

Total number of members reported (Male), 32.

Total number of members reported (Female), 42.

Church edifices, 3.

Halls, etc., 1.

Number of church edifices reported, 2.

Number of organizations reporting, 2.

Value reported, \$5,000.

Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.

Total number of organizations, 12.

Total number of organizations reporting, 12.

Total number members reported, 1,334.

Number of organizations reporting, 12.

Total number members reported (Male), 552.

Total number members reported (Female), 782.

Church edifices, 12.

Halls, etc., —.

Number of church edifices reported, 15.

Number of organizations reporting, 12.

Value reported, \$33,157.

Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States.

Total number of organizations, 2.

Total number of organizations reporting, 2.
 Total number members reported, 82.
 Number of organizations reporting, 2.
 Total number members reported (Male), 29.
 Total number members reported (Female), 53.
 Church edifices, 1.
 Halls, etc., —.
 Number of church edifices reported, 1.
 Number of organizations reporting, 1.
 Value reported, \$2,200.

REFERENCES. — New International encyclopedia; U. S. Census Bureau, Religious bodies, 1916, pts. 1 and 2.

LUXAPALLILA CREEK. A tributary of the Tombigbee River (q. v.), having its source in Fayette County and flowing southwestward, through that county, and the southern end of Lamar, to its junction with the Tombigbee about 2½ miles below Columbus, Miss. Data concerning its length, width, and depth are not available. The creek is not navigable, and no surveys have been made by the State or the United States Government, with the object of improving it for navigation. The name of this creek is sometimes given on old maps as Looksapallila, or "Floating Turtle Creek." This translation, however, is incorrect. It is properly "Taksi," terrapin, and "boluli," to crawl, and is "creek" where the terrapin crawls.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

LIVERNE. The county seat of Crenshaw County, in the central part of the county, on the Patsaliga River, 52 miles south of Montgomery, and the terminus of a branch of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. Population: 1890—451; 1900—731; 1910—1,384. It was incorporated February 6, 1891, and adopted the municipal code of 1907 in August, 1908. The corporate limits extend 1 mile in each direction from the courthouse. It has a municipal electric light plant, established in 1905, at a cost of \$10,000, a waterworks plant, constructed in 1908, at a cost of \$20,000, a fire department installed in January, 1908, 2 miles of sanitary sewerage, constructed in 1910, at a cost of \$10,000. Its bonded indebtedness is \$40,250, \$10,000 electric light bonds maturing in 1925, \$20,000 water bonds maturing in 1928, and \$10,250 sewerage bonds maturing in 1921. Its banks are the First National, the Bank of Luverne (State), and the Farmers Bank (State). The Crenshaw County News, a Democratic weekly established in 1907, is published there. Its industries are a cottonseed and peanut oil mill, 3 cotton ginneries, a stove mill, a feed mill, a machine shop, 2 gristmills, water plant, and electric power plant. There is a mineral spring within the corporate limits, whose medicinal properties have attained a more than local reputation. The earliest settlers were the Moody, Brunson, Hawkins, and Knight families.

Under an election held in January, 1893,

the county seat was removed from Rutledge to Luverne.

See Crenshaw County; Rutledge.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

LYNCHINGS. (Compiled by the Division of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.)

In May, 1835, near Mobile, Alabama, two negroes were burned at stake for the murder of two children.

Year	Number Lynched	
1871-73	1	(white, shot for murder)
1885	5	
1886	6	
1887	5	
1888	11	
1889	7	
1890	7	
1891	26	
1892	21	
1893	27	
1894	19	
1895	16	
1896	15	
1897	19	
1898	12	
1899	6	
1900	8	
1901	12	(constitution adopted this year made sheriffs responsible.)
1902	4	
1903	2	
1904	No data.	
1905	No data.	
1906	No data.	
1907	No data.	
1908	4	
1909	8	
1910	8	
1911	2	
1912	8	
1913	2	
1914	2	
1915	9	
1916	1	

Details concerning lynchings in Alabama are as follows:

1901. (To September.)

Jan. 3—Louis McAdams, colored, murderous assault, Wilsonville, Ala.

March 6—Bud Davis, colored, unknown offense, Moulton, Ala.

May 6—Edward Mays, colored, sheltering murderer, near Selma, Ala.

May 6—Doc Mays, colored, sheltering murderer, near Selma, Ala.

May 6—Robert Dawson, colored, sheltering murderer, near Selma, Ala.

May 11—William Williams, colored, theft, Southside, Ala.

May 11—Unknown negro, mistaken identity, Leeds, Ala.

May 30—Frank Reeves, colored, attempted rape, Butler County, Ala.

July 15—Alexander Herman, colored, mur-

der, Portland, Ala.

August 2—Charles Bentley, colored, murder, Leeds, Ala.

August 7—John W. Pennington, colored, rape, Enterprise, Ala.

1902-1907. (No details for.)

1908.

Jan. 9—Cleveland Franklin, robbery and shooting, Dothan, Ala.

April 4—Walter Clayton, criminal assault, Bay Minette, Ala.

Aug. 4—William Miller, dynamiting, Brighton, Ala.

Oct. 20—Tom Sover, attempted assault, Decatur, Ala.

1909.

Jan. 23—Douglas Roberson, negro, insulting white woman, Mobile, Ala.

Jan. 24—Sam Davenport, negro, incendiaryism, Leighton, Ala.

Jan. 24—Unidentified negro, attempted attack on woman, Scottsboro, Ala.

Feb. 7—Will Parker, negro, attack on woman, Mexia, Ala.

April 25—John Thomas, negro, attack on woman, Bessemer, Ala.

Sept. 4—Josh and Lewis Balaam, negroes, murder of deputy sheriff, Jackson, Ala.

1910.

May 26—Jesse Matson, colored, murder, Calera, Ala.

July 3—Henry McKenny, colored, attempted rape, Dothan, Ala.

Aug. 1—William Wallace, colored, rape, Axis, Ala.

Sept. 14—Isaac Glover, colored, murder, Springville, Ala.

Oct. 4—Bush Withers, colored, rape, Sanford, Ala.

Oct. 9—Unnamed negro, rape, McFall, Ala.

Oct. 9—Grant Richardson, colored, rape, Centerville, Ala.

Oct. 9—John Dell, colored, murder, near Montgomery, Ala.

1911.

Feb. 12—Iver Peterson, colored, attempted rape, Eufaula, Ala.

April 2—Abberdine Johnson, colored, rape, Union Springs, Ala.

1912.

Jan. 28—John Chandler, murder, Bessemer, Ala.

Feb. 19—Unnamed negro, murder, Dothan, Ala.

Aug. 5—Samuel Verge, colored, murder, Hall's Station, Ala.

Aug. 28—Unnamed negro, murder, near Gadsden, Ala.

Nov. 2—William Smith, colored, murder, Bessemer, Ala.

Nov. 18—Berney, colored, murder, Wetumpka, Ala.

Dec. 7—Azariah Curtis, colored, murder, Butler, Ala.

Dec. 20—Unnamed negro, murder, Cuba, Ala.

1913.

Jan. 25—Jim Greene, colored, was whipped by his landlord, Sam Spicer. Greene, out of revenge, later fatally shot Mrs. Spicer, Andalusia, Ala.

Aug. 23—Wilson Gardner, colored, half-witted, for frightening women and children near Birmingham, Ala.

1914.

March 21—Charles Young, colored, charged with rape, Clanton, Ala.

Dec. 18—William Jones, colored, attempted rape, Fort Deposit, Ala.

1915.

Jan. 1—Dock Hartley, colored, charged with burglarizing a store.

Jan. 4—William Smith, colored, charged with murder, Wetumpka, Ala.

Jan. 4—Edward Smith, colored, charged with murder, Wetumpka, Ala.

Jan. 18—Herman Deeley, colored, for shooting a white man, Taylorsville, Ala.

May 3—Jesse Hatch, colored, charged with attempted rape, Fulton, Ala.

Aug. 9—Fox, colored, for dangerously wounding a Deputy Sheriff, near Tunnel Springs, Ala.

Aug. 18—Harry Russell, colored, accused of poisoning mules. Had been released on bail, Hope Hull, Ala.

Aug. 18—Kitt Jackson, colored, accused of poisoning mules. Had been released on bail, Hope Hull, Ala.

Aug. 18—Edward Russell, colored, accused of poisoning mules. Had been released on bail, Hope Hull, Ala.

1916.

Jan. 25—Richard Burton, colored, robbing store, Boyd Station, Ala.

M

MACCABEES, KNIGHTS OF. A fraternal order organized with headquarters at London, Canada, and entered the United States at Port Huron, Mich., September, 1883. The first subordinate tent organized in Alabama was "Fidelta Tent, No. 1," at Florence, May 31, 1890. The supreme commander since February, 1892, has been Daniel P. Markey. The order has about 400,000 benefit members, with assets of about \$22,000.00. The headquarters of the Alabama order are in Birmingham, where the first State convention was held, March 13, 1911. Frank O. Croy was elected State deputy supreme commander at the time and has held the office continuously since. A State convention is held every four years. In 1917 there were 39 Tents in Alabama and a membership of 2,000. Osmond K. Ingram, who was killed in a naval engagement with a German U. Boat, October 15, 1917, the first man to lose his life in the

naval service of the United States in the World War, was a member of the Maccabees, Tent 11, Alabama, and his heirs were paid a life benefit of \$1,000 by the order.

REFERENCES.—Letters from L. E. Sisler, supreme record keeper, Detroit, Mich., and Frank O. Croy, State deputy supreme commander, Birmingham.

MACCABEES, WOMAN'S BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF. An adequate rate fraternal order for women, founded October 1, 1892, at Port Huron, Mich., its present headquarters, known until 1915 as "The Ladies of the Maccabees of the World," and is an auxiliary of The Maccabees. It was founded by Miss Bina M. West, supreme commander, and Miss Frances D. Partridge, the supreme record keeper. It is officered and managed solely by women for home protection, mutual fellowship and fraternal aid.

The Association in 1918, had 2,631 local bodies, with 195,000 members. The reserve fund September 1, was \$11,518,826.51; death benefits paid \$16,344,648.49. The insurance protection includes women and children, and carries last illness and burial, and maternity benefits. It has free hospital service in every State for needy sick, and patriotic service for the aid of members affected by the war. The order entered Alabama October 6, 1896, the first local body having organized at Florence, October 16, 1896. In 1918, there were 21 local bodies with a membership of 1,175 in the State.

REFERENCE.—Letter written by Frances Partridge, Supreme Record Keeper, Port Huron, Mich., in the Department of Archives and History.

McGILL INSTITUTE. See Roman Catholic Church.

McINTOSH BLUFF. A high point on the west side of the Tombigbee River in Washington County. It was the ancient seat of the Tohomies (q. v.). Early records refer to it as Tomeehettee Bluff. It received its modern name from the celebrated Scotch family of McIntosh, prominent in the history of the Creek Indians. Capt. John McIntosh, Chief of the clan, long attached to the British Army of West Florida, for his services received a grant of land from his government, including the bluff to which his name was subsequently given. Capt. McIntosh built a home near the bluff of the river, and here, while on a visit, his daughter, the wife of ——— Troup, a British officer, gave birth to a son, George McIntosh Troup, later governor of Georgia and prominent in the history of that State.

This vicinity was one of the earliest settled portions of south Alabama. It was included in the first cession made by the Indians to the British in 1765, and it was later included in the Mount Dexter cession of the Choctaws in 1802. Hundreds of Alabama families date from the coming of their pioneer ancestors to this particular region.

When Washington County was established, including at that date, 1800, all of the Mississippi Territory lying in what is now Alabama, it was at McIntosh Bluff that the first courts were held and other county business transacted. It was the first county seat of Baldwin County (q. v.), and in 1820 the old court house was ordered sold.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 417, 474-476, 676; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), index; Harden, *Life of George M. Troup* (1859).

McWILLIAMS. Post office and station on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in the southern part of Wilcox County, about 4 miles southwest of Pineapple, and about 18 miles southeast of Camden. Population: 1910—184.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

MACON COUNTY. Created by an act of the legislature, December 18, 1832. The county was created out of territory acquired by the last cession of the Creek Indians, March 24, 1832. Its dimensions were thirty-four years afterwards reduced, by portions being set apart for the formation of Bullock and Lee Counties, respectively December 5, and 15, 1866. Its extreme dimensions, are 34 miles from east to west and 24¾ miles from north to south. The total area of the county is 397,440 acres, or about 622 square miles.

The county was named in honor of Nathaniel Macon, a distinguished soldier and statesman of North Carolina, who was a representative in congress from 1791 to 1828.

Location and Physical Description.—Situated in the east central portion of the state, Macon County is bounded on the north by Elmore, Tallapoosa and Lee Counties, on the east by Lee and Russell, on the west by Bullock, Montgomery, Elmore and Tallapoosa Counties. Elevations vary from 200 to 500 feet. Annual mean temperature for the county is 65.2°F., while the annual precipitation is 52.72 inches.

Macon County is situated in the Coastal Plain, and eleven soil types are recognized. The surface of the county is composed of gravelly hills and a large scope of prairie region. The metamorphic rocks constitute the substratum of the extreme northern part of the county. The southern part of the county is underlaid with rotten limestone. Red ochre and vast quarries of granite are found. The soils are generally the yellow sandy loams of the uplands, and the clay loams of the bottoms, in many places these being calcareous or prairie soils—all being easily tilled, and very productive.

The county is extremely well watered by many creeks, whose waters flow into the Tallapoosa, among them being: Uphabee Creek, Chervocklahatchee, Sawacklahatchee, Opintlocco, Tolockela, Jesse, Chowocola, Angelina, Panther, Chohcochah, Wolf and Chincapin, Calebee, Persimmon, Ofuskee or Old Town Creek, and Line Creek.

Among the trees found in Macon County, are pine, various species of oak, hickory, poplar, red elm, gum, beech, maple and magnolia.

The principal crops are cotton, corn, peanuts, velvet beans, potatoes and forage trucks. Pecans, garden products and large and small fruits are also grown. Dairying is one of the chief industries.

The southern part of the county is crossed by the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and the Western Railway traverses the northern part. A branch road extends from Chehaw, a station on the latter road, to Tuskegee the county seat.

Aboriginal History.—The western part of the county which borders along the Tallapoosa River, was thickly settled by the Creek Indians, the most noted towns being Atassi and Talisa. About the middle of the eighteenth century a town named Nafolee was situated apparently at the mouth of Eufaula Creek, and below this town were the Amissi or Massi, a tribe of unknown ethnic origin.

The birthplace of Osceola, the Seminole chief, is between Eufaula and Chattahoochee Creeks. Two battles with the Creeks in the War of 1813 were fought in Macon County, one at Atassi, November 29, 1813, the other at Calebee Creek, January 27, 1813. The territory embraced by the county became an American possession by the treaty of March 24, 1832.

The western section of the county is rich in aboriginal remains, having been occupied by a thickly settled people from the very earliest times. Town and village sites are quite numerous along the Eufaula and Calebee Creeks and along the Tallapoosa River, however with the exception of Autossee, on Calebee Creek, there is no record of any of the larger towns being located on the southern bank of the river. Like Lee, many of its place names are suggestive of its former people, the Upper Creeks. At the mouth of Calebee occurred the engagement on November 29, 1813, between Gen. Floyd and his Georgians and Indians who had congregated here from the Coosa Valley, driven down by Jackson's army on the north. This being known as the "battle of Autossee." Fort Bainbridge and Fort Hull, both established in December, 1813, were located on the old Federal road, the highway leading through the county from Fort Mitchell in Russell to the southwestern part of the State. Fort Decatur at the present Milstead was established in March, 1814. Here died and was buried, Gov. John Sevier, who had come to adjust the troubles of the general government with the Creeks, on September 24, 1815. Schoolcraft (*History Indian Tribes* [1856] vol. 5, p. 282), reports three mounds ten miles below Little Tallassee in Macon County. These however refer to a group a few miles above Montgomery on the Alabama River. One and half miles east of Hornady, north of W. of A. R. R. and one fourth mile south of Eufaula Creek, on property of Dr. Baker of Gadsden, is a large flat top domiciliary

mound. A small one on the opposite side of the stream is now under cultivation. At the site of the town of Autossee just below Calebee Creek is a large flat top mound, often referred to by the early writers. It remains perfectly intact. The property is now owned by J. C. Pinkston. A small conical mound is found on the Cloud place, three miles from Shorters and one half mile from Calebee creek on property of Mrs. F. M. Letcher. Opposite to Tuckabatchie and just below the Tallapoosa County line are the remains of an extensive site, this however may be a part of the town just opposite. Evidences indicative of villages extend all way up Watuhnee Creek into the present Tallapoosa County. Opil'-Lako, or Big Swamp, an Upper Creek town was located on a stream of the same name, twenty miles from Coosa river.

The first white settlers in the county came from Georgia, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Virginia. Tuskegee was laid out in 1833, and after the removal of the Indians in 1836 the growth of both Tuskegee and Macon Counties in population was rapid.

Tuskegee (q. v.) the only town of importance is the county seat, and in it is located the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes (q. v.) the greatest institution of its kind in the world.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 4,475.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 632.

Foreign-born white, 1.

Negro and other nonwhite, 3,842.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, 1.

3 to 9 acres, 434.

10 to 19 acres, 358.

20 to 49 acres, 2,299.

50 to 99 acres, 865.

100 to 174 acres, 329.

175 to 259 acres, 64.

260 to 499 acres, 93.

500 to 999 acres, 23.

1,000 acres and over, 9.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 392,960.

Land in farms, 251,265.

Improved land in farms, 171,118.

Woodland in farms, 71,589.

Other unimproved land in farms, 8,558.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$5,422,585.

Land, \$3,136,986.

Buildings, \$1,162,141.

Implements and machinery, \$224,162.

Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$899,296.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,212.

Land and buildings per farm, \$961.

Land per acre, \$12.48.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 4,025.
 Domestic animals, value, \$872,963.
 Cattle: total, 11,375; value, \$190,604.
 Dairy cows only, 5,175.
 Horses: total, 1,912; value, \$210,720.
 Mules: total, 3,244; value, \$411,215.
 Asses and burros: total, 7; value, \$950.
 Swine: total, 14,531; value, \$58,749.
 Sheep: total, 119; value, \$495.
 Goats: total, 186; value, \$230.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 63,012; value, \$25,279.
 Bee colonies, 738; value, \$1,054.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 770.
 Per cent of all farms, 17.2.
 Land in farms, 91,202 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 45,026 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$1,569,241.
 Farms of owned land only, 662.
 Farms of owned and hired land, 108.
 Native white owners, 339.
 Foreign-born white, 1.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 430.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 3,691.
 Per cent of all farms, 82.5.
 Land in farms, 154,970 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 124,441 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$2,509,916.
 Share tenants, 705.
 Share cash-tenants, 90.
 Cash tenants, 2,767.
 Tenure not specified, 129.
 Native white tenants, 291.
 Foreign-born white, —.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 3,400.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 14.
 Land in farms, 5,093 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 1,651 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$219,970.

*Live Stock Products.**Dairy Products.*

Milk: Produced, 931,605; sold, 69,566 gallons.
 Cream sold, 300 gallons.
 Butter fat sold, 183 pounds.
 Butter: Produced, 304,444; sold, 32,322 pounds.
 Cheese: Produced, 800; sold, 775 pounds.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$82,992.
 Sale of dairy products, \$27,435.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 149,813; sold, 20,831.
 Eggs: Produced, 172,952; sold, 34,351 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$66,439.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$11,654.

Special crops:

Potatoes, 57 acres; 3,207 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 1,187 acres; 76,596 bushels.
 Tobacco, 235 pounds.
 Cotton, 89,796 acres; 21,168 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 490 acres; 3,514 tons.
 Sirup made, 43,327 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 61 acres; 200 tons.
 Sirup made, 1,913 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 13,006 trees; 8,462 bushels.
 Apples, 1,429 trees; 1,259 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 9,710 trees; 5,168 bushels.
 Pears, 464 trees; 827 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 1,344 trees; 1,172 bushels.
 Cherries, 55 trees; 36 bushels.
 Quinces, —.
 Grapes, 2,399 vines; 17,496 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 234 trees.
 Figs, 232 trees; 6,901 pounds.
 Oranges, —.
 Small fruits: total, 15 acres; 19,574 quarts.
 Strawberries, 12 acres; 16,310 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 88 trees; 2,213 pounds.
 Pecans, 66 trees; 575 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,821.
 Cash expended, \$141,296.
 Rent and board furnished, \$89,176.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 1,976.
 Amount expended, \$159,898.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 1,900.
 Amount expended, \$94,646.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$6,159.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 237.
 Value of domestic animals, \$37,201.
 Cattle: total, 601; value, \$10,848.
 Number of dairy cows, 150.
 Horses: total, 148; value, \$17,980.
 Mules and asses and burros: total, 62; value, \$6,835.
 Swine: total, 299; value, \$1,476.
 Sheep and goats: total, 27; value, \$62.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 5,063 pounds.
 Wax produced, 460 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$626.

Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 85.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$34.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 207.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 1,588.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 78.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 6,404.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 83.
 Sale of animals, \$29,262.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$71,125.

1861-2—Wylie W. Mason; John C. Judkins; Benjamin Tompkins.

1862 (called)—Wylie W. Mason; John C. Judkins; Benjamin Tompkins.

1862-3—Wylie W. Mason; John C. Judkins; Benjamin Tompkins.

1863 (called)—Augustus B. Fannin; Charles J. Bryan; J. C. Head.

1863-4—Augustus B. Fannin; Charles J. Bryan; J. C. Head.

1864 (called)—Augustus B. Fannin; Charles J. Bryan; J. C. Head.

1864-5—Augustus B. Fannin; Charles J. Bryan; J. C. Head.

1865-6—J. W. Echols; J. C. Judkins; Alexander Frazier.

1866-7—F. S. Ferguson (vice J. C. Judkins).

1868—William Alley; J. H. Alston.

1869-70—William Alley; J. H. Alston.

1870-1—William Alley; Henry St. Clair.

1871-2—William Alley; Henry St. Clair.

1872-3—George Patterson; Henry St. Clair.

1873—George Patterson; Henry St. Clair.

1874-5—A. W. Johnson; George Patterson.

1875-6—A. W. Johnson; George Patterson.

1876-7—E. S. McWhorter; L. C. Ramsey.

1878-9—A. L. Brooks; W. F. Foster.

1880-1—A. L. Brooks; W. F. Foster.

1882-3—W. F. Foster.

1884-5—J. A. Bilbro.

1886-7—B. W. Walker.

1888-9—S. B. Paine.

1890-1—J. C. Simmons.

1892-3—P. S. Holt.

1894-5—P. S. Holt; J. R. Wood (to succeed P. S. Holt, deceased).

1896-7—J. R. Wood.

1898-9—W. H. Hurt.

1899 (Spec.)—W. H. Hurt.

1900-01—John B. Breedlove.

1903—John Richard Wood.

1907—E. W. Thompson.

1907 (Spec.)—E. W. Thompson.

1909 (Spec.)—E. W. Thompson.

1911—H. P. Merritt.

1915—H. P. Merritt.

1919—H. P. Merritt.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*, Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 336; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 309; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 186; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 205; *Alabama 1909* (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 155; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1905), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 101; Ala. Official and Statistical *Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural Features of the State* (1883); *The Valley Regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water Resources of Alabama* (1907).

MAD STONES. See Health, State Board of.

MADISON. Post office and incorporated town, in the western part of Madison County, in NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 16 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 17, T. 4, R. 2 W., and on the Southern Railway,

10 miles southwest of Huntsville. Altitude: 673 feet. Population: 1880—410; 1888—350; 1912—426. It has the Bank of Madison, a State institution, and the Madison Training School. It has a volunteer fire department. Its industries are a sawmill, 2 cotton ginneries, and 2 gristmills.

It was settled in 1818. Among its early settlers and prominent residents have been the Walker, Clemens, Patton, Stevens, Martin, Lewis, and Wiggins families. Hon. Jere Clemens and C. C. Clay were born there.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 348; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 60, 249; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 482; Taylor, "Madison County," in *Huntsville Independent*, circa 1879.

MADISON COUNTY. Created by proclamation of Gov. Robert Williams, of the Mississippi Territory, December 13, 1808. The territory originally included in the county, the Indian titles of which had been extinguished, began on the north bank of the Tennessee River, on the Cherokee boundary line, thence northly along this boundary to the southern boundary of Tennessee, thence west with this boundary until it struck the Chickasaw boundary, then southward along the Chickasaw line, crossing the Tennessee river twice, to its beginning. By act of the Territorial legislature of Alabama, February 8, 1818, the dimensions of the county were enlarged by its being bounded on the west by the western boundary of range number two, west of the basis meridian of the county, extending from the southern part of the boundary of the state of Tennessee to the Tennessee River and bounded on the south by the river. By act of the Alabama legislature December 13, 1819, all the tract of country lying between the east Madison County line, and Flint River were added to the county. The territory east of Flint River, belonging to Decatur County was added to Madison County on the abolition of Decatur in 1824, thus giving Madison its final shape and dimensions.

The total area of the county is 512,000 acres, or about 800 square miles.

It was named in honor of James Madison who at the time of the county's creation was secretary of state, later becoming President of the United States.

Location and Physical Description.—Situated in the north central part of the state, it is bounded on the north by Giles and Lincoln Counties, Tenn., on the east by Jackson County, on the south by Marshall and Morgan Counties, and on the west by Limestone County.

Elevations vary from 200 to 1,600 feet. The mean annual temperature is 61°F, and the mean annual precipitation is 40.1 inches.

The topographic features of the county are varied and may be classed as river and stream bottoms, general uplands, and the mountain spurs and knobs of the Cumberland plateau.

Eighteen soil types appear in the county, thirteen are included in the Uplands, and

five in the alluvial or bottom lands. The Decatur, Clarksville, Colbert, Hagerstown and DeKalb are mapped as upland series, while the Elk, Holly and Huntington series are found in the alluvial areas.

Drainage is southward into the Tennessee river through Limestone Creek, Indian Creek, Aldridges Creek, and Flint and Pain Rivers. The tributaries of these streams also aid materially in supplying drainage. Madison County has exceptionally good water. Many springs are found in the area seeping from bluffs or bubbling up through fissures in the lime rock. Water may be secured in wells from 12 to 100 feet.

The principal crops are: cotton, corn, wheat, hay, oats, sorghum, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, clover, peanuts, fruits and alfalfa. Livestock raising, such as cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats is a growing industry. Nursery stock has also become an important industry.

Forest growth consists of post, black, white, spanish and blackjack oaks, beech, poplar and sugar maple.

The Southern Railway using the right of way of the old Memphis and Charleston road, traverses the county from east to west. The Gadsden and Decherd Branch of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, crosses the county from north to south. The Fayetteville and Harvest branch of the same system cuts the northwest corner of the county.

Aboriginal History.—According to the traditional history of the Cherokees they were the first inhabitants of the Tennessee valley. About 1650, from some cause they withdrew from the region to the east of the Cumberland and Sand Mountains, reserving the valley as a hunting ground.

Some years after their withdrawal bands of Shawnees moved southward from Cumberland river and took possession of the Tennessee River country in Alabama. This action angered the Cherokees and they were soon at war with the intruders. Finally after some forty years of warfare, with the aid of the Chickasaws, about 1721, the Shawnees were driven from the country and forced to seek a new home beyond the Ohio. After this long war the Tennessee valley remained without occupants for many years.

About 1765 the Chickasaws moved into the country and formed a settlement in the great bend of the Tennessee River in Marshall County. The founding of this settlement aroused the resentment of the Cherokees, who were soon at war with their former allies. In 1769 a great battle was fought between the two tribes at the Chickasaw village. The Chickasaws were the victors, but their victory was won at such a great loss that they withdrew from the country. This abandoned settlement was thenceforth known as the Chickasaw Old Fields, and a Cherokee settlement was finally made in it. The Chickasaws continued to claim lands on both sides of the Tennessee River. As the first occupants, the Cherokees never ceased to claim a full title

to lands on both sides of the river as far west as Big Bear Creek. In view perhaps of their former occupancy of the great bend, the Chickasaws claimed that their boundary line on the north side of the river ran from the Chickasaw Old Fields northwardly to the great ridge dividing the waters of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

In spite of the overlapping of these two tribal claims, both were recognized by the United States. By the Chickasaw treaty of July 23, 1805, that part of the country included between this Chickasaw boundary line on the east and a line on the west, running from the Chickasaw Old Fields northwest to the ridge near the main source of Buffalo River, was ceded to the United States.

By the Cherokee treaty of January 7, 1806, all their territory north of the Tennessee River and west of a line drawn from the upper part of the Chickasaw Old Fields, at the upper end of an island, called Chickasaw Island, northerly so as most directly to intersect the first waters of Elk River, was ceded to the United States.

This triangular tract of country, acquired by these two treaties, became the original Madison County of 1808.

By the treaty of September 20, 1816, the Chickasaws ceded to the United States, with the exception of three reservations, all right or title to lands north of the Tennessee River. This brought about the western enlargement of the county in accordance with the act of the legislature of 1818. By the treaty of February 27, 1819, Alabama acquired all the remaining Cherokee lands within her borders north of the Tennessee river. In this treaty the Cherokees also ceded to the United States, in trust, to be sold for the benefit of the Cherokee school fund, a tract of land twelve miles square. From this treaty with the Cherokees, Madison County ultimately acquired its last territory, giving it its present shape and dimensions.

The old Cherokee Reservation lay for the most part in the county and evidences of its former occupancy are found in a number of places. Along the Tennessee river and in the extreme northern section further indications are met with. Mounds are found on the Jones' plantation, near Newmarket; on the old Jeffries place at Hazel Green; and Shell-mounds or heaps are seen at Huntsville and on the north bank of the Tennessee near Whitesburg. Huntsville Cave, a short distance from the Spring, "a great natural curiosity and affords the mineralogical student a rich harvest in limestone formations and fossil remains." On Hobbs Island, on property of Mrs. F. M. Henderson of Natchez, Miss., are two mounds on a town site. At the mouth of Flint river is a town site. Opposite Bluff City on the property of W. M. Hopper is a large town site which unlike other locations in this section, shows no evidence of burials.

There is some doubt as to who was the first settler in Madison County. If Ditto, a Pennsylvanian, was not the first settler, as

It is said that he was, living among the Indians in the Chickasaw Old Fields in 1804, then the honor must be conceded to Joseph and Isaac Criner. These two men with Stephen McBroom explored the northern part of the county in 1804. In the early part of 1805, the two Criners erected cabins for themselves, near Criner's Big Spring on Mountain Fork. While engaged in this work, they were visited by John Hunt and a man named Blan, who stated that they were in search of the big spring. After spending the night, the two visitors continued their journey. About a week afterward Blan returned stating that he was going to return to Tennessee to live, but that Hunt would locate at the big spring, which had been found, and that he would go back to East Tennessee for his family. But apart from the Criners and Hunt, other families came from Tennessee during 1805 and a number of settlements were made. These early settlers, and those who came in the next few years were typical pioneers, used to all the dangers, toils and privations of pioneer life. Their lives were peaceful and they had no trouble with the Indians.

The first great inconvenience was the lack of mills. The settlers were forced to carry their corn to the mills near Winchester, Tenn., causing them to be absent from home for several days. Some of the people obviated this necessity by the use of a mortar and pestle. In the lack of meal lye hominy was extensively used.

The first cotton gin, the year unknown was put up by Charles Cabaness on Barren Fork. By 1809 settlements had been found along Flint River, at Huntsville, Hazel Green, Meridianville, and many other places in the county. During 1809 and the years following many wealthy families from Virginia and Georgia came to the county with their slaves and opened large plantations. They in time outnumbered the pioneers and became the dominant element in the county.

The second capital of the state located at Huntsville (q. v.).

Among the principal towns of the county are: Huntsville, the county seat, Gurley, New Hope, New Market, and Madison.

Churches and school houses are located at convenient points throughout the county, while the population has rural free delivery mail service, and local and long distance telephone service.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 5,854.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 3,244.

Foreign-born white, 15.

Negro and other nonwhite, 2,595.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, 1.

3 to 9 acres, 113.

10 to 19 acres, 497.

20 to 49 acres, 2,831.

50 to 99 acres, 1,328.

100 to 174 acres, 659.
175 to 259 acres, 215.
260 to 499 acres, 150.
500 to 999 acres, 54.
1,000 acres and over, 6.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 519,040 acres.

Land in farms, 408,781 acres.

Improved land in farms, 245,056 acres.

Woodland in farms, 141,899 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 21,826 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$10,947,142.

Land, \$6,679,591.

Buildings, \$2,074,182.

Implements and machinery, \$432,107.

Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,-761,262.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,870.

Land and buildings per farm, \$1,495.

Land per acre, \$16.34.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 5,534.

Domestic animals, value, \$1,708,895.

Cattle: total, 19,181; value, \$282,628.

Dairy cows only, 8,362.

Horses: total, 4,840; value, \$482,029.

Mules: total, 7,259; value, \$828,416.

Asses and burros: total, 50; value, \$6,077.

Swine: total, 20,810; value, \$96,096.

Sheep: total, 3,588; value, \$11,151.

Goats: total, 1,576; value, \$2,498.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 129,203; value, \$49,728.

Bee colonies, 1,363; value, \$2,639.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,933.

Per cent of all farms, 33.0.

Land in farms, 238,690 acres.

Improved land in farms, 111,551 acres.

Land and buildings, \$4,637,384.

Farms of owned land only, 1,403.

Farms of owned and hired land, 530.

Native white owners, 1,496.

Foreign-born white, 12.

Negro and other nonwhite, 425.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 3,899.

Per cent of all farms, 66.6.

Land in farms, 162,624 acres.

Improved land in farms, 129,831 acres.

Land and buildings, \$3,843,016.

Share tenants, 2,381.

Share-cash tenants, 53.

Cash tenants, 1,424.

Tenure not specified, 41.

Native white tenants, 1,728.

Foreign-born white, 3.

Negro and other nonwhite, 2,168.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 22.

Land in farms, 7,467 acres.
Improved land in farms, 3,674 acres.
Value of land and buildings, \$273,373.

Live Stock Products.

Dairy Products.

Milk: Produced, 1,970, 687; sold, 67,646 gallons.
Cream sold, 95 gallons.
Butter fat sold, — —.
Butter: Produced, 681,933; sold, 104,617 pounds.
Cheese: Produced, — —.
Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$141,540.
Sale of dairy products, \$33,995.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 220,458; sold, 50,830.
Eggs: Produced, 661,306; sold, 333,851 dozens.
Poultry and eggs produced, \$169,325.
Sale of poultry and eggs, \$72,638.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 8,688 pounds.
Wax produced, 418 pounds.
Value of honey and wax produced, \$1,093.

Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 1,576.
Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 6.
Wool and mohair produced, \$1,294.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 1,144.
Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 8,380.
Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 710.
Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 17,036.
Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 1,309.
Sale of animals, \$246,276.
Value of animals slaughtered, \$189,080.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$3,378,691.
Cereals, \$938,974.
Other grains and seeds, \$7,987.
Hay and forage, \$194,150.
Vegetables, \$165,834.
Fruit and nuts, \$54,351.
All other crops, \$2,017,395.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 83,615 acres; 1,130,540 bushels.
Corn, 75,192 acres; 1,016,151 bushels.
Oats, 5,979 acres; 88,639 bushels.
Wheat, 2,422 acres; 25,460 bushels.
Rye, 10 acres; 150 bushels.
Kafir corn and milo maize, — —.
Rice, — —.
Other grains:
Dry peas, 414 acres; 4,450 bushels.
Dry edible beans, 24 acres; 278 bushels.
Peanuts, 55 acres; 1,662 bushels.
Hay and forage: total, 15,359 acres; 13,099 tons.

All tame or cultivated grasses, 5,986 acres; 5,415 tons.

Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 982 acres; 854 tons.

Grains cut green, 7,906 acres; 6,338 tons.
Coarse forage, 485 acres; 492 tons.

Special crops:

Potatoes, 444 acres; 36,377 bushels.
Sweet potatoes and yams, 614 acres; 60,864 bushels.
Tobacco, 9 acres; 2,235 pounds.
Cotton, 75,627 acres; 19,882 bales.
Cane—sugar, 351 acres; 1,087 tons.
Syrup made, 13,380 gallons.
Cane—sorghum, 537 acres; 1,501 tons.
Syrup made, 18,954 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 121,561 trees; 66,226 bushels.
Apples, 55,082 trees; 28,894 bushels.
Peaches and nectarines, 50,730 trees; 33,262 bushels.
Pears, 9,145; trees, 2,328 bushels.
Plums and prunes, 4,164 trees; 1,312 bushels.
Cherries, 2,164 trees; 237 bushels.
Quinces, 236 trees; 153 bushels.
Grapes, 1,802 vines; 23,124 pounds.
Tropical fruits: total, 115 trees.
Figs, 115 trees; 2,471 pounds.
Oranges, — —.
Small fruits: total, 36 acres; 40,709 quarts.
Strawberries, 22 acres; 37,437 quarts.
Nuts: total, 120 trees; 631 pounds.
Pecans, 17 trees; 480 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,357.
Cash expended, \$162,666.
Rent and board furnished, \$28,983.
Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 2,241.
Amount expended, \$62,274.
Feed—Farms reporting, 1,099.
Amount expended, \$64,533.
Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$79,635.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 1,226.
Value of domestic animals, \$176,408.
Cattle: total, 1,931; value, \$42,726.
Number of dairy cows, 1,149.
Horses: total, 962; value, \$111,711.
Mules and asses and burros: total, 164; value, \$19,270.
Swine: total, 472; value, \$2,540.
Sheep and goats: total, 57; value, \$161.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Bloomfield	Gurley—1
Brownsboro—1	Harvest—2
Chase—1	Huntsville (ch.)—5
Deposit	Jeff
Elkwood—1	Madison—3
Elon	Maysville
Farley	Meridianville—1
Gladstone	New Hope—1

New Market—3 Ryland
Normal Taylorsville
Owens Cross Roads—1 Toney—2 .
Plevna

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1820	8,813	8,668	17,481
1830	13,855	14,135	27,990
1840	12,297	13,409	25,706
1850	11,937	14,490	26,427
1860	11,685	14,765	26,451
1870	15,527	15,740	31,267
1880	18,591	19,034	37,625
1890	19,345	18,769	38,119
1900	23,827	19,875	43,702
1910	28,146	18,894	47,040
1920			51,268

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1819 — Clement C. Clay, John Leigh Townes, Henry Chambers, Samuel Mead, Henry Minor, Gabriel Moore, John Williams Walker, John M. Taylor.

1861—Nicholas Davis, Jeremiah Clemens.

1865—John N. Drake, Peter M. Dox.

1867 — Andrew J. Applegate, Lafayette Robinson (colored), Columbus Jones (colored.)

1875—Leroy P. Walker, William M. Lowe.

1901—R. W. Walker, J. W. Grayson, R. E. Spragins, A. S. Fletcher.

Senators.—

1819-20—Gabriel Moore.

1821-2—Isaac Lanier.

1822-3—David Moore.

1825-6—Thomas Miller.

1828-9—John Vining.

1831-2—John Vining.

1834-5—John Vining.

1836-7—William Fleming.

1839-40—Daniel B. Turner.

1842-3—William Fleming.

1845-6—James W. McClung.

1849-50—William Fleming.

1853-4—William Asklen.

1857-8—William Fleming.

1861-2—F. L. Hammond.

1865-6—John W. Drake.

1868—Isaac D. Sibley.

1871-2—Isaac D. Sibley.

1872-3—S. H. Murphy.

1873—J. W. Grayson.

1874-5—J. W. Grayson.

1875-6—J. W. Grayson.

1876-7—Dr. Francisco Rice.

1878-9—Francisco Rice.

1880-1—Francisco Rice.

1882-3—David D. Shelby.

1884-5—David D. Shelby.

1886-7—Francisco Rice.

1888-9—Francisco Rice.

1890-1—Oscar R. Hundley.

1892-3—Oscar R. Hundley.

1894-5—Oscar R. Hundley.

1896-7—Oscar R. Hundley.

1898-9—E. L. Pulley.

1899 (Spec.)—E. L. Pulley.

1900-01—E. L. Pulley.

1903—Robert Elias Spragins.

1907—Robert Elias Spragins.

1907 (Spec.)—Robert Elias Spragins.

1909 (Spec.)—Robert Elias Spragins.

1911—Robert Elias Spragins.

1915—Jas. H. Pride.

1919—W. E. Butler.

Representatives.—

1819-20—Samuel Walker; Eppes Moody; James G. Birney; Samuel Chapman; Griffin Lamkin; John L. Towns; Isaac Wellborn; Frederick Weedon.

1820-1—Samuel Walker; Samuel Chapman; Frederick Weedon; John McKinley; John M. Leake; John Vining; David Moore; Henry Chambers.

1821 (called) — Samuel Walker; Samuel Chapman; Frederick Weedon; John McKinley; John M. Leake; John Vining; David Moore; Henry Chambers.

1821-2—Frederick Weedon; John Vining; David Moore; John Martin; Thomas Miller; William Fleming; John M. Leake; Henry King.

1822-3—John M. Leake; William I. Adair; John Pope; Thomas Fearn; Christopher Hunt; William Saunders; James McClung.

1823-4—William I. Adair; David Moore; John Vining; Thomas Miller; William Fleming; Henry King; Isaac Lanier.

1824-5—John Vining; Thomas Miller; Wm. Fleming; Samuel Walker; Isaac Lanier; James W. Camp; Anthony H. Metcalf.

1825-6—John Vining; Henry King; William Kelly; William Brandon; Harry I. Thornton.

1826-7—David Moore; James W. McClung; William Acklen, Jr.; David Bradford.

1827-8 — John Vining; William Acklen; William Kelly; William H. Moore; Nathan Smith.

1828-9—S. Walker; Thomas Fearn; William Brandon; Clement C. Clay; James Penn.

1829-30—David Moore; Thomas Fearn; William Acklen; Henry King; James Penn.

1830-1—David Moore; William Acklen; Henry King; Robert T. Scott; James Penn.

1831-2 — William Acklen; Henry King; Samuel Peete; James G. Carroll; James Penn.

1832 (called)—William Fleming; Henry King; J. W. Camp; R. T. Scott; John P. Graham.

1832-3—William Fleming; Henry King; J. W. Camp; R. T. Scott; John Graham.

1833-4—William Fleming; Samuel Walker; A. F. Hopkins; George T. Jones; George Mason.

1834-5—William Fleming; Samuel Walker; Henry King; William H. Glascock; J. D. Phelan.

1835-6—William Fleming; James W. McClung; George T. Jones; Jabez Leftwich; John D. Phelan.

1836-7—David Moore; William Smith; R. Horton; Jabez Leftwich; P. N. Booker.

1837 (called)—David Moore; William Smith; R. Horton; Jabez Leftwich; P. N. Booker.

1837-8—John Vining; William Smith; Rhoda Horton; James W. McClung; Parham N. Booker.

1838-9—John Vining; William Smith; David Moore; James W. McClung; Joseph Taylor.

1839-40 — John Vining; William Smith; David Moore; Jere Clemens.

1840-1—Samuel Walker; Thomas B. Provence; David Moore; Jere Clemens.

1841 (called)—Samuel Walker; Thomas B. Provence; David Moore; Jere Clemens.

1841-2—George T. Jones; Thomas Haughton; David Moore; Jere Clemens.

1842-3—James W. McClung; James Robinson; David Moore; Clement C. Clay.

1843-4—David Moore; Jere Clemens; William J. Sykes; A. L. Sandige.

1844-5—James W. McClung; Jere Clemens; C. C. Clay, Jr.; William Brandon.

1845-6—A. L. Sandige; William G. Miller; Clement C. Clay, Jr.

1847-8—William Fleming; M. A. King; Thomas H. Hewlett.

1849-50—David C. Humphries; M. A. King; William Wright.

1851-2—H. C. Bradford; Michael A. King; C. D. Kavanaugh.

1853-4—D. C. Humphries; George W. Laughinghouse.

1855-6—Reuben Chapman; John T. Haden.

1857-8—S. S. Scott; Stephen W. Harris.

1859-60—S. S. Scott; Robert J. Lowe.

1861 (1st called)—S. S. Scott; Robert J. Lowe.

1861 (2d called)—S. D. Cabaniss; C. Butler.

1862 (called)—S. D. Cabaniss; C. Butler.

1863 (called) — J. C. Bradford; J. W. Scruggs.

1864 (called) — J. C. Bradford; J. W. Scruggs.

1864-5—J. C. Bradford; J. W. Scruggs.

1865-6—William D. Humphrey; J. W. Ledbetter.

1866-7—William D. Humphrey; J. W. Ledbetter.

1868—C. Jones; Jefferson McCally; Justin Romaine.

1769-70—D. C. Humphreys; W. D. Humphrey; Justin Romaine.

1870-1—Francisco Rice; William M. Lowe; J. W. Grayson.

1871-2—J. W. Grayson; W. M. Lowe; F. Rice.

1872-3—J. M. Moss; James W. Steel; Reuben Jones.

1873—Reuben Jones; J. M. Moss; James W. Steel.

1874-5—Geo. P. Beirne; E. C. Betts; F. Rice.

1875-6—Geo. P. Beirne; E. C. Betts; F. Rice.

1876-7—E. C. Betts; A. S. Fletcher; George C. Saunders.

1878-9—E. C. Betts; A. S. Fletcher; George C. Saunders.

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1880-1—E. C. Betts; J. W. Grayson; B. C. Lanier.

1882-3—W. W. Haden; W. O. Williams; J. W. Cochran.

1884-5—Milton Humes; E. T. Tallafiero; G. R. Sullivan.

1886-7—O. R. Hundley; A. Whited; R. A. Petty.

1888-9—Oscar R. Hundley; John P. Hampton; E. F. Walker.

1890-1—R. T. Blackwell; W. A. Bishop; S. H. Moore.

1892-3—Francisco Rice; A. S. Fletcher.

1894-5—A. S. Fletcher; N. M. Rowe.

1896-7—A. P. Hunt; J. P. Hampton.

1898-9—J. H. Lyle; J. H. Wallace, Jr.

1899 (Spec.)—J. H. Lyle; J. H. Wallace, Jr.

1900-01—W. B. Bankhead; Jno. H. Wallace, Jr.

1903—Algernon Sidney Fletcher; Richard Wilde Walker.

1907—A. D. Kirby; N. M. Rowe.

1907 (Spec.)—A. D. Kirby; N. M. Rowe.

1909 (Spec.)—A. D. Kirby; N. M. Rowe.

1911—S. S. Fletcher; R. T. Lawler.

1915—J. W. Grayson; Ed Johnston.

1919—J. Gray Woodward.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*, Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 346; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 310; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 25; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 59; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 159; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1913), with map; *Alabama Landbook* (1916), p. 102; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); *Geol. Survey of Agricultural Features of the State* (1883); *The Valley Regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water Resources of Alabama* (1907).

MAGNOLIA RIVER. See Fish River.

MALARIA. See Epidemics.

MALLORY MOUNTAIN. An extension, on the northwest side of Weewoka Creek in Talladega County, of the Weewoka Mountains (q. v.), from which it differs somewhat in the character and conformation of geologic strata, those of the Mallory Mountain being less fully metamorphosed, and made up mostly of talcous shales and sandstones, with some conglomerates and limonites. The area of the mountain is not important agriculturally. It is timbered mainly with long-leaf pine.

REFERENCE.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897), p. 566.

MALTHA. See Asphaltum, Maltha and Petroleum.

MALVERN. Post office and station on the Central of Georgia Railway, in the eastern part of Geneva County. It is about 5 miles northeast of Slocumb and about 20 miles northeast of Geneva. Population: 1910—200. It was incorporated in 1904.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

MAMMALS. In the State there are sixty-one species, ranging from the smallest of the bat family to the black bear. The hilly, mountainous regions of the northern sections and the low swampy country of the Gulf coast afford excellent protection for all wild mammals. The black bear and Virginia deer are found in increasing numbers in the southern counties, while there are yet the puma and wolf in the mountains of the northwestern section. Throughout the other sections, native wild life is reasonably plentiful. Wild fruits, nuts and grains, together with a temperate climate the year around afford an opportunity for existence, even though much of the undergrowth is being removed with the clearing up lands for farming purposes.

None of the original native mammals have become extinct, though the fact that the laws of the State do not protect the fur-bearing animals has a tendency to keep them from multiplying. A successful effort to increase the stock of deer and red fox has been made in recent years. Several deer farms and preserves have been opened, notably by Judge C. E. Thomas of Prattville, the late Howard Douglass of McIntosh in Washington County, and William Pickett of Bullock County. The introduction of an elk herd in 1915 has not proven satisfactory. Much trapping is done, but it is confined principally to mink, raccoon, opossum, weasel and the muskrat. Occasionally an otter and beaver are caught, but these are now found in only a few localities in the State. There is now but little fox and wild cat hunting indulged in.

The principal collectors in the Alabama field have been Wm. Bartram, P. H. Gosse, Arthur H. Howell and Lewis S. Golsan. The collections of Mr. Howell and Mr. Golsan have gone to the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture. A complete collection of mammals accredited to the State is being made by the Department of Archives and History for its museum. The specimens have been in most cases secured through trappers and sportsmen. This collection is the only one of consequence in the State. The specimens have been mounted by C. H. M. Barrett, Larry Chastain and F. F. Brannon.

Popular and Scientific Names of Alabama Mammals.

Bat (big-eared), *Corynorhinus macrotis*.
 Bat (large brown), *Eptesicus fuscus* fuscus.
 Bat (small brown), *Myotis lucifugus*.
 Bat (evening), *Nycticeius humeralis*.
 Bat (free tailed), *Nyctinomus cynocephalus*.
 Bat (Georgian), *Pipistrellus subflavus* subflavus.
 Bat (gray), *Myotis grisescens*.
 Bat (hoary), *Nycteris cinerea*.
 Bat (mahogany), *Nycteris borealis* seminola.
 Bat (red), *Nycteris borealis borealis*.

Bat (silvery-haired), *Lasio nycteris noctivagans*.
 Black Bear, *Ursus americanus*.
 Carolina Bear, *Castor canadensis carolinensis*.
 Bobcat (Wild cat), *Lynx rufus*.
 Southern Chipmunk, *Tamias striatus* striatus.
 Virginia Deer, *Odocoileus virginianus*.
 Elk, *Cervus canadensis*.
 Gray fox, *Urocyon cinereo-argenteus*.
 Red fox, *Vulpes fulva*.
 Alabama Pocket Gopher, *Geomys tuza* mobilensis.
 Southeastern mink, *Mustela vison* lutrocephala.
 Beach Mouse, *Peromyscus polionotus* albifrons.
 Cotton Mouse, *Peromyscus gossypinus* gossypinus.
 Golden Mouse, *Peromyscus nuttalli* aureolus.
 Merriam Harvest Mouse, *Reithrodontomys humulis* merriami.
 House Mouse, *Mus musculus*.
 Oldfield Mouse, *Peromyscus polionotus* polionotus.
 Pine Mouse, *Pitymys pinetorum* auricularis.
 White-footed Mouse, *Peromyscus leucopus* leucopus.
 Mole (Southeastern), *Scalopus aquaticus* howelli.
 Muskrat, *Fiber zibethicus* zibethicus.
 Louisiana Muskrat, *Fiber rivalicus*.
 Opossum, *Didelphis virginiana* virginiana.
 Florida Opossum, *Didelphis virginiana* pigra.
 Southern Otter, *Lutra canadensis* lataxina.
 Puma, *Felis conguar*.
 Bangs Cottontail Rabbit, *Sylvilagus floridanus* alacer.
 Eastern Cottontail Rabbit, *Sylvilagus floridanus* mallurus.
 Marsh Rabbit, *Sylvilagus palustris* palustris.
 Swamp Rabbit, *Sylvilagus aquaticus* aquaticus.
 Coast Swamp Rabbit, *Sylvilagus aquaticus* littoralis.
 Raccoon, *Procyon lotor*.
 Barn Rat, *Epimys norvegicus*.
 Allegheny Cliff rat, *Neotoma pennsylvanica*.
 Cotton Rat, *Sigmodon hispidus* hispidus.
 Rice-field Rat, *Oryzomys palustris* palustris.
 Roof Rat, *Epimys rattus* alexandrinus.
 Swamp Wood Rat, *Neotoma floridana* floridana.
 Shrew (Carolina) short tailed shrew, *Blarina brevicauda* carolinensis.
 Shrew (least), *Cryptotis parva*.
 Longtailed Shrew.
 Eastern Skunk, *Mephitis nigra* nigra.
 Florida Skunk, *Mephitis nigra* elongata.
 Alleghenian Spotted Skunk, *Spilogale putorius*.
 Southern Flying Squirrel, *Glausomys volans* saturatus.
 Southern Fox Squirrel, *Sciurus niger* texianus.

SENATE CHAMBER IN WHICH CONFEDERATE CONGRESS WAS ORGANIZED AND HELD ITS
FIRST TWO SESSIONS, 1861, MONTGOMERY

Gray Squirrel, *Sciurus carolinensis carolinensis*.

Fusky Gray Squirrel, *Sciurus carolinensis, fuliginosus*.

Alabama Weasel, *Mustela peninsulea olivacea*.

Wolf, *Canis lycaon*.

Southern Woodchuck (Groundhog), *Marmota monax monax*.

MANGANESE ORES. Small quantities of Pyrolusite and Psilomelane are found in various localities in Cleburne, Clay, Calhoun, Blount, and Cherokee Counties. Several of these deposits in the Weisner formation of Cleburne County have been worked to some extent, but the mining of manganese has not yet become commercially important. The deposits in Blount County are near the base of the Fort Payne chert of the lower Carboniferous, and those of Cherokee, Tuscaloosa, and other counties are in the Knox dolomite. Manganese ore and brown iron ore, or limonite, are frequently found closely associated in the same deposit. Most of the brown ore banks contain more or less manganese ore. The manganiferous limonite has been mined near Anniston and converted into spiegeleisen and ferromanganese in the Anniston furnaces.

REFERENCES.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 9, 1904), p. 18; U. S. Geol. Survey, *Mineral resources of United States*, 1886, p. 183, 1893, pp. 124-125.

MANUFACTURING AND MANUFACTURES. Manufactures, or more accurately the handicrafts, have occupied no small position in the community life of Alabama. In the early years of the State's development, on the larger plantations, the culture of cotton was the principal business. Usually it was marketed raw, and supplies were purchased from the manufacturing towns of the North, or were imported from Europe. The less wealthy people of the towns, as well as the small farmers, supplied most of their needs in the way of tools, implements, utensils, furniture, linen, clothing, and many other articles, from local artisans. Many of these skilled craftsmen—blacksmiths, founders, ironworkers, carpenters, cabinetmakers, wheelwrights, millwrights, millers, tanners, bootmakers, tailors, and others—were among the earliest settlers. They made by hand in their small shops many useful articles that are now machine-made in standard patterns and by standardized processes.

During the pioneer days, and for many years after that term ceased to be strictly applicable, the journeyman mechanics and tradesmen of the local communities fashioned for the farmer, the housekeeper, and the laborer, most of their axes and handles, plow-points, plowstocks, harrows, harness, saddles, shovels, spades, picks, hoes, cowbells, fire-tongs, andirons, ovens, iron pots, cranes, frying pans, skillets, flatirons, and kettles, besides repairing their guns, knives, and pistols,

and the various implements of the farm and home. Later, in shops where two or more mechanics worked together, wagons, carriages, buggies, tables, wardrobes, chairs, secretaries, "whatnots" and other household furniture, besides carding frames, spinning wheels and flax wheels, were made. There were boatyards along the rivers in which skilled boatwrights were employed. A steamboat was built at Old St. Stephens as early as 1818. (See Steamboat Transportation.)

By 1832 the State had a cotton mill. It was located in Madison County on the Flint River, from which the motive power was obtained. (See Cotton Manufacturing.) One of the earliest cotton-gin factories was established by Daniel Pratt (q. v.) in Autauga County in 1838. It later became the largest gin factory in the world, and the Daniel Pratt Gin Co.'s (q. v.) machines were known wherever cotton was grown.

Early Statistics.—By 1849 there were 1,026 individuals and establishments engaged in manufacture in Alabama, whose invested capital amounted to \$3,450,606. These industries employed 4,938 persons, consumed raw material to the amount of \$2,224,960, and produced finished articles valued at \$4,523,878. These totals included 12 cotton mills, having a capital of \$651,900, using 5,208 bales of cotton valued at \$237,081, employing 715 persons, and turning out finished products to the value of \$382,260; 3 furnaces, representing \$11,000 capital, consuming 1,838 tons of ore worth \$6,770, employing 40 men, and making 522 tons of pig iron besides \$5,000 worth of other products, making a total production of \$22,500; 10 foundries, capitalized at \$216,625, using 2,348 tons of pig iron costing, with the fuel used to melt it, \$102,085, giving employment to 212 men, and making iron castings of various sorts to the value of \$271,126; 3 manufactories of wrought iron with a capital of \$7,000, using \$3,355 worth of raw material, employing 34 men, and producing \$7,500 worth of ironware for the market.

The census report for the year ending June 30, 1860, is much more detailed and comprehensive, including 56 different industries and crafts for the State. Outside of Clarke, Russell, and Winston Counties, from which no returns were received, there were 1,459 manufacturing establishments, having an aggregate capitalization of \$9,098,181, using \$5,489,963 worth of raw materials, employing 7,889 persons who received \$2,132,940 in wages, and turning out finished products valued at \$10,588,571. Among others there were 18 manufacturers of agricultural implements worth \$75,636; 110 makers of boots and shoes, whose output was valued at \$288,276; 62 carriagemakers with a product worth \$336,555; 9 clothing manufactories with an output worth \$28,350; 14 manufacturers of cotton goods, worth \$1,040,147; 236 mills, grinding \$2,343,238 worth of flour and meal; 30 furniture-makers with an output of \$85,173; 4 furnaces making pig iron valued at \$64,590; 4 foundries making cast-

ings worth \$35,000; 132 manufacturers of leather goods whose product was valued at \$393,740; 336 sawmills and 3 planing mills whose output was worth \$1,946,233; 16 machine shops, in which machinery and steam engines worth \$742,120 were made; 32 makers of saddlery and harness, valued at \$140,350; 27 manufacturers of tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware, whose product amounted to \$237,420; 61 wagonmakers, producing \$196,684 worth of wagons and carts; 10 wool-carding establishments handling wool to the value of \$43,475, and 6 woolen factories whose product was valued at \$191,474. Besides these, there were manufacturers of bagging, brick, cigars, confectionery, cooperage, hats, bar iron, marble work, and numerous other commodities of less commercial importance.

During the War Period.—During the decade, 1860-1869, the industrial development of the State was much retarded. However, from 1861 to 1865 there were many manufacturing plants established and many old ones enlarged and improved. Most of the new establishments were designed to manufacture arms, ammunition, and supplies for military use. Several were owned or subsidized by the Confederate Government, and their entire output monopolized for its use; but there were also numerous new enterprises started by individuals and corporations. A factory for the manufacture of small arms was erected at Tallassee in 1862, and the Alabama Arms Manufacturing Co., at Montgomery, was equipped for making Enfield rifles. Arsenals, a navy yard, and a naval foundry were established by the Confederacy and the State at Selma, and guns, armor, ammunition, and other equipment for gunboats and rams, as well as the boats themselves, were manufactured. In the manufacture of gunpowder, large quantities of nitre or saltpetre were needed. The Federal blockade of Mobile shut off the supply from Europe, and many expedients were used to obtain it. In 1862 a special corps of officers was organized to work the nitre caves of north Alabama. It was known as the Nitre and Mining Bureau (q. v.). Salt manufacturing was another important industry during the War period. (See Salt Springs, Salt Lands, Salt Works.)

Private manufacturing enterprises were encouraged and assisted both by the Confederate and State Governments. Employees of mills, foundries, and factories supplying the Confederacy or the State with arms, clothing, cloth, and other necessary articles, were exempt from military duty. There were private factories at Tallassee, Autaugaville, Prattville, and other places, that could make large quantities of good tent cloth. There were also shoe factories, tanneries, woolen mills, harness and other factories, at various towns, and the State itself made shoes, salt, clothing, whiskey, alcohol, and other supplies for the army and for the destitute. During the latter part of the War, many of the necessities became exceedingly scarce. Many make-shifts were resorted to and substitutes found

for some of the most necessary things. The old spinning wheels, looms, and carding frames were brought down from attics and again used by the women in their homes to make yarn and cloth. Similar expedients had to be adopted in supplying other needs, and conditions became much like those of pioneer days. The industrial revival in the State did not begin until the seventies, and the recovery from the effects of the War and Reconstruction was slow until the latter part of that decade.

Beginnings of Modern Conditions.—The census reports of 1880 showed a total of 2,070 manufacturing establishments in the State, capitalized at \$9,668,008, using raw materials valued at \$8,545,520, employing 10,019 persons in making products worth \$13,565,504. The largest of the industries represented, with respect to value of finished products, was the manufacture of flour, meal, and other cereal products, whose aggregate value was \$4,315,174. Sawed lumber occupied second place with a total value of \$2,649,634; iron and steel products, third place, with \$1,452,856; and cotton goods, fourth place, with a total production of \$1,352,099. Among the new industries introduced during the previous decade were the manufacture of cottonseed oil and cake, whose value for the year 1880 was \$247,982, and coke, valued at \$148,026 for the same year. The production of other manufactures varied only slightly from that of 1860, and need not be listed here.

In 1890 the value of manufactures in Alabama had risen to \$51,226,605, an increase of \$37,661,101, or 277.624 per cent. There were 2,977 establishments, capitalized at \$46,122,571, with land and plants valued at \$33,837,984, employing an average of 33,821 persons, and consuming \$28,432,281 worth of raw materials. The most notable increase was in iron and steel products, which reached the value of \$12,544,227, an increase in 10 years of 763.425 per cent. Lumber products reached a total of \$8,135,996; flour and grist mill products, \$3,060,452; coke, \$2,474,377; foundry and machine shop products, \$2,195,913; cotton products, \$2,190,771; cottonseed oil and cake, \$1,203,989. There were increases in other industries, but none so striking as those shown above. Manufacturing industries in the State continued during the 10 years, 1891-1900, but not in so large a ratio.

Further Development.—The increase in products for the year last mentioned being \$80,741,449, an increase over 1890 of 57.6 per cent. The number of establishments in 1900 was 5,602, an increase in 10 years of 88.2 per cent; capital invested, \$70,370,081, increase, 52.6 per cent; wage-earners, 52,902, increase, 69.9 per cent; value of lands and plants, \$24,978,473, increase, 96.5 per cent; raw materials used, \$44,098,671, an increase of 55.1 per cent. The 11 leading industries included in these figures, in the order of the value of finished products, were iron and steel, \$17,392,483, an increase over the year 1890 of 38.6 per cent; lumber and timber products,

\$12,867,551, increase, 51.2 per cent; cotton goods, \$8,153,136, increase, 272.2 per cent; foundry and machine shop products, \$5,482,441, increase, 149.7 per cent; cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies, \$4,172,192, an increase of 163.9 per cent over the value of such products for 1890; coke, \$3,726,433, increase, 50.6 per cent; flouring and gristmill products, \$3,310,757, increase, 8.2 per cent; cottonseed oil and cake, \$2,985,890, increase, 148 per cent; fertilizers, \$2,068,162, increase, 170.3 per cent; cotton ginning, \$1,218,283, increase 470.5 per cent; leather, tanned, curried, and finished, \$1,005,358, increase, 1,204.5 per cent.

Besides these 11 leading industries, there were 62 others of sufficient importance to be shown separately in the census reports, and 52 others, having one or more establishments, that were grouped under the heading, "All other industries." These 52 smaller industries manufactured products to the total value of \$2,580,413 and gave employment to an average of 1,502 persons whose wages aggregated \$504,039 a year.

Latest Statistics.—The figures on manufactures in Alabama in the census reports of 1910 are not comparable with those in previous reports, because in the first-mentioned only establishments conducted under the factory system, as distinguished from neighborhood, hand, and building industries, were included, while earlier reports included all these classes of manufactures in one group. In 1909 there were 3,398 factory-system manufacturing establishments in the State, employing an average of 81,972 persons during the year, whose salaries and wages amounted to \$33,849,000. Of the persons employed, 72,148 were wage-earners. Finished products to the value of \$145,962,000 were made, and \$83,443,000 worth of raw material consumed.

Lumber and timber products occupied first place among the manufactures, both with respect to value of products and number of establishments, having 1,819 plants whose finished products were worth \$26,058,000. Cotton goods, including cotton small wares, came next in point of value of products, there being 51 establishments which manufactured \$22,212,000 worth of goods. Nineteen blast furnaces, making \$21,236,000 worth of iron and steel, occupied third place; and 102 foundry and machine shops, producing \$11,550,000 worth of finished articles, came fourth. The production of cottonseed oil and cake amounted to \$9,178,000; coke, \$8,843,000; cars, general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies, \$7,528,000; fertilizers, \$6,423,000; flour-mill and gristmill products, \$2,779,000; printing and publishing, \$2,768,000; turpentine and rosin, \$2,472,000; bread and other bakery products, \$1,725,000; brick and tile, \$1,135,000. There were besides many other industries whose total production for the year amounted to nearly a million dollars, such as manufactured ice; copper, tin, and sheet iron products; cordage, twine, jute, and linen

goods; illuminating and heating gas; carriages, wagons, and materials, and others.

One of the most remarkable developments of this decade was the enormous growth of fertilizer manufacturing in the State, the value of whose products increased 174.4 per cent in 1909 as compared with 1904. The increase in cotton goods manufactured for the same period was 32.5 per cent, and in the by-products of cotton—oil, cake, etc.—59.1 per cent. In 1909 there were 81,972 persons engaged in manufacturing as compared with 67,884 in 1904. Of the total number in 1909, there were 3,769 proprietors and firm members, 6,055 salaried employees, and 72,148 wage-earners. In 1904, the corresponding numbers were 1,948, 3,763, and 62,173, the percentage of increase being 93.5, 60.9, and 16, respectively.

The value of the products manufactured in each of the seven principal industrial cities of the State in 1909 was: Birmingham, \$24,128,214; Bessemer, \$6,106,098; Montgomery, \$5,442,287; Mobile, \$5,428,894; Anniston, \$4,332,890; Selma, \$2,382,249; Gadsden, \$1,525,091. Of the total of 3,398 manufacturing establishments in the State in 1909, 1,695, or 49.9 per cent, were owned by individuals; 908, or 26.7 per cent, by firms; 788, or 23.2 per cent, by corporations; and 9, or 0.3 per cent, otherwise owned. There were 22 plants, or 0.6 per cent of whole number, whose products for 1909 were valued at \$1,000,000 or over; 267, or 7.9 per cent, \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000; 493, or 14.5 per cent, \$20,000 and less than \$100,000; 1,002, or 29.5 per cent, \$5,000 and less than \$20,000; and 1,614, or 47.5 per cent, less than \$5,000.

The capital invested in the 3,398 manufacturing establishments in 1909 was \$173,180,000, cotton goods and small wares coming first with \$30,954,000; lumber and timber products second, with \$24,442,000; iron and steel third, with \$23,816,000; and coke fourth, with \$17,770,000. The total capitalization of several of the other industries was: foundries and machine shops, \$11,984,000; fertilizers, \$8,507,000; cottonseed oil and cake, \$7,202,000; illuminating and heating gas, \$4,730,000; manufactured ice, \$2,281,000; printing and publishing, \$2,010,000; brick and tile, \$1,942,000; turpentine and rosin, \$1,397,000; pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products, \$1,016,000; and numerous others whose aggregate capitalization was less than a million dollars.

See Cotton Manufacturing; Iron and Steel; and titles of industries there listed.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Census reports, 1840-1910, passim*; *Ibid*, *Abstract of the 13th Census, 1910, with Supplement for Alabama* (1913); Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), pp. 149-162, 234-241; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), pp. 456-470, 475-490; Ball, *Clarke County* (1882), pp. 645-649, 765; Brewer, "The fiery furnace of thirty years ago," in *Montgomery Advertiser*, Apr. 19, 1891; Hardy, *Selma* (1879), pp. 114-121, where detailed sketches of a number of different manu-

factories, mills, and works are given; Blue, *Montgomery* (1878); R. M. Tryon, *Household manufactures in the United States* [1917]; De Bow, *Statistical view of the U. S.* (1854), pp. 179-182.

MAPS AND CARTOGRAPHY. The region of the State has been mapped from the earliest times, in fact, it is from these early references that we are enabled to trace the early roads, trails, settlements, aboriginal towns, streams, and name places. Carey's map of the Mississippi Territory (1818), Bowens' Map, DeLisle Map (1707), Adair's Map, accompanying his book, Guthrie's, Mitchell's map (several dates), maps of the country of the Southern Indians (n. d.) in Hamilton's *Colonial Mobile*, Homan's map in Winsor's *Mississippi Basin*, Tanner's map, and numerous other maps referred to and illustrated in, Hamilton's *Colonial Mobile* should be consulted in a study of primitive and early historical times in Alabama.

Since 1800 there has been a number of commercial maps issued, covering the territory now embraced in the present State. The La Tourette map, made after the original survey of the State, after admission in the Union, is the most reliable. The one including all that section of the State formerly embraced in the Creek Nation, which had been surveyed by James M. Weakley, Surveyor General, shows the Meridian lines, is divided into sections, and is the base on which all subsequent maps have been made. It is the first map of the present territory included in the State, inasmuch as Alabama did not come into possession of much of its eastern country until after the Land Cession of 1832.

The map accompanying Berney's *Handbook* (1892), and prepared by Dr. Eugene A. Smith, State Geologist, under date of 1891, included the latest information available at that date.

The U. S. Geological Survey has not platted the territory much south of Jefferson County, and none of the southern sections nor the western sections of the State has been surveyed.

The most accurate sources in this respect, at present, are the maps accompanying, and issued as advanced sheets of the field operations, of the U. S. Bureau of Soils. These maps are made in cooperation with the State, through the Department of Agriculture and Industries. Surveyors are furnished by both Departments, and while the report is devoted largely to the character of the soils and a discussion of their productiveness, these maps at the present time, include all streams, town and village sites, churches and school sites, ferries and railroad crossings, and the later ones show every house site existing in the county. Those issued since 1911 are in the minutest detail, and are valuable contributions. Nearly all of the State has been mapped, only Morgan, Franklin, Winston, DeKalb, Coosa, Marengo, Choctaw, Greene, Crenshaw, Geneva, and Houston Counties, remain to be surveyed. The Fort Payne area,

of DeKalb County, including nearly one half of the county, has already been mapped, and the work is now progressing in Choctaw, and Crenshaw. It is planned to extend the work to the other counties as fast as cooperation can be established. There was no cooperation between the State and the U. S. government through 1920. The last two county surveys issued have been St. Clair and Fayette, of ment from the end of the fiscal year 1917 the 1917 Field Operations.

REFERENCES.—Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910); Bowen's map (1764) for Hamilton's *Colonial Mobile*, facing page 240; *Homan's map, Mississippi Basin*, p. 50; *U. S. Soil Survey reports, passim*; Mss. data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

MARBLE, ALABAMA. The marbles of this State are of two kinds, crystalline or true marble, and noncrystalline. The crystalline or statuary marbles are found mainly in a narrow valley along the western border of the metamorphic rocks, extending from the northwestern part of Coosa County through Talladega into Calhoun. The outcrops have a width of about one-fourth mile and a length of 60 miles.

The marble industry in Alabama had its beginning at a very early period of the State's history. A quarry was opened near Sylacauga, in Talladega County, in the late thirties and operated profitably for many years. Four brothers—Scotchmen—George, David, Alexander, and Thomas Herd, developed the enterprise. Their finished product consisted chiefly of tombstones, urns, statues, and other

The main deposits of true marbles in the State are found in the southeastern portion of the Coosa Valley (q. v.) region, in the more or less metamorphosed strata, although some are found in all the limestone and dolomite formations. The best, or most crystalline, are along the great Talladega thrust fault that divides the Coosa Valley from the crystalline strata. Marble of fair quality and considerable quantity exists in Bibb, Calhoun, Cherokee, Chilton, Coosa, Jefferson, and Shelby Counties, but the best and largest deposits are in Talladega County, most of them of white, bluish, and dark colors, which take a superior polish. The prevailing color is white, or of a creamy tint, particularly desirable for interior finishing and decoration. The product of the Talladega County quarries is said to have the fine uniform crystallization of statuary marble and to be unsurpassed in carving qualities. Alabama marble is well adapted to exterior use, being a very pure carbonate of lime, exceedingly strong and durable, but much of it is almost too fine for such use. Its texture, its lustre, its tinting make it eminently suitable for interior and decorative work. A block of marble from the Gantt quarry, Talladega County, 4 feet long, 2 feet high, and 12 inches thick, forms a part of the Washington Monument. It was presented by the Grand Lodge of Masons, pursuant to a resolution adopted December 6, 1849, and bears the inscription:

"Alabama Marble.

Presented by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted

Masons of the State of Alabama to the Washington Monument Society."

The following quarries are known to have been worked before the War: Gantt's and Herd's, near Sylacauga; Nix's near Sycamore; Bowie's near Rendalla; and Taylor's and McKenzie's near Taylor's Mill, east of Talladega. During 1914 [the latest available figures] three companies reported production of marble, two in Talladega and one in Coosa County. The State geologist says of the product of these quarries:

"I think it is fairly safe to say that on the whole the marble from this quarry and immediate vicinity is of the highest grade of commercial white marble now on the market and obtainable in large quantity. There are small quantities of marble produced both in Italy and Vermont that are somewhat freer from coloring matter than the best grades that can be produced in Alabama in any quantity. But on the other hand, the poorest grades in Alabama greatly surpass the poorest grades produced elsewhere, so that the average of the Alabama deposit is probably somewhat higher than that of any other so far developed, not excluding even the marble from the Carara district in Italy. The marble from this State (Gantt's Quarry) has now a well established reputation and has been used in more than 200 important buildings throughout the United States."

The value of the marble produced in the State in 1914 was \$370,766.

REFERENCES.—Henry McCalley, *Report on valley regions of Alabama*, pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897); Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Ibid., *Bulletin* 9, 1904), pp. 29-31; Geol. Survey of Ala., *Statistics of mineral production of Alabama*, 1910-1915 (*Bulletins* 12-16, and 19); W. F. Prouty, *Preliminary report on the crystalline and other marbles of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Bulletin* 18, 1916); Oliver Bowles, *Technology of marble quarrying* (U. S. Bureau of Mines, *Bulletin* 106, 1916); Prouty, "Crystalline marbles of Alabama," in *Bulletin of Geological Society of America*, June 17, 1916, vol. 27, pp. 437-450, with 18 pls.; Hardy, *Selma* (1879), p. 179, for sketch of Dr. Edward Gantt, who originally opened the quarry bearing his name; *Properties of Marble Quarry Co., of Bibb* (Montgomery, n. d., pp. 10); *Alabama marble, quarry and works at Gantt's Quarry, Talladega County* (Broadside, pp. 4, n. p., n. d.).

MARBLE CITY MILLS, Sylacauga. See Cotton Manufacturing.

MARENGO COUNTY. Created by act of February 7, 1818, by the territorial legislature of Alabama. The county was formed from territory acquired from the Choctaws by the treaty of October 24, 1816. The original boundaries were, on the north, Tuscaloosa County, on the west the Tombigbee

River, on the south the ridge dividing the waters of Chickasaw Bogue and Beaver Creek, and on the east the main ridge, dividing the waters of Black Warrior and Cahaba Rivers. By an act of the legislature of Alabama, February 12, 1818, the county was enlarged by adding to it all the tract of country lying west of Dallas County, north of Clark County and east of the Tombigbee. By an act of the legislature December 13, 1819, the boundaries were established as follows, "beginning at the Choctaw Corner, thence running east to the range line dividing ranges four and five; thence north with the said range line to the northwest corner of township thirteen in range five; thence east with the line dividing the thirteenth and fourteenth townships to the range line dividing five and six; thence north with said range line to the northern boundary of township eighteen; thence west with the line dividing the eighteenth and nineteenth townships, to Tuscaloosa River; thence down Tuscaloosa to its junction with the Tombigbee River; thence down Tombigbee River to the north boundary of Clarke County; thence with this line to the beginning." These were the boundaries of Marengo until 1860, when 85 square miles were taken from it and given to Hale County.

The county now has a total area of 960 square miles or 615,000 acres.

The name of the county was suggested by Judge Abner Lipscombe, and was given as a compliment to the first white settlers, the expatriated French imperialists and commemorative of Napoleon's great victory at Marengo over the Austrian armies, June 14, 1800.

Location and Physical Description.—Marengo County is situated in the west central part of the state and is bounded on the north by Hale and Greene Counties, on the east by Perry, Dallas and Wilcox Counties, on the south by Wilcox and Clarke Counties, and on the west by Sumter and Choctaw Counties.

Situated in what is known as the "black belt," the county is largely in the "cane brake region," and is noted for the fertility of its soil. The surface of the county is undulating and slightly hilly, except for the "fringe" of ridges following the streams. A soil survey of the county has not been completed and it is impossible to tell the number of soil types which are recognized. Among the soil varieties noted however, are the black prairie soil of the Rotten Limestone, the Mulatto soil of the uplands, and gray hammock. However a large amount of Houston Clay is contained in the area of the county. The rock bed of the northern half of the county is in the Rotten Limestone group, while the rocks of the Tertiary group underlie the southern half.

The creeks of the county whose waters flow into the Tombigbee are: Allen's, Double, Six Mile, Chickasawbogue, with its tributaries, Turkey, Powell's and Dry and Horse Creek with its tributaries, also Goose, James, and Turkey Creeks.

The forest trees of the county are, long

and short leaf pine, various types of oak, poplar, ash, cedar and gum.

Among the crops grown are cotton, corn, small grain, potatoes, peanuts, velvet beans, alfalfa, hay, clovers, sugar cane, truck, etc. The live stock and dairying industry is well advanced in this county. Honey is also produced in commercial quantities and finds a ready market.

The chief towns are Linden, the county seat and Demopolis.

Aboriginal History.—This county was situated within the domain of the Choctaws. But no Choctaw settlements are reported within it during the historic period. The place names "Nanhi falala," Long Hill, and "Bok Chitto," Big Creek, the Choctaw name for Chickasawbogue, show that the Choctaws were familiar with the county. The county was embraced in the Choctaw session of the Trading House, October 24, 1816.

Evidences of Choctaw occupation are met with at a number of points on Tombigbee River and further back in the interior of the county have been noted some cemetery sites. Mr. Clarence B. Moore explored the sites along the river in 1901, and while many burials were met with, very few objects of interest were found. Mounds were found, near Spragin's mill, 8 miles below Demopolis; several mounds half mile south of Bickley's landing; mound on Watters plantation; mound just below Horse Creek; several mounds near mouth of Beaver Creek; several mounds near Beckenridge Landing and mounds near Remberts Landing. Near the central part of the county, on one occasion, was unearthed human remains. This proved to be the remains of an aboriginal cemetery. Near Prairieville is a cemetery.

Later History.—The first white inhabitants of Marengo were white settlers who came from France. These men were expatriated when Napoleon's power waned, and were forced to leave France. They organized the Vine and Olive Colony (q. v.), and laid out a town on the White Bluff, "which they called Demopolis—the city of the people—at the suggestion of Count Pierre Francois Real, one of the Philadelphia incorporators, who never came to Alabama."

By an act of the legislature December 13, 1819, the house of Mrs. Irby, on the South side of Chickasawbogue, or any house within four miles of it, that the judges of the inferior court might choose, was made the temporary seat of justice for Marengo County. By an act of the legislature, December 6, 1820, John Spinks, Bowen Bennett, Allen Glover, Nathaniel Norwood and William Irons were appointed commissioners with power to fix upon a site for the permanent seat of justice. Linden, named in commemoration of Moreau's victory over the Archduke John, was selected, and is now the seat of justice.

The principal towns are, Linden (q. v.), Demopolis (q. v.), Thomaston, Faunsdale, Spring Hill, Dayton, McKinley, and Myrtlewood.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 6,621.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 1,470.

Foreign-born white, 2.

Negro and other nonwhite, 5,149.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, 2.

3 to 9 acres, 626.

10 to 19 acres, 1,310.

20 to 49 acres, 2,948.

50 to 99 acres, 840.

100 to 174 acres, 460.

175 to 259 acres, 176.

260 to 499 acres, 147.

500 to 999 acres, 62.

1,000 acres and over, 50.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 618,240 acres.

Land in farms, 453,389 acres.

Improved land in farms, 238,944 acres.

Woodland in farms, 163,067 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 51,378 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$7,370,740.

Land, \$4,291,770.

Buildings, \$1,220,047.

Implements and machinery, \$298,823.

Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,560,100.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,113.

Land and buildings per farm, \$832.

Land per acre, \$9.47.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 5,989.

Domestic animals, value, \$1,526,339.

Cattle: total, 29,546; value, \$395,540.

Dairy cows only, 9,477.

Horses: total, 3,257; value, \$305,836.

Mules: total, 6,170; value, \$723,216.

Asses and burros: total, 36; value, \$1,815.

Swine: total, 30,133; value, \$90,520.

Sheep: total, 2,444; value, \$7,050.

Goats: total, 2,724; value, \$2,362.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 92,216; value, \$30,715.

Bee colonies, 2,335; value, \$3,046.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,529.

Per cent of all farms, 23.1.

Land in farms, 260,094 acres.

Improved land in farms, 96,034 acres.

Land and buildings, \$2,839,648.

Farms of owned land only, 1,190.

Farms of owned and hired land, 339.

Native white owners, 879.

Foreign-born white, 1.

Negro and other nonwhite, 649.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 5,067.
 Per cent of all farms, 76.5.
 Land in farms, 167,107 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 132,992 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$2,391,484.
 Share tenants, 789.
 Share-cash tenants, 156.
 Cash tenants, 3,974.
 Tenure not specified, 148.
 Native white tenants, 569.
 Foreign-born white, 1.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 4,497.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 25.
 Land in farms, 26,188 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 9,918 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$280,685.

*Live Stock Products.**Dairy Products.*

Milk: Produced, 859,472; sold, 6,298 gallons.
 Cream sold, 200 gallons.
 Butter fat sold, —.
 Butter: Produced, 263,100; sold, 17,404 lbs.
 Cheese: Produced, —.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$53,646.
 Sale of dairy products, \$5,218.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 160,907; sold, 38,989.
 Eggs: Produced, 230,336; sold, 51,111 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$73,691.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$18,186.

Honey and Wax

Honey produced, 10,290 pounds.
 Wax produced, 1,437 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$1,238.

Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 971.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$639.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 348.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 4,832.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 243.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 8,908.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 867.
 Sale of animals, \$84,422.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$80,604.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$3,221,171.
 Cereals, \$475,577.
 Other grains and seeds, \$14,550.
 Hay and forage, \$60,879.
 Vegetables, \$113,007.
 Fruits and nuts, \$7,310.
 All other crops, \$2,549,848.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 38,731 acres; 518,307 bushels.
 Corn, 36,319 acres; 489,528 bushels.
 Oats, 2,388 acres; 28,301 bushels.
 Wheat, 10 acres; 150 bushels.
 Rye, —.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, 1 acre; 20 bushels.
 Rice, 13 acres; 308 bushels.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 1,151 acres; 6,491 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, —.
 Peanuts, 343 acres; 4,547 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 5,485 acres; 6,272 tons.
 All tame or cultivated grasses, 4,642 acres; 5,224 tons.
 Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 559 acres; 808 tons.
 Grains cut green, 261 acres; 207 tons.
 Coarse forage, 23 acres; 33 tons.
 Special crops:
 Potatoes, 57 acres; 3,287 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 1,180 acres; 70,653 bushels.
 Tobacco, 3 acres; 2,255 pounds.
 Cotton, 117,257 acres; 32,200 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 405 acres; 3,483 tons.
 Syrup made, 48,687 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 81 acres; 275 tons.
 Syrup made, 2,594 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 18,460 trees; 6,191 bushels.
 Apples, 2,225 trees; 621 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 14,482 trees; 4,256 bushels.
 Pears, 1,371 trees; 1,269 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 351 trees; 34 bushels.
 Cherries, 4 trees; 1 bushel.
 Quinces, 15 trees; 10 bushels.
 Grapes, 363 vines; 2,118 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 1,114 trees.
 Figs, 1,107 trees; 51,696 pounds.
 Oranges, —.
 Small fruits: total, 1 acre; 692 quarts.
 Strawberries, 1 acre; 279 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 256 trees; 2,095 pounds.
 Pecans, 234 trees; 1,910 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,762.
 Cash expended, \$168,997.
 Rent and board furnished, \$16,315.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 1,206.
 Amount expended, \$50,273.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 2,524.
 Amount expended, \$136,336.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$10,234.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 364.
 Value of domestic animals, \$104,473.
 Cattle: total, 1,054; value, \$24,119.
 Number of dairy cows, 341.
 Horses: total, 388; value, \$57,180.
 Mules and asses and burros: total, 144; value, \$21,055.

Swine: total, 472; value, \$2,067.
 Sheep and goats: total, 65; value, 52.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Aimwell	Magnolia
Alfalfa	Marengo
Allenville—1	Miller
Consul	Myrtlewood—1
Corley	Nanafalia
Coxheath	Nicholsville
Dayton	Octagon
Demopolis—1	Old Spring Hill
Dixons Mills	Prentice
Exmoor	Putnam
Faunsdale—1	Rembert
Hampden	Shiloh
Hugo	Shortleaf
Jefferson	Surginer
Knoxwood	Sweet Water
Lasca	Thomaston—1
Linden (ch.)	Vangale
McKinley	

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1820	2,052	881	2,933
1830	4,540	3,151	7,700
1840	5,350	11,914	17,264
1850	7,101	20,730	27,831
1860	6,761	24,410	31,171
1870	6,090	20,058	26,151
1880	7,277	23,612	30,689
1890	7,946	25,149	33,095
1900	8,841	29,473	38,315
1910	9,070	30,846	39,916
1920			36,065

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1819—Washington Thompson.
 1861—William E. Clarke.
 1865—James Taylor Jones.
 1867—Pierce Burton; Brig. Gen. Charles W. Dustan; J. Wright McLeod (colored).
 1875—Francis S. Lyon; Henry A. Woolf.
 1901—Charles H. Miller; John J. King; Gesner Williams.

Senators.—

*1819-20—Thomas Ringgold.
 *1821-2—Patrick May.
 *1822-3—John Coats.
 1825-6—George S. Gaines.
 *1827-8—Joseph B. Earle.
 *1828-9—Thomas Evans.
 1830-1—John W. Bridges.
 1833-4—Francis S. Lyon.
 1835-6—John Rains.
 1836-7—John Rains.
 1839-40—William J. Alston.
 1842-3—William B. Moores.
 1845-6—Calvin C. Sellers.
 1847-8—Amos R. Manning.
 1851-2—James T. Johnson.
 1853-4—James D. Webb.
 1855-6—Joseph W. Taylor.
 1857-8—Allen C. Jones.
 1861-2—William E. Clarke.

1865-6—C. C. Huckabee.
 1868—W. B. Jones.
 1871-2—W. B. Jones.
 1872-3—J. W. Dereen.
 1873—J. W. Dereen.
 1874-5—J. W. Dereen.
 1875-6—J. W. Dereen.
 1876-7—F. S. Lyons.
 1878-9—W. E. Clarke.
 1880-1—W. E. Clarke.
 1882-3—J. F. Griffin.
 1884-5—J. F. Griffin.
 1886-7—William H. Tayloe.
 1888-9—W. H. Tayloe.
 1890-1—John H. Minge.
 1892-3—J. H. Minge.
 1894-5—Mims Walker.
 1896-7—Mims Walker.
 1898-9—D. J. Meador.
 1899 (Spec.)—D. J. Meador.
 1900-01—D. J. Meador.
 1903—Samuel Golson Woolf.
 1907—J. J. King.
 1907 (Spec.)—J. J. King.
 1909 (Spec.)—J. J. King.
 1911—C. H. Miller.
 1915—C. H. Miller.
 1919—T. J. Carlton.

Representatives.—

1819-20—John Coats.
 1820-1—John Coats.
 1821 (called)—John Coats.
 1821-2—Nathaniel Norwood.
 1822-3—Nathaniel Norwood.
 1823-4—William Fluker.
 1824-5—William Fluker.
 1825-6—William Fluker.
 1826-7—William Fluker.
 1827-8—William Anderson.
 1828-9—William Anderson.
 1829-30—Charles D. Conner.
 1830-1—Charles D. Conner.
 1831-2—John Lockhart.
 1832 (called)—John Lockhart.
 1832-3—John Lockhart.
 1833-4—John Rains.
 1834-5—John Rains; Benjamin Shields.
 1835-6—John M. Cooper; Benjamin G. Shields.
 1836-7—William J. Alston; Benjamin G. Shields.
 1837 (called)—William J. Alston; Benjamin Shields.
 1837-8—William J. Alston; Benjamin G. Shields.
 1838-9—William B. Moores; Benjamin G. Shields.
 1839-40—William B. Moores; J. M. Davenport.
 1840-41—William B. Moores; J. M. Davenport.
 1841 (called)—William B. Moores; J. M. Davenport.
 1841-2—William B. Moores; James M. Davenport.
 1842-3—John W. Henley; Joseph Pickett.
 1843-4—William J. Alston; D. C. Anderson.
 1844-5—Washington M. Smith; S. J. Harris.

- 1845-6—Amos R. Manning; J. B. Williams.
 1847-8—John T. Walton; Elijah Young.
 1849-50—M. W. Creagh; Caleb Williams.
 1851-2—William M. Byrd; Benjamin N. Glover.
 1853-4—M. W. Creagh; F. F. Foscue.
 1855-6—William J. Alston; James R. Jones.
 1857-8—N. B. Leseur.
 1859-60—N. B. Leseur.
 1861 (1st called)—N. B. Leseur.
 1861 (2d called)—Francis S. Lyon (resigned).
 1861-2—James R. Jones.
 1862 (called)—James R. Jones.
 1862-3—James R. Jones.
 1863 (called)—William B. Modawell.
 1863-4—William B. Modawell.
 1864 (called)—William B. Modawell.
 1864-5—William B. Modawell.
 1865-6—James R. Jones (resigned).
 1866-7—H. Ashby Woolf.
 1868—Pierce Burton; John W. Dereen; E. R. Rose.
 1869-70—Pierce Burton; John W. Dereen; E. R. Rose.
 1870-1—C. W. Dustan; L. C. Carlin; Levi Wells.
 1871-2—L. C. Carlin; C. W. Dustan; Levi Wells.
 1872-3—C. W. Dustan; F. H. Threat; B. R. Thomas.
 1873—C. W. Dustan; F. H. Threat; B. R. Thomas.
 1874-5—D. M. Prowell; C. S. Wood; H. A. Woolf.
 1875-6—D. M. Prowell; C. S. Wood; H. A. Woolf.
 1876-7—J. H. George; D. M. Prowell.
 1878-9—T. H. Bradford; H. A. Woolf.
 1880-1—T. H. Bradford; M. Walker.
 1882-3—Mims Walker; F. H. Kimbrough.
 1884-5—Mims Walker; J. J. King.
 1886-7—W. H. Herron.
 1888-9—D. J. Meador; S. G. Woolf.
 1890-1—D. J. Meador; J. A. Steele.
 1892-3—D. J. Meador; James A. Steele.
 1894-5—D. J. Meador; D. M. Prowell.
 1896-7—D. J. Meador; D. M. Prowell.
 1898-9—R. R. Poole; J. M. Miller.
 1899 (Spec.)—R. R. Poole; J. M. Miller.
 1900-01—J. B. Williams; S. G. Woolf.
 1903—John Henry Minge; Jacob B. Williams.
 1907—W. B. Doyle; S. G. Woolf.
 1907 (Spec.)—W. B. Doyle; S. G. Woolf.
 1909 (Spec.)—W. B. Doyle; S. G. Woolf.
 1911—Geo. Pegram; S. L. Strickland.
 1915—W. B. Cooper; G. G. Griffin.
 1919—W. G. Allen; J. D. Jones.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 372; Berney, *Handbook*, (1892), p. 312; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 150; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 207; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 162; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 110; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The*

Valley regions of Alabama, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

MARGARET ALLEN SCHOOL. Private institution for the education of girls, located in Birmingham. Founded in 1903 by the Misses W. M., B. A., and Ruth L. Allen, all of whom teach, and who continue as the sole proprietors. In 1904 ground was broken for the new building, at 2144 Highland Avenue. It is a commodious two story structure of pleasing architectural plan. Primary, intermediate and college entrance courses are offered. There are separate studios of art, instrumental music, interpretation and expression.

REFERENCES.—*Catalogues*, 1903-1912; leaflets, announcements and report cards. The *Marguerite*, student publication, 1st issue, May, 1909, and 2nd issue May, 1911.

MARINE HOSPITAL (U. S.) AT MOBILE. This is the oldest building now in use as a Marine Hospital, having been occupied since about 1837. Its construction was commenced as early as 1834 and finished at the end of 1837. It was owned by the City of Mobile and purchased by the United States Government in 1841. From 1841 to the outbreak of the War of Secession, the building was used for the treatment of patients of the merchant marine, and from that time until the surrender of Mobile in 1865, it was used for hospital purposes by the Confederates. After the surrender it was used by the Federal forces for the same purpose. When it was given up by army officials at the close of the war, the building was leased by the Secretary of the Treasury to private parties, and conducted as a Marine Hospital on the contract system until September 1, 1875, when it reverted to the Marine Hospital Service and has continued under its management since that time.

In 1873 a severe yellow fever epidemic occurred in the Gulf states and those on the Mississippi River. Mobile was probably the only infected place in Alabama, and there is record of but 50 cases there. Only 8 cases were treated at the Marine Hospital, then in charge of Surgeon O. L. Crampton, who also contracted the disease but recovered.

Brewton, Alabama, was visited by an epidemic of yellow fever in the fall of 1883 and Acting Assistant Surgeon George H. Stone, with Dr. W. H. Carson, of New Orleans, was detailed by the Service to investigate and to assist Dr. Jerome Cochrane, then the Alabama state health officer.

Surgeon R. D. Murray investigated and reported on an epidemic of smallpox which occurred in Mobile, Wallace, Stevenson, Tusculumbia and Montgomery, as well as many towns in Mississippi and Louisiana, in the spring and summer of 1896.

An epidemic of yellow fever having broken out in the adjacent states in 1897, Past Assistant Surgeon (later Assistant Surgeon General) A. H. Glennan was detailed to assist State Health Officer Dr. W. H. Sanders and Dr. Rhett Goode, Health Officer of Mobile County,

to institute quarantine measures to prevent its introduction into Mobile and the state of Alabama. A few cases occurred in Whistler, a suburb of Mobile, but this appears to be the only place in the state that was afflicted.

At the request of the mayor of Birmingham, the State Health Officer and the Governor, Past Assistant Surgeon G. M. Magruder was on December 31, 1897, detailed to investigate and make recommendations looking to the control of an epidemic of smallpox which had existed since May of that year, in Birmingham and vicinity.

In the summer of 1905, yellow fever appeared in New Orleans, some of the small towns in Mississippi, and Tampa and Pensacola, Florida. Surgeon Eugene Wasdin was sent to investigate conditions in Mobile and other places in Alabama and render assistance. No yellow fever was discovered in Alabama but a rigid quarantine against the neighboring states was instituted and maintained by the City of Mobile and the state health authorities. Dr. Charles Mohr, later City Health Officer of Mobile was actively engaged in this campaign. Dr. William H. Sanders was state health officer.

On March 18, 1907, the National Government assumed charge of the quarantine station at Fort Morgan, Alabama, at the mouth of Mobile Bay. This station had previously been conducted by the state authorities but since the above date it has been operated by the Public Health Service.

Upon request of the member of congress, the city authorities and the Business Men's Club of Huntsville, Alabama, Past Assistant Surgeon L. L. Lumsden was, on October 7, 1910, sent to that city to make an investigation of the water supply. Typhoid fever had been prevalent. After investigation recommendations were made for improvement.

To obtain a better understanding of the disease and how to combat it, Surgeon R. H. von Ezdorf, then in charge of the Marine Hospital in Mobile, was directed by the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service, to undertake epidemiological studies of malaria in Alabama, as a preliminary to more extensive studies to be conducted in all the Southern states. This work was begun early in the year 1912, and was continuously conducted by Surgeon von Ezdorf, in Alabama and other states, until the time of his death, which occurred in Lincolnnton, N. C., on September 8, 1916.

On April 23, 1914, Surgeon von Ezdorf was ordered to Vera Cruz, Mexico, for temporary duty and Assistant Surgeon General H. R. Carter was sent to relieve him in the malaria investigation work and in charge of the hospital at Mobile. Assistant Surgeon General Carter continued these studies until the return of Surgeon von Ezdorf on August 1, 1914. In November, 1914, Surgeon von Ezdorf was assigned to take charge of the U. S. Marine Hospital in New Orleans, La., and was ordered to make that place the headquarters of the malaria investigation.

Surgeon John T. Burkhalter relieved Sur-

geon von Ezdorf at the Marine Hospital in Mobile on November 9, 1914.

In view of the considerable prevalence of typhoid fever in Decatur, New Decatur and Florence, Alabama, and on the request of the local health officer and the state health officer, Past Assistant Surgeon Paul Preble was detailed to make investigation and recommendations as appeared necessary for its control. The work extended from February 14 to February 26, 1915, in the Decaturs, and from April 27 to 30, 1915, in Florence.

During the year 1915 work on the malaria investigation continued under Surgeon von Ezdorf, survey being made at the following places in Alabama: Mobile, Fulton, Lanett, Tuscaloosa, Kaulton, Holt and a camp at Lock 12 on the Coosa River. Assistant Surgeon General H. R. Carter, directed by the Surgeon General to investigate the effect of impounded waters on the incidence of malaria, made surveys of the following places in Alabama during the year 1915; the pool at Lock 12 on the Coosa River, pool at Lock 17 of the Black Warrior River, and two pools of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, near Birmingham.

At the request of the Alabama State Board of Health, Past Assistant Surgeon J. R. Ridlon was detailed to temporarily fill the vacancy of state bacteriologist and pathologist and director of the Pasteur Institute at Birmingham, Alabama. He served in this capacity from May 1, 1916, to June 8, 1916.

The work of making a study of the water supply system of Florence, Alabama, was done by Sanitary Engineer R. E. Tarbett, of the U. S. Public Health Service, during the year 1916, at the request of the City Commissioners.

In September, 1897, Past Assistant Surgeon A. H. Glennan established a detention camp for refugees from yellow fever districts in the Mount Vernon Barracks, an old abandoned army post north of Mobile. No cases of yellow fever ever spread from this camp.

MARION. County seat of Perry County, situated in the center of the county, on the Southern Railway, about 5 miles west of Cahaba River, about 16 miles north of Marion Junction, 28 miles northwest of Selma, and about 18 miles northeast of Uniontown. Altitude: 263 feet. Population: 1850—1,544; 1860—1,708; 1870—2,646; 1880—2,000; 1890—1,982; 1900—1,698; 1910—1,834. It was incorporated by the legislature January 2, 1835, and its charter amended January 16, 1844, and February 3, 1854. Its banks are the Marion Central Bank (State), and the Peoples' Bank (State). The Marion Standard, a semiweekly established in 1879, The Marion Times, a weekly established in 1911, both Democratic newspapers; the Bulletin of Marion Institute, and the Bulletin of Judson College, quarterlies, the first established in 1904, the second in 1913, are published there. It is the location of the Perry County High School, Marion Institute, Judson College, and

Marion Female Seminary. Its industries are cotton ginneries and warehouses, grist-mills, and a sawmill.

The locality was settled in 1817 by Michael Muckle, who was shortly followed by A. West, Warner Young, John Johnson, and John Durdan. The settlement was first known as Muckle's Ridge. In 1822 it was made the county seat, and a log-cabin was erected in 1823 which was used as the courthouse until 1837, when a brick building was erected. The latter continued in use until the construction of the present courthouse in 1855.

In 1824 the first schoolhouse, a log-cabin, was built by Thomas Billingslea on the site of the present Second Baptist Church. In 1837 the Baptists built a \$7,000 church, and the Masons erected their hall. In 1836-37, the different denominations united in building the female seminary, which was the principal educational institution until the founding of Judson College in 1839. In 1844 Howard College, for young men, was founded by the Baptists. In 1886 the institution was moved to Birmingham, and its plant at Marion was secured by the founder of the military school known as Marion Institute.

See Howard College; Judson College; Marion Institute; Marion Seminary.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1835-36, pp. 58-60; 1844-45, p. 57; 1853-54, p. 284; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 489; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 701-717; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 486; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

MARION COUNTY. Created by an act of the Territorial Legislature, December 13, 1818. It originally comprised a large tract of country lying west of the Sipsey Fork of the Black Warrior River, its southern boundary being a line run northward from the mouth of the Sipsey Fork. The geographical ignorance displayed in the wording of the act of creation, was rectified by an act of December 19, 1820, in which the boundaries were better defined, and described as "beginning on the line which separates the states of Mississippi and Alabama, at a point where the line dividing townships fourteen and fifteen cuts the same, thence east on said line, to the southeast corner of township fourteen, range eleven, thence north on the line, dividing ranges ten and eleven, to the line which divides townships eight and nine, thence west on said line to its intersection with the state line, thence south on the state line, to the beginning." On January 1, 1823, an act was passed which added all the country lying west of Blount County, south of the southern boundary of township eight and north of the southern boundary of township twelve, west of the meridian line from Huntsville, to the county. The northeast corner of the county was acquired from the Chickasaw cession of Pontotoc Creek, October 20, 1832. The county was reduced to its present dimensions by the creation of Lamar County in 1866.

The total area of the county is 472,896 acres or 739 square miles.

The county was named in honor of Gen. Francis Marion, of South Carolina and of Revolutionary fame.

Location and Physical Description.—The county is situated in the northwestern part of Alabama, joining the Mississippi line. It is bounded on the north by Franklin County, on the east by Winston and Walker Counties, on the south by Fayette and Lamar Counties, and on the west by Lamar County and Mississippi.

"The entire county is rough and hilly. In the southern and southwestern parts the hills are relatively low and rounded in outline, but in the central and northern parts the surface is rough and broken, some portions being almost mountainous."

There are nine soil types found in the county, and are for the most part of sedimentary origin. Its substratum is formed of the sandstones, shales and conglomerates of the coal measures, which are covered with a capping of pebbles, sands and other beds of stratified drift. Brown iron ore, red ochre, coal, china, pottery and fine clay are found in the county, brown loam lands, black sandy lands, and the gray clayey loam lands of the marshes prevail.

The greater part of the county is watered by the Buttahatchee River and its tributaries. Among the other streams in the county are Bull Mountain Creek, Luxapalilla Creek, Little New River and New River. A small portion of the county in the northeastern part is drained by Bear Creek.

There are only two railroads which operate in the county, namely the Saint Louis and San Francisco, and the Northern Alabama Railroad.

Forest growth consists of short leaf pine, hickory, white, black and red oak, chestnut, sweet and black gum.

Cotton, corn, wheat, peas, potatoes, sorghum and forage crops are grown and supply local needs. Peaches, apples, grapes, berries and vegetables, are easily produced, but only a few are marketed.

Hamilton (q. v.) is the county seat and the location of the Sixth District Agricultural school (q. v.). Guin, Winfield, Hackleburg and Bear Creek, are the other leading towns.

Due to the fact that there is no navigable river in the county, and that so many of the towns are situated off railroads the prices in shipping are heavy and markets at a distance do not receive much from the county.

Aboriginal and Later History.—The county is situated in what was once the domain of the Chickasaw Indians, though no settlements of this tribe are known to have existed within its borders during the historic period. It seems to have been used largely as a hunting ground. With the exception of the north western corner, the county was embraced in the cession of the Chickasaw Council house, September 20, 1816. The northwest corner was in the cession of Pontotoc Creek, October 20, 1832.

Along Buttahatchee River and the larger

streams in the county are a few evidences of aboriginal contact. Near where the old military road crosses the Buttahatchee River about three miles south of Hamilton is a small mound 10 feet high. Village sites are located at other points.

The county was organized in 1818, but the first settlements were made a few years earlier. The original immigrants were from the states of Tennessee, North and South Carolina. During the last twenty years a number of people have moved into the county from the state of Georgia. By an act of the legislature of December 6, 1819, election precincts were established, and the temporary seat of justice was located at the house of Henry Grier near Buttahatchee. On December 19, 1820 commissioners were appointed to select the permanent site of the seat of justice. Hamilton was selected.

During the early history of the county all supplies had to be hauled in from shipping points at some distance off. In 1837 the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, entered the county, and in 1907 another road, the Illinois Central, began construction of a road which now operates through the county.

The public roads are in fairly good condition, and usually follow ridges. Washed out places are filled every year, and other necessary improvements made.

Birmingham and Memphis are the nearest cities. Most of the supplies received are shipped from these places, and they in turn receive most of the cotton grown in the county.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 2,916.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 2,827.

Foreign-born white, 4.

Negro and other nonwhite, 85.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, —.

3 to 9 acres, 61.

10 to 19 acres, 355.

20 to 49 acres, 616.

50 to 99 acres, 641.

100 to 174 acres, 754.

175 to 259 acres, 273.

260 to 499 acres, 191.

500 to 999 acres, 21.

1,000 acres and over, 4.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 475,520 acres.

Land in farms, 318,328 acres.

Improved land in farms, 93,701 acres.

Woodland in farms, 207,152 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 17,475 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$3,287,497.

Land, \$1,734,466.

Buildings, \$672,400.

Implements and machinery, \$183,630.

Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$697,001.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,127.

Land and buildings per farm, \$825.

Land per acre, \$5.45.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 2,871.

Domestic animals, value, \$675,845.

Cattle: total, 8,179; value, \$136,025.

Lairy cows only, 3,877.

Horses: total, 1,721; value, \$154,851.

Mules: total, 2,825; value, \$332,143.

Asses and burros: total, 40; value, \$3,626.

Swine: total, 10,362; value, \$47,375.

Sheep: total, 1,023; value, \$1,746.

Goats: total, 122; value, \$79.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 50,560; value, \$16,958.

Bee colonies, 1,677; value, \$4,198.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,858.

Per cent of all farms, 63.7.

Land in farms, 260,996 acres.

Improved land in farms, 67,827 acres.

Land and buildings, \$1,784,847.

Farms of owned land only, 1,675.

Farms of owned and hired land, 183.

Native white owners, 1,817.

Foreign-born white, 2.

Negro and other nonwhite, 39.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 1,057.

Per cent of all farms, 36.2.

Land in farms, 57,252 acres.

Improved land in farms, 25,824 acres.

Land and buildings, \$616,019.

Share tenants, 958.

Share-cash tenants, 22.

Cash tenants, 50.

Tenure not specified, 27.

Native white tenants, 1,009.

Foreign-born white, 2.

Negro and other nonwhite, 46.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 1.

Land in farms, 80 acres.

Improved land in farms, 50 acres.

Value of land and buildings, \$6,000.

Live Stock Products.

Dairy Products.

Milk: Produced, 1,151,474; sold, 6,176 gallons.

Cream sold, —.

Butter fat sold, —.

Butter: Produced, 496,719; sold, 14,512 pounds.

Cheese: Produced, —.

Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$86,398.

Sale of dairy products, \$3,412.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 162,669; sold, 64,402.
 Eggs: Produced, 252,151; sold, 106,201 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$76,477.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$32,025.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 11,270 pounds.
 Wax produced, 637 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$1,451.

Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 879.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.
 Wool, and mohair produced, \$478.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 648.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 4,319.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros,—Sold, 523.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 10,804.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 490.
 Sale of animals, \$98,641.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$129,933.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$1,358,319.
 Cereals, \$422,886.
 Other grains and seeds, \$11,460.
 Hay and forage, \$18,202.
 Vegetables, \$109,780.
 Fruits and nuts, \$28,731.
 All other crops, \$767,260.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 36,718 acres; 443,275 bushels.
 Corn, 33,261 acres; 412,745 bushels.
 Oats, 3,429 acres; 30,333 bushels.
 Wheat, 22 acres; 162 bushels.
 Rye, 5 acres; 20 bushels.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, —.
 Rice, —.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 1,211 acres; 6,053 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 2 acres; 12 bushels.
 Peanuts, 37 acres; 1,263 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 1,000 acres; 1,724 tons.
 All tame or cultivated grasses, 326 acres; 538 tons.
 Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 268 acres; 304 tons.
 Grains cut green, 88 acres; 122 tons.
 Coarse forage, 318 acres; 760 tons.
 Special crops:
 Potatoes, 181 acres; 12,533 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 590 acres; 53,208 bushels.
 Tobacco, 9 acres; 2,989 bushels.
 Cotton, 23,949 acres; 8,325 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 110 acres; 646 tons.
 Syrup made, 10,727 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 528 acres; 2,144 tons.
 Syrup made, 28,839 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 97,983; 48,937 bushels.
 Apples, 23,026 trees; 14,543 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 69,886 trees; 33,108 bushels.
 Pears, 945 trees; 211 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 3,535 trees; 1,010 bushels.
 Cherries, 428 trees; 37 bushels.
 Quinces, 133 trees; 16 bushels.
 Grapes, 9,249 vines; 42,667 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 205 trees.
 Figs, 184 trees; 2,685 pounds.
 Oranges, —.
 Small fruits: total, 2 acres; 1,494 quarts.
 Strawberries, 2 acres; 1,462 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 94 trees; 8,460 pounds.
 Pecans, 7 trees; 300 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 771.
 Cash expended, \$27,338.
 Rent and board furnished, \$22,164.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 2,423.
 Amount expended, \$67,757.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 820.
 Amount expended, \$21,871.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$33,193.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 170.
 Value of domestic animals, \$19,200.
 Cattle: total, 326; value, \$7,007.
 Number of dairy cows, 153.
 Horses: total, 82; value, \$9,865.
 Mules and asses and burros: total, 12; value, \$1,230.
 Swine: total, 221; value, \$1,097.
 Sheep and goats: total, 3; value, \$1.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Bear Creek—1	Hamilton (ch.)—4
Bexar—2	Lumbull
Brilliant—1	Pearces Mills
Guin—3	Texas
Hackleburg—3	Winfield—4

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1830	3,452	606	4,058
1840	5,094	753	5,847
1850	6,922	911	7,833
1860	9,893	1,288	11,182
1870	5,835	224	6,059
1880	8,841	520	9,361
1890	10,769	578	11,347
1900	13,716	778	14,494
1910	16,975	520	17,495
1920 .....	.....	.....	22,008

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1819—John D. Terrell.
 1861—Lang C. Allen, W. Stedham.
 1865—J. F. Morton, G. M. Haley.

1875—Thomas D. Nesmith, M. T. Akers.
1901—James P. Pearce.

Senators.—

1819-20—John D. Terrell.
1822-3—William Metcalf.
1825-6—Jesse Vanhoose.
1827-8—Rufus Moore.
1829-30—Rufus K. Anderson.
1831-2—Rufus K. Anderson.
1834-5—Henry Burrough.
1837-8—Burr W. Wilson.
1840-1—Burr W. Wilson.
1843-4—Elijah Marchbanks.
1847-8—Daniel Coggin.
1850-1—Elliott P. Jones.
1853-4—Elliott P. Jones.
1857-8—Elliott P. Jones.
1861-2—A. J. Coleman.
1865-6—Elliott P. Jones.
1868—J. J. Hinds.
1871-2—J. J. Hinds.
1872-3—W. H. Edwards.
1873—W. H. Edwards.
1874-5—W. H. Edwards.
1875-6—W. H. Edwards.
1876-7—J. H. Bankhead.
1878-9—W. A. Musgrove.
1880-1—W. A. Musgrove.
1882-3—A. L. Moorman.
1884-5—A. C. Moorman.
1886-7—Geo. C. Almon.
1888-9—Geo. C. Almon.
1890-1—R. L. Bradley.
1892-3—E. B. Almon.
1894-5—E. B. Almon.
1896-7—Walter H. Matthews.
1898-9—W. H. Matthews.
1899 (Spec.)—W. H. Matthews.
1900-01—W. I. Bullock.
1903—William Isbell Bullock.
1907—G. T. McWhorter.
1907 (Spec.)—G. T. McWhorter.
1909 (Spec.)—G. T. McWhorter.
1911—E. B. Fite.
1915—W. H. Key.
1919—Riley Kelly.

Representatives.—

1819-20—Silas McBee.
1820-1—James Moore.
1821 (called)—James Moore.
1821-2—Lemuel Beene.
1822-3—John D. Terrell.
1823-4—James Moore.
1824-5—James Moore.
1825-6—George White.
1826-7—William H. Duke.
1827-8—William H. Duke.
1828-9—William H. Duke; James Metcalf.
1829-30—Lafayette Roysden; James Metcalf.
1830-1—Thadeus Walker; James Metcalf.
1831-2—Thadeus Walker; Derrill U. Hollis.
1832 (called)—Thadeus Walker; Derrill U. Hollis.
1832-3—Thadeus Walker; Derrill U. Hollis.
1833-4—George Brown; Derrill U. Hollis.
1834-5—Derrill U. Hollis.
1835-6—Hiram C. May.
1836-7—Joshua Gann.

1837 (called)—Joshua Gann.
1837-8—Joshua Gann.
1838-9—Derrill U. Hollis.
1839-40—Thomas C. Moore.
1840-1—Thomas C. Moore.
1841 (called)—Thomas C. Moore.
1841-2—Joshua Burleson.
1842-3—Leroy Kennedy.
1843-4—John L. McCarty.
1844-5—Leroy Kennedy.
1845-6—Woodson Northcut.
1847-8—Thadeus Walker.
1849-50—Woodson Northcut.
1851-2—Kimbrough T. Brown.
1853-4—William A. Musgrove.
1855-6—Kimbrough T. Brown.
1857-8—Kimbrough T. Brown; Leroy Kennedy.
1859-60—Kimbrough T. Brown; William A. Musgrove.
1861 (1st called)—Kimbrough T. Brown; William A. Musgrove.
1861 (2d called)—M. L. Davis; J. W. Logan.
1861-2—M. L. Davis; J. W. Logan.
1862 (called)—M. L. Davis; J. W. Logan.
1862-3—M. L. Davis; J. W. Logan.
1863 (called)—M. L. Davis; Derrill U. Hollis.
1863-4—M. L. Davis; Derrill U. Hollis.
1864 (called)—M. L. Davis; Derrill U. Hollis.
1864-5—M. L. Davis; Derrill U. Hollis.
1865-6—John H. Bankhead; Winston Steadham.
1866-7—John H. Bankhead; Winston Steadham.
1868—G. W. Haley.
1869-70—G. W. Haley.
1870-1—A. J. Hamilton.
1871-2—A. J. Hamilton.
1872-3—A. J. Hamilton.
1873—A. J. Hamilton.
1874-5—A. J. Hamilton.
1875-6—A. J. Hamilton.
1876-7—W. Y. Bishop.
1878-9—M. T. Akers.
1880-1—J. C. Camp.
1882-3—J. S. Young.
1884-5—K. T. Brown.
1886-7—W. W. White.
1888-9—H. T. Clarke.
1890-1—J. T. Young.
1892-3—H. T. Clarke.
1894-5—W. C. Davis.
1896-7—W. C. Davis.
1898-9—W. C. Davis.
1899 (Spec.)—W. C. Davis.
1900-01—G. W. Maxwell.
1903—Charles Pomeroy Almon.
1907—C. E. Mitchell.
1907 (Spec.)—C. E. Mitchell.
1909 (Spec.)—C. E. Mitchell.
1911—W. P. Letson.
1915—E. B. Fite.
1919—Walker W. Hall, succeeded by E. B. Fite.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Alabama*; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 380; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 313; Riley, *Alabama*

President Jefferson Davis

First White House of the Confederacy

Table used by Mr. Davis in his last home, Beauvoir, Miss., said to be that upon which he wrote his "Rise and Fall of the Confederacy."

Star on portico of capitol marking spot where President Davis stood while making inaugural address.

Bible on which Mr. Davis took oath of office as President of the Confederacy

JEFFERSON DAVIS MEMORIALS

as it is (1893), p. 52; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 154; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 163; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1908), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 110; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

MARION INSTITUTE, Marion Ala. Private school founded by Col. J. T. Murfee, upon the removal of Howard College from Marion to Birmingham in 1887. The institution was chartered in 1889, and prepares students for college, offers business courses, and has an Army and Navy Preparatory Department, in which students are prepared for examinations for the United States Military and Naval Academies.

Upon the removal of Howard College from Marion, in 1887, the buildings and grounds reverted to Dr. W. W. Wilkerson and J. B. Lovelace, Esq., and the premises became their private property. Actuated now, as they had always been, by a desire to do the most good to their fellow men and encouraged by seeing that a school of high character could be maintained and would be supported by a liberal patronage, they generously deeded the entire property to a board of seven trustees, who are self-perpetuating, and who are charged in the deed with the duty of maintaining for all time a school of high order and special usefulness.

The inauguration of the enterprise is explained in the following article published in the *Marion Standard*, August, 1887:

"Col. J. T. Murfee, president of Howard College, has decided not to go with the college to Birmingham, but will remain in Marion. The Howard College buildings have been turned over to him for educational purposes and he will employ an able faculty and open on the 4th of October a school of high order to be known as the Marion Military Institute. The same distinctive features of mental and moral training introduced by him and employed in Howard College will be continued. His name at the head is a guarantee that the work will be thorough and practical. This Marion Military Institute will be an academy, like those so celebrated in Virginia and other older states, and for which there is now a rising demand in Alabama. They differ from the mixed high schools throughout the country. They employ instructors of the same grade as those of the best colleges. They have male pupils only, and have a large teaching force in proportion to the number of pupils. They have a full college course of studies as far as through the Junior class. Their great advantages are that they give special assistance to each student, train him in the best method of study, encourage and stimulate him in his work, and give special culture in morals and manners by having the pupils board with the

principal. Besides preparing young men for higher classes of colleges and universities, these academies also pay special attention to preparation for business. They look not so much to giving diplomas as to discovering every deficiency a pupil has, supplying all that is needful, and making out of him the strongest possible man, physically, morally and intellectually, thoroughly prepared for social and business life." (*Marion Standard*, August, 1887. The date of the paper in which this above article can be found is not known, as the files unfortunately have not been kept.)

The opening, progress and close of the first session gave great encouragement to the friends of the Institution. The opening was auspicious, the patronage increased during the year, and the second term began with more students than the first, a very rare thing in any southern school, and the number that engaged rooms for the second session was so great that the management was assured that the buildings would be well filled.

The first Board of Trustees of the Marion Military Institute consisted of Dr. Wm. W. Wilkerson, President; J. B. Lovelace, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer; Capt. B. F. Ellis, Col. T. G. Bush, Col. O. M. Reynolds, L. L. Lee, Esq., and Col. J. T. Murfee as members. These Trustees, at their first annual meeting, June 12, 1888, rented the property to Col. J. T. Murfee to continue the school on the same plan as that of its first session, and they ordered that a charter for the Marion Military Institute be secured at the next meeting of the State Legislature, giving authority to grant diplomas and confer degrees.

The first faculty and officers of the Marion Military Institute were Col. J. T. Murfee, LL. D., Superintendent, Prof. of Drawing and Engineering; W. G. Brown, A. B., Prof. of English, Ancient and Modern Languages; Major W. H. Caffey, A. B., Commandant, Prof. of Natural Sciences and Bookkeeping; W. B. Saffold, A. B., LL. D., Prof. of Mathematics; C. L. Williams, Instructor of Telegraphy; J. B. King, Assistant Instructor of Elocution.

In 1887 two literary societies, the "Philomathic" and the "Franklin," were organized. These two societies had large halls in each wing of the administration building. The present "Jefferson" and "Franklin" societies are the outgrowth of the first two. No fraternities were allowed, as it was thought that they engendered bad feeling among the students, and damaged both discipline and scholarship.

Experience has shown that the influence of the young ladies of the Judson College and the Marion Female Seminary upon the young men who were at school in the same town was stimulating, refining and elevating. Marion is justly celebrated for its refinement and morality; and the influence of the community on all students who have been there has been a priceless advantage to them.

The second session opened with large num-

bers, notwithstanding the deranged condition of social and commercial life, which cut short the matriculation of nearly every other school in the south, and the patronage continued to increase during the session as it had done from the time the school was first opened, being larger each term than it was previously. During the third session the patronage was so increased that popular opinion was stirred. During this session the first graduate, David Hatton Marbury, went forth into the world to make a name for himself and Marion.

As the school had grown to large proportions, and many patrons had approved its modern and practical curriculum and desired that their sons should obtain certificates of having successfully completed their course of studies, application was made, and the legislature of Alabama, by an Act approved February 20th, 1889, incorporated the Marion Military Institute, and the school was exempted from taxation, given power to receive donations, to give diplomas, and to confer degrees.

In 1892 the faculty of the Institute was enlarged and changed. Mr. E. B. Anderson, became Professor of Mathematics and Engineering; L. D. Scott, Professor of Latin; Major C. B. Slemp, became commandant of cadets, and Dr. C. A. Wilkerson became staff surgeon.

A classification of the students by states resulted in 1892, in the following:

Alabama—105.	Tennessee—3.
Mississippi—10.	Arkansas—1.
Texas—1.	Illinois—1.
Georgia—1.	Louisiana—1.

Total—124.

In 1893 the superintendent published the "sixth annual catalogue," in which is found a "Registrar" of graduates amounting to twelve in number.

Mr. H. O. Murfee, who succeeded his father, while a student in the Institute made the highest records in his classes, having made the honor roll twenty-three times out of a possible thirty.

On March 7, 1893, Marion Military Institute lost one of her best friends through the death of Dr. W. W. Wilkerson, who had been a member of the board of trustees of Howard College and president of the Board of Trustees of the Marion Military Institute since that institution had been founded. He was a physician by profession, a gentleman of the old school, and a Christian of the highest rank.

On account of the death of Dr. Wilkerson, a new board of trustees was formed with J. B. Lovelace as President; L. L. Lee, Sec. and Treas., and consisting of Capt. B. F. Ellis, Col. T. G. Bush, Col. O. M. Reynolds, Col. J. T. Murfee and Dr. P. M. Wilkerson, as the new member on the board.

A complete system of water works was installed. New interest was taken in the two literary societies, the professors giving aid when needed. There were five graduates in 1893.

In 1894 the "Honor System," adopted by the faculty of the University of Virginia in 1892, was inaugurated in the Institute and has since then been in successful operation. From this beginning has come the system of self government which is so vital a part of the system of instruction and discipline of the Institute. All pupils who apply for matriculation must pledge themselves not to become a member of any secret society, not to have any deadly weapon in their possession, and to obey the laws of the school.

The Institute had made such progress in military, mental, and moral training that in 1896, in the annual catalogue Col. Murfee speaks of it as "a Latin-scientific school doing original work after the manner of German Gymnasia."

In 1896 the courses of study were arranged as follows: 1. School of sciences. 2. School of English. 3. Bookkeeping. 4. School of Latin. 5. School of French. 6. Schools of Logic and Philosophy.

The ninth year of the Institute closed with a senior class of nine young men. Mr. Walter Lee Murfee, graduated with highest honors, making the honor roll (29) twenty-nine times out of a possible thirty. He also graduated with a perfect military and conduct record.

A new policy was adopted in 1898 for the two literary societies. The following is an extract relative to them taken from the catalogue of 1898: "There are two literary societies, the Franklin and Philomathic. They embrace all of the student body, and the closest relations exist between their work and the English Department. The effort at expressing one's thought before an audience of fellow students, is one of the most valuable exercises a young man can have. 'The power to conceive grows the struggle to express.' Many of our most eminent public men attribute their success in debate to the training they received in college literary societies.

"A friendly rivalry exists between the two societies, and joint debates are often given before them. Both societies occupy commodious halls which are tastefully furnished.

"Large, well selected and growing libraries are connected with each of the societies, and a reading table is maintained by each, well stocked with standard periodicals."

About this time the students began to take a new interest in athletics such as tennis, base-ball, foot-ball and gymnastic sports. In these games the boys learned courage, fairness, perseverance and endurance. They were also coached in moral culture, such as obedience, truthfulness, reverence, industry, courage and minor morals. These virtues were cultivated by daily readings and daily talks in the chapel. In fact physical, mental and moral culture were combined.

Aims and Methods of the M. M. I.—

The aims and means of the Institute can be found in the following outline.

A. Aims—Subjective, Objective.

- B. Means (1)—For character building.
 a. Associates. b. Teachers. c. Methods.
 2. For physical culture.
 3. For mental training. a. Method of teaching. b. Subject of study.

C. Results.

1. Diplomas recognized by the large universities.

2. P. B. Barringer, Chairman of the faculty of the University of Virginia in a letter to Mr. H. O. Murfee, says, "During the past six years the University has awarded as many academical degrees to graduates of the Marion Military Institute as it has to those from any other college in the country, and academical and professional degrees to more graduates from the Marion Military Institute than to those from any other College or University outside of the state of Virginia."

Inseparable from the life of the school, and incalculable in its influence in that life, is the government. Government has been the problem of the ages. To insure the equal rights and happiness of all has been the effort of statesman from Solon to Jefferson.

Instruction and training in government is a part of the education of every student in the Institute. All matters which touch their common welfare and good name are entrusted to the immediate control of the students. A council of the students legislate and adjudicate for the student body. The faculty serve as a superior governing body. The Superintendent is the chief executive.

Constitution of Students.—"The Marion system is of a dual nature: The Superintendent and Faculty constitute one branch of the government; the Students, as Councillors, Commoners, and Prefects constitute the other branch.

"The Faculty Government is conducted in accordance with a system of regulations adopted by the Board of Trustees and embodying the best elements of English and American Schools: The Faculty and Prefects are the officers of administration.

"The Student Government is conducted in accordance with a written constitution setting forth the form and function of the government. The Council and Commons are the governing bodies in this branch.

"The motto of the school is 'quality not quantity.' The distinguished Arnold, of England, when asked what had made Rugby famous, said, 'I have only three rules, the first is to get clear of unpromising subjects; the second is the same, and the third is just like it.' A long experience has shown Marion, that Arnold found the secret of success, and Marion Institute is guided by his three rules."

New Charter of the College.—In order to carry out more fully the purpose and intent of the deed of dedication and to increase the scope and power of the Institute, the Trustees in recent years secured a new charter from the State of Alabama; and in the future the Marion Military Institute will be known as the Marion Institute.

After the abolition of the military feature from the curriculum of the Institute practically

the same policies were continued as had been in use at the Marion Military Institute. There was no change in the course of study, nor in the form of self government by the students, and no further change was made in the "Honor System."

With the new administration new interest has been taken in intercollegiate athletics and many winning teams have been turned out by the Institute. The Young Men's Christian Association has taken its place in the student life and every year delegates are sent to the meeting of the State Y. M. C. A. convention. During the last session about seventy-five young men were members of the Association.

In 1901 the old Institute Forum, the college weekly failed. However, in 1913, it was revived and entered the field of college papers as "The Institute News." The students at once became enthusiastic in the work and the circulation soon reached two hundred and fifty. The staff consisted of a number of very talented young men, and through their work the paper has become one of the best "prep-school" issues in the State.

When the Franklin and Jefferson Literary Societies became elective in membership, a large number of students were left without any possible chance to receive the training in parliamentary law, and public speaking which these societies had originally been intended to give. To meet the demand of the students for this training, two new clubs were formed. One was named "Pitt" and the other "Burke," after the two great English orators. There is an annual contest held between the two, in both declamation and debate. The honors went to the Pitts the first year (1913), both the gold declamation and debating medals being won by their representative.

In 1913-14 the military department was reinstated and a crack company was organized. During the period of the World War much interest was taken by students and many of them enrolled in the "Army and Navy College." Forty-five states and Canada were represented.

Military Department.—The War Department maintains in Marion Institute a Junior and a Senior Unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The military staff is drawn from the Army, the Naval Academy, and from leading military institutions. The Marion plan makes the military system of highest efficiency, without sacrifice of academic ideals.

In 1920, Marion Institute, after repeated inspections by officers of the U. S. Army, was selected by the War Department as one of the ten leading military schools of the Nation and officially designated an "Honor School." The repeated inspections leading to this designation had view not only to military efficiency, but to equipment, faculty, sanitation, methods, morale,—to all points that go to make up a first-class educational institution. Marion Institute is the only school in the Southeastern Department to achieve this honor.

Army and Navy Department. The Army and Navy Department is distinct and separate from the academic department of Marion Institute, and is devoted to preparing candidates for the United States Military Academy, Naval Academy, and Coast Guard Academy. In recent years, Marion has prepared a remarkably large percentage of all Army and Navy appointees of the Nation, and has a record of success in this work that is unsurpassed. During the period of the late war alone, Marion sent more than four hundred young men to West Point and the Naval Academy. It is a significant fact that large numbers of high ranking Army and Navy officers send their sons to Marion to be prepared for the Government Academies despite the fact that they are stationed at or near the location of all other schools engaged in this work.

Since 1915, Marion candidates have won appointments in every competitive examination as they stood,—from New York, Wisconsin, Montana, West Virginia, Texas, Illinois, Ohio, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Iowa, California, New Jersey, Georgia, Florida, and other states—and have repeatedly made 100% of successes on entrance examinations to the Government Academies.

This extraordinary record of success is attributed to the unique method of instruction,—unlimited private tutoring for every cadet. It is worthy of note that Marion is the only school in America which offers complete training for Annapolis and West Point: coaching courses to prepare for entrance examinations; college courses covering the first year's work in the Academy to insure success and high rank after entrance; military training to prepare for office and honors in the military organization; and a comprehensive system of physical training and athletics to prepare for leadership in athletics and for the physical qualifications for entrance to the Academies.

The marked success with which Marion men have met in West Point and the Naval Academy more than justifies this method of training.

REFERENCES.—Marion Institute Catalogues, Bulletins, etc.; by laws and charter, adopted April 12, 1910; Acts of Alabama, 1889.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Catalogues, 1887-1913. Marion, Alabama. 8vo. Each separately paged. Some of the catalogues contain illustrations.

First session, 1887-88. pp. 44. Contains history of the school on new foundation.

Second session, 1888-89. pp. 50.

Third session, 1889-90.

Fourth session, 1890-91.

Fifth session, 1891-92. pp. 64.

Sixth session, 1892-93. pp. 66.

Seventh session, 1893-94. pp. 59.

Eighth session, 1894-95. pp. 72.

Ninth session, 1895-96. pp. 63.

Tenth session, 1896-97.

Eleventh session, 1897-98. pp. 59.

Twelfth session, 1898-99. pp. 66.

Thirteenth session, 1899-1900. pp. 65.

Fourteenth session, 1900-01. pp. 45.

Fifteenth session, 1901-02. pp. 38.

Sixteenth session, 1902-03.

Seventeenth session, 1903-04.

Eighteenth session, 1904-05. pp. 65.

Nineteenth session, 1905-06. pp. 66.

Twentieth session, 1906-07. pp. 50.

Twenty-first session, 1907-08.

Twenty-second session, 1908-09. pp. 91.

Twenty-third session, 1909-10.

Twenty-fourth session, 1910-11. pp. 110.

Twenty-fifth session, 1911-12. pp. 121.

Twenty-sixth session, 1912-13. pp. 134.

Twenty-seventh session, 1913-14.

Twenty-eighth session, 1914-15.

Twenty-ninth session, 1915-16.

Thirtieth session, 1916-17.

Thirty-first session, 1917-18.

Thirty-second session, 1918-19.

Thirty-third session, 1919-20.

Marion Institute. Marion Institute Marion, Alabama. An American Eton Preliminary Statement a school Catholic and National in spirit. Designed to train Anglo-Saxon Youth for enlightened leadership and public service. 8vo. pp. 32.

This little volume contains brief sketches of Marion's foundation, also letter from various colleges expressing appreciation of the work done by the school.

Marion Institute. By-Laws and Charter of The Marion Institute, Marion, Alabama. Design adopted April 12, 1910.

8vo. pp. 23.

The By-Laws and change of charter are herein noted, also reasons for change of charter.

MARION MILITARY INSTITUTE. Bulletins. Marion, Ala.

8vo. *Illustrations.*

Vol. 1, Nos. 1-4. 1902-1903. New series.

No. 1. Spring Bulletin, May, 1902. Catalogue, 1901-1902. Contains full historical sketch, schools of instruction, regulations, and Alumni of Marion Military Institute.

No. 2. Summer Bulletin, July, 1902. Final exercises and announcements. Contains address on public education, by Dr. Charles W. Dabney, before graduates and council of students, May 29, 1902; Annual debate between the Franklin and the Jefferson Literary Societies, on the subject, "Resolved, that the Secondary School should take the place of the college"—Speeches of Mr. J. T. McCants and Mr. Prentiss Blackwell, both for affirmative; Sketches of W. W. Wilkerson and Jesse B. Lovelace, with an account of their liberality under the title of "The Beneficence of two Memorable Men and what is coming of it;" Program and reports of the final exercises.

No. 3. Spring Bulletin, May, 1903. Catalogue, 1902-1903.

No. 4. Summer Bulletin, July, 1903. Educational Address, Government Day, by Edgar O. Lovett; Baccalaureate address, by J. H. Penniman; The schools of the people; The begin-

- ning and aims of the General Education Board, by Dr. Wallace Buttrick, before the National Educational Association, July 10, 1903.
- Vol. ii, Nos. 4. 1903-1904. New series.
- No. i. Autumn Bulletin, 1903. Contains "The Word of Dominion." Sermon, commencement of 1903 by Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy; "Christ's Method of dealing with Individuals, Christ and the Moral-ist," sermon by Rev. Neal L. Anderson; Sermon, by Rev. F. M. Peterson; "Three Wishes," sermon by Rev. Paul V. Bomar; and memorial exercises of Jesse B. Lovelace, March 26, 1903.
- No. ii. Spring Bulletin, April 1904. Contains "The Genesis of the honor system," an address before the council and students, by Dr. Wm. M. Thornton.
- No. iii. Summer Bulletin, July, 1904. Announcements, Register.
- No. iv. Autumn Bulletin, October, 1904. Contains "Present obligations of college men," address before graduates, council and students, by Dr. E. O. Lovett; and "The educational needs of the South," an address before the National Education Association, by Supt. J. H. Phillips.
- Vol. iii, Nos. 1-4. 1905. New series.
- No. i. Winter Bulletin, 1905. Contains Convocation Address, Oct. 22, 1904, by Dr. A. J. Dickinson; "The Old and The New South," by Dr. Edgar Gardner Murphy; and Dr. McKelway on journalism, lectures delivered by him February 27 and March 6, 1904, at Yale University.
- No. ii. Spring Bulletin, April, 1905. Announcements and register.
- No. iii. Summer Bulletin, July, 1905. This No. "Is in large measure a series of extracts from *"The Institute Forum."* It is arranged as I. Ideals and Opinions; II. Government; III. Sermons and Addresses; IV. Social events; V. Athletics; VI. Alumni Notes; and VII. Gleanings. Among other things, the sermons of Dr. John R. Sampey and Dr. N. L. Anderson, and the address of Dean Penniman, are given in full.
- No. iv. Autumn Bulletin, October, 1905. Contains baccalaureate sermon, by Rev. N. L. Anderson, May 7, 1905; Convocation sermon by Rev. J. G. Dickinson, Sept. 10, 1905; Institute sermon, by Rev. John R. Sampey, October 9, 1904; Institute address by Dean J. H. Penniman, March 20, 1905; The Yale baccalaureate, by President A. T. Hadley, June 25, 1905; and the opening Yale sermon, by President Hadley, date not given.
- Vol. iv, Nos. 1-4. 1906-1908. New series.
- No. i. Winter Bulletin, January, 1906. Contains "Public Opinion and Government," address by Mr. Erwin Craighead, Nov. 6, 1905; and "Influence of the American Newspaper," an address by Mr. Melville E. Stone, before the Law School Political Club of Yale University, Jan. 26, 1906.
- No. ii. Spring Bulletin, April, 1906. Announcements and register.
- No. iii. Summer Bulletin, July, 1906. Contains "Education and Obligation," an address to the students of the Institute, 1905, by Dean J. H. Penniman.
- No. iv. Summer Bulletin, July, 1907. (Miscellaneous aims and methods.)
- No. iv. Spring Bulletin, April, 1908. Register and Announcements. (This is or should be No. 4, Part 2, or the second No. 4.)
- Vol. v, Nos. 1-4. 1908-1909. New series.
- No. i. Summer Bulletin, July, 1908. Contains sketch of Dr. Basil Manly, Sr., by Dr. James T. Murfee; Baccalaureate address, by Dr. Charles Manly; and reprint of the first baccalaureate address of Dr. Basil Manly, Sr., at the commencement of the University of Alabama, Dec. 12, 1838.
- No. ii. Autumn Bulletin, October, 1908. Contains Institute address, by Justice Hocker; Convocation sermon, by Rev. John W. Stagg; Convocation sermon of Rev. J. L. Rosser; and "The Kingdom of God and His Righteousness," by Rev. Dr. John R. Sampey.
- No. iii. Winter Bulletin, January, 1909. Contents: Part I. Marion and Its Colleges, by Will T. Sheehan; Part II. Aims, Methods, and Results.
- No. iv. Spring Bulletin, April, 1909. Register and announcements.
- Vol. vi, Nos. 1-4. 1910. New series.
- No. i. Spring Bulletin, April, 1900. Register and announcements.
- No. ii. Summer Bulletin, July, 1910, contains the proceedings of the first annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Institute, held in Washington City, June 17, 1910; and Baccalaureate address "On the obligations of education," by J. L. Rosser.
- No. iii. Autumn Bulletin, October, 1910. Contains annual debate and final honors. The subject was "Resolved, That Women should be permitted to vote in the United States under the same conditions established for Men," and was debated by Owen Barry, E. E. McMillan, and D. B. Goode, for the affirmative, and C. H. Savage, J. E. Bomar, and Marion Rushton for the negative.
- No. iv. No date given. Under the title "The Beginning of the New Era in

the Public Schools of Perry County," is given an account of the organization of the education forces of that county for larger and more intensive work.

Vol. vii. Nos. 1-4. 1911-1912. New series.

No. i. Spring Bulletin, April, 1911. Contains Government Day address, April 12, 1911, on "The Rewards of Scholarship," by Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr.

No. ii. Summer Bulletin, July, 1911. Register and announcements.

No. iii. Spring Bulletin, April, 1912. Contains history; and organization, aims, methods and results; and schools and courses of instruction.

No. iv. Summer Bulletin, July, 1912. Register and announcements.

Vol. viii. No. 1, 1912. New series.

No. i. Autumn Bulletin, October, 1912. Erroneously numbered as Vol. ii, No. 1. The whole number is devoted to Memorial Tributes to Col. James Thomas Murfee, sometime President of Howard College, and the first Superintendent and founder of Marion Institute. There is an excellent portrait of Col. Murfee.

MURFEE, COL. JAMES THOMAS. Memorial sketches of.

In the Marion Institute: *Autumn Bulletin*, Oct., 1912, vol. viii, No. 1, new series, erroneously numbered vol. vii, No. 5, 8vo. pp. 35.

Contents: F. H. Abbot, Poem, addressed "To the Colonel;" Mathew Arnold, Poem, "Rugby Chapel," 1857; Dr. George H. Denny, sketch of James Thomas Murfee; Gen. Thomas T. Munford, Virginia Military Institute Memories of James Thomas Murfee; Dr. George M. Edgar, A Tribute of a Half Century of Friendship; Dr. Charles Manly, A Tribute by Pastor and Friend; Dr. John R. Sampey, The Inspiring Teacher; Editorials from *The Marion Times*, May 1, 1912, *The Tuscaloosa News*, April 28, 1912, *Tuscaloosa Times-Gazette*, April 27, 1912, *The Educational Exchange*, 1912, *The Alabama Baptist*, 1912; Dr. Paul V. Bomar's Address at Funeral Services of Col. Murfee, April 26, 1912; Resolutions of the Board of Trustees of Marion Institute, May 11, 1912; Resolutions of the Trustees of Judson College, May 10, 1912; and a Sketch of Marion Institute Foundation.

MARKETS. See Agriculture.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. The institution of marriage, and the right of divorce exist in Alabama, the former sacredly hedged about with important safeguards and restrictions, and the exercise of the latter authorized only within narrow limits and after strict proof.

Marriage "may be defined either (a) as the act, ceremony, or process by which the legal relationship of husband and wife is constituted; or (b) as a physical, legal and moral union between man and woman in complete community of life for the establishment of a family." The Encyclopedia Britannica, p.

753, says "it is possible to discriminate between three stages, taking marriage in the latter sense as an institution—the animal or physical stage, the proprietary or legal stage, and the personal or moral stage. In the first or physical stage the relation of the sexes was unregulated, and in many cases of brief duration. In the second or legal stage greater permanence was secured in marriage by assigning the husband a property right in his wife or wives. In the last stage the proprietary relation falls more and more into the background, and the relation of husband and wife approximates that of two individuals entirely equal before the law."

Under the Roman law marriage was of three types: first "confarreatio," a religious ceremony, performed before ten witnesses, at which time an ox was sacrificed and the principals broke a wheat cake, the cake being divided to each by the priest. The second "coemptio in mannum" was more or less "a fictitious sale," in which the woman was conveyed to the husband. The third "Usas," was really "the acquisition of the wife by prescription," she had to live with her husband a year, and not be absent from his home more than three nights during that time. It was absolutely necessary to have the consent of the "paterfamilias" to the marriage of his children.

The Britannica says on page 754 "The canon law of marriage is based partly on the Roman law, the validity of which the church from the first recognized, partly on the Jewish law as modified by the new principles introduced by Christ and his apostles, developed by the fathers of the church and medieval schoolmen, and regulated by popes and councils.

Under the fully developed canon law impediments to marriage are of two classes "public and private." Near relatives are forbidden to marry, persons of different religions, who have not received a dispensation, those with living wives or husbands, and those who have taken "religious orders." Under the canon law marriage is legal, when no impediment is seen, between baptized persons by "the facts of consent and consummation." Divorce is unknown to the Roman Catholic Church. There may however be a separation from "bed and board" even though permanent which does not give either party a right to remarry during the lifetime of the other.

In England marriage may be the subject of an ordinary contract. Certain disabilities prevail which if possessed by party may prevent marriage. One of these is physical, the other civil. The inability of either party to procreate children is disability. Civil disabilities are: (1) the fact that either party has a living spouse, without an absolute divorce; (2) the fact that either party is of unsound mind; (3) want of full age, that is the age of puberty; (4) relationship within prohibited degrees.

The chief differences between Scotch law and English law is "the recognition of irregular marriages" in the latter country.

"A public or regular marriage," says Fraser, "is one celebrated, after due proclamation of banns by a minister of religion; and it may be celebrated either in a church or in a private house, on any day of the week at any hour of the day." At first only ministers of the National Church could perform marriages. This restriction was removed as to Episcopalians by 10 Anne C. 7 (1711), and the privilege was extended to other ministers by 4 and 5 Will IV C. 28 (1834). Another method of the consummation of marriages may be had by "declarations made by the man and woman that they presently do take each other for husband and wife." These declarations may be made in the presence of witnesses or when the parties are alone, and it is held legal.

Marriage in Alabama.—The marriage ceremony in Alabama "may be solemnized by any licensed minister of the gospel, in regular communion with the Christian church or society of which he is a member; by a judge of the supreme, circuit, or city court, or by a chancellor within this state, or by a judge of probate, or any justice of the peace within their counties."

No marriage can legally be solemnized without a license. The judge of probate is required by law to keep a registry of marriage licenses issued by him. The penalty prescribed by law for marrying persons without a legal license is one thousand dollars.

Minors, that is males under twenty-one and females under eighteen must have the consent of their parents to their marriage, before it is legal in this state. A man under seventeen years of age, and a woman under fourteen "are incapable of contracting marriage."

Marriages between son and mother or step-mother, or the sister of his father or mother, or the widow of his uncle; between brother and sister or half sister, or the daughter of his brother or half brother, or of his sister or half sister, between father and daughter or granddaughter, or the widow of his son, are illegal and incestuous. No man is permitted to marry the daughter of his wife, or the daughter of his son or daughter of his wife.

Each person prescribed by law as having the power to unite persons in the hands of matrimony, are entitled to a fee of two dollars.

Divorce.—The dissolution, in whole or in part, of the tie of marriage.

The history of divorce begins properly speaking with the law of Rome. Under the Roman law a woman was "transferred at marriage to the authority of her husband." He could renounce, at will, his authority over her, but must make an adjustment peculiarly in her favor. Later on the law was developed so a wife could divorce a lunatic husband or vice versa.

The laws of Honorius and Theodosius, enacted in 421 A. D., are practically as follows, if a wife divorced her husband for (1) "grave reasons or crimes, she retained her

dowry and could remarry after five years;" (2) if for criminal conduct or moderate faults, "she forfeited her dowry, became incapable of remarriage, and liable to deportation," nor could the Emperor pardon her. If a husband divorced his wife for a serious crime he was permitted to retain the dowry, and could remarry at once; (2) for criminal conduct, he was not permitted to keep her dowry, but could remarry; (3) for mere dislike, he forfeited all property, acquired by the marriage and could not remarry.

Later on it became possible for either, to receive a divorce if it were proved that the other had been guilty of treason, adultery, homicide, forgery, violating tombs, stealing from a church, robbery, cattle stealing, attempting a wife's life, beating his wife, or introducing immoral women into his house. If the wife divorced the husband she lost her dowry, and was not permitted to marry for five years. The husband was allowed to divorce his wife on the following grounds, dining out with men without the consent or knowledge of her husband; leaving house at night against his wish without reasonable cause; and for going to the circus, theatre or amphi-theatre after having been forbidden to do so by her husband. The foregoing paragraphs have been given here in order that the reader might have an opportunity to see the beginnings of divorce, because the laws that are in effect in this state are more or less based on the old Roman and canon laws.

In Alabama a court of chancery may grant a divorce on the following grounds.

1. "In favor of either party, when the other was, at the time of marriage, physically and incurably incapacitated from entering into the marriage state; 2. For adultery; 3. For voluntary abandonment from bed and board for two years next preceding the filing of the bill; 4. Imprisonment in the penitentiary of this or any other state, for two years, the sentence being for seven years or longer; 5. Commission of crimes against nature; 6. And becoming addicted after marriage to habitual drunkenness.

If the wife was pregnant at the time of marriage, without the knowledge or consent of the husband, he may obtain a divorce. If a husband is extremely cruel to the wife she may obtain a divorce. Cases for divorce must be conducted as other chancery suits.

Under the following circumstances divorces are not granted: If adultery was committed by either in order to obtain a divorce; or when both parties have committed adultery; or where there has been a condonation of adultery, after knowledge of the commission of the crime, or when the husband knew of or connived at the commission of adultery by his wife.

The court must make an allowance for the wife who is waiting the outcome of a suit for divorce. The chancellor may in his discretion prescribe an alimony.

If a wife is divorced for pregnancy at the time of marriage, the issue is thereby bas-

tardized. The court may use its discretion in giving the children to either of the parents when a decree of divorce is granted.

By an act of February 3, 1903, p. 49, it was enacted that "the court shall decree that neither party shall again marry except to each other until six days after decree rendered, and that if an appeal is taken within sixty days, neither party shall again marry except to each other during the pendency of said appeal.

Of matrimony in the early history of the State, Pickett says in his *History of Alabama*:

"Upon the Tombigby and Lake Tensaw, the people still (1800) lived without laws, and without the rite of matrimony. For years, the sexes had been in the habit of pairing off, and living together, with the mutual promise of regular marriage, when ministers or magistrates should make their appearance in the country. An amusing incident will here be related, in which a young couple were united by a functionary not hitherto known as participating in such sacred rites. The house of Samuel Mims, a wealthy Indian countryman, was the most spacious in the country, and hither the young and the gay flocked to parties, and danced to the music furnished by the Creoles of Mobile and others, for the country abounded in fiddlers, of high and low degree. Daniel Johnson and Miss Elizabeth Linder had, for some time, loved each other. She was rich and he was poor, and, of course, the parents of the former objected to a pairing. On Christmas night, a large party was assembled at "Old Sam Mims," and the very forests resounded with music and merry peals of laughter. In the midst of the enjoyment, the lovers, in company with several young people, of both sexes, secretly left the house, entered some canoes, paddled down Lake Tensaw, into the Alabama, and arrived, at Fort Stoddert, an hour before daylight. Captain Shaumberg, who had risen early to make his egg-nog, was implored to join the lovers in the bonds of matrimony. The proposition astounded the good-natured old German, who protested his ignorance of all such matters, and assured them that he was only a military commandant, having no authority whatever to make people man and wife. They entreated, telling him with truth, that the Federal Government had placed him there as a general protector and regulator of affairs, and that the case before him demanded his sanction and adjustment. After the egg-nog had circulated pretty freely, the commandant placed the lovers before him, and, in a stentorian voice, pronounced the following marital speech: "I, Captain Shaumberg, of the 2d regiment of the United States army, and commandant of Fort Stoddert, do hereby pronounce you man and wife. Go home! behave yourselves—multiply and replenish the Tensaw country!" The happy pair entered their canoes, rowed back to the Boat Yard, and were pronounced by the whole settlement, "the best married people they had known in a long time."

REFERENCES.—*Encyclopedia Britannica*; vols. 2, *Code of Alabama*, 1907.

MARSHALL COUNTY. Created by an act of the legislature January 9, 1836. Its original territory was taken from Jackson, Blount and the last Cherokee cession. It has been greatly reduced in size to form Etowah County, but compensated by a small strip from Jackson County. It has a total area of 610 square miles, or 390,400 acres.

The county was named "to perpetuate" the name of Chief Justice John Marshall.

Location and Physical Description.—Located in the northeastern part of the State, Marshall County is bounded on the north by Madison and Jackson Counties, on the east by DeKalb, on the south by Etowah, and on the southwest and west by Blount, Cullman, and Morgan.

Elevation varies from 600 to 1,400 feet. Annual mean temperature is about 60°F, while the annual precipitation is about 52 inches.

The topography of the county is marked by broad, level plateaus and valleys. There are three soil divisions "the sandstone and shale soils of the Cumberland plateau; the limestone soils of the valleys and ridges; and the alluvial soils along the drainage ways. The DeKalb and Hanceville series are found on the mountain or plateau areas; the Hagerstown, Decatur and Clarksville series occur in the valley lands; and the Huntington, Holly and Elk series are developed in the alluvial or bottom lands."

Nearly all of the drainage of the county is into the Tennessee River. The more important smaller streams are Paint Rock River, and Browns, Big Spring and Sort Creek. The extreme southern part of the county is drained by the Locust Fork, of the Warrior River, this river receives the waters from Clear, Mud and Slab Creeks. None of the small streams mentioned above are navigable.

Transportation facilities are excellent. The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway traverses the county as far as Guntersville, where junctions made with boat lines which carry passengers and freight twenty miles down the Tennessee river, to the same railroad line, at Hobbs Island. Boats ply between Chattanooga and Decatur nearly all the year around, thus giving good boat transportation.

The roads of the county are in good shape in dry weather, but in wet weather are almost impassable.

The native forest growth consists of oak, hickory, walnut, poplar, and short leaf pine.

Corn is the principal crop, the county taking first rank in its production. Wheat, oats, sorghum, peas, potatoes, hay, vegetables and fruits are grown for home consumption.

Guntersville, the county seat, is an important shipping point, being situated half way between Decatur and Chattanooga. Albertville and Boaz are the other leading towns of the county.

Aboriginal and Later History.—The first inhabitants of the county were Cherokees,

who had a village at Guntersville, as early as 1790, which they called Kusa-nunnahl, meaning "Creek Path," because it was situated near the great passage leading from the Creek country in middle Alabama to the hunting grounds in the valleys of the Tennessee, the Cumberland and Ohio River.

The county is rich in indications suggestive of its former people, the Cherokees, and due to the work of Hon. O. D. Street of Guntersville, many of their towns and village sites can be located at the present time. Brown's village, founded about 1790, was situated on the west side of Brown's or Thompson's Creek near the present Red Hill. Cornsilk's village was situated on Oldcornsilk pond near the present Warrenton Creek Path, a community was located on the old Russell place on the east side of Brown's creek where the present road from Warrenton to Albertville crosses it. Here lived about one-third of the entire Cherokee population of Alabama, nearly 500 souls. The place is now known as "Old Missionary", due to the fact that in 1820 The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions established there a mission school and church which was maintained until the final emigration to the west. A village was located two and one-half miles south of Warrenton, west of Brown's creeks on the "Old Bill Griffin" place. Its name is not known. Gunter's village, established about 1784 stood where the present towns of Guntersville and Wyeth City are located. It was an important settlement and included some very intelligent Cherokees. Melton's village, a small Creek settlement, stood on Town Creek at the spot still known as the "Old Village Ford." Meltonsville, near by, perpetuates the name. Wasasa's village, a mixed Creek and Cherokee village was in Brown's valley, near the present line between Blount and Marshall Counties. A burial-cave known as Hampton's Cave is about one mile west of Guntersville. On the north bank of Tennessee River just above the mouth of Paint Rock River on the farm of John H. West is also a cave. Shell deposits occur frequently along the Tennessee River in which are found human skeletons. On the property of John Bogen-shott near Bean Rock on the Tennessee is a village site in which have been found burials and great quantities of stone arrow and spear points. A village site near Paint Rock landing on property of John West, one on the Foster place now owned by A. M. Ayers, Esq., and one on the Penny place show burials. In view from the landing at Guntersville is a large domiciliary mound, on the Green Seibold property. McKee Island shows much evidence of aboriginal occupancy and recent investigations made thereon have shown quite a few burials, and some objects of a very interesting nature. On the mainland opposite on the property of the same party is a cemetery and village site. On Henry Island is a large domicil-

iary mound and a smaller burial one. In it, has been recently found, genuine evidences of the Stone box-grave. Six mounds are noted on the property of Benjamin Roden, three and one-half miles above Guntersville, in which some very fine native copper objects were found. On Pine Island, on property of J. C. Gunter, of Bridgeport, is a domiciliary mound and large cemetery and town site, the mound being much reduced now by the wash of overflows of the river. The cemetery site here has yielded to recent investigators some very interesting results. Ceremonial objects differing from any found elsewhere in this State, being unearthed there.

The county was first settled by immigrants from Georgia, Tennessee, and the Carolinas.

Upon the formation of the county in 1836, Claysville, a small village north of the Tennessee River, became the county seat by popular election, though more votes were cast for the place now known as Guntersville. In 1838 Marshall, became the county site, and continued as such until 1841, when in a general election Warrenton was chosen; in 1848 Guntersville was successful and has remained the county site ever since.

During the War of Secession, 1861-65, the county suffered greatly from the ravages of the Federal troops. But after 1872 it began to revive, and since has enjoyed a steady growth along every line.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers

Number of all farms, 4,893.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 4,748.

Foreign-born white, —.

Negro and other nonwhite, 145.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, 2.

3 to 9 acres, 178.

10 to 19 acres, 659.

20 to 49 acres, 1,917.

50 to 99 acres, 1,210.

100 to 174 acres, 623.

175 to 259 acres, 177.

260 to 499 acres, 104.

500 to 999 acres, 19.

1,000 acres and over, 4.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 385,280 acres.

Land in farms, 330,132 acres.

Improved land in farms, 152,846 acres.

Woodland in farms, 149,414 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 27,872 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$6,752,843.

Land, \$3,925,159.

Buildings, \$1,333,887.

Implements and machinery, \$333,053.

Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,160,744.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,380.
Land and buildings per farm, \$1,075.
Land per acre, \$11.89.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 4,629.
Domestic animals, value, \$1,115,686.
Cattle: total, 12,858; value, \$207,898.
Dairy cows only, 6,225.
Horses: total, 2,082; value, \$209,751.
Mules: total, 4,919; value, \$641,176.
Asses and burros: total, 31; value, \$1,774.
Swine: total, 11,415; value, \$52,697.
Sheep: total, 1,189; value, \$2,149.
Goats: total, 199; value, \$241.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 113,381; value, \$42,054.
Bee colonies, 1,809; value, \$3,004.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 2,615.
Per cent of all farms, 53.4.
Land in farms, 245,151 acres.
Improved land in farms, 92,578 acres.
Land and buildings, \$3,561,474.
Farms of owned land only, 2,084.
Farms of owned and hired land, 531.
Native white owners, 2,571.
Foreign-born white, —.
Negro and other nonwhite, 44.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 2,273.
Per cent of all farms, 46.5.
Land in farms, 82,142 acres.
Improved land in farms, 59,688 acres.
Land and buildings, \$1,659,502.
Share tenants, 2,032.
Share-cash tenants, 38.
Cash tenants, 154.
Tenure not specified, 49.
Native white tenants, 2,172.
Foreign-born white, —.
Negro and other nonwhite, 101.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 5.
Land in farms, 2,839 acres.
Improved land in farms, 580 acres.
Value of land and buildings, \$38,070.

Live Stock Products.***Dairy Products.**

Milk: Produced, 1,607,473; sold 6,240 gallons.
Cream sold, 12 gallons.
Butter fat sold, —.
Butter: Produced, 670,165; sold 47,875 pounds.
Cheese: Produced, —.
Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$109,085.
Sale of dairy products, \$9,125.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 266,667; sold 79,934.

Eggs: Produced, 631,888; sold 374,172 dozens.

Poultry and eggs produced, \$165,773.
Sale of poultry and eggs, \$80,496.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 7,476 pounds.
Wax produced, 426 pounds.
Value of honey and wax produced, \$950.

Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 798.
Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 3.
Wool and mohair produced, \$617.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 1,434.
Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 5,726.
Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 623.
Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 13,788.
Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 362.
Sale of animals, \$164,671.
Value of animals slaughtered, \$175,235.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$2,445,721.
Cereals, \$613,160.
Other grains and seeds, \$10,932.
Hay and forage, \$70,294.
Vegetables, \$152,778.
Fruits and nuts, \$46,722.
All other crops, \$1,551,835.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 57,307 acres; 663,070 bushels.
Corn, 52,010 bushels; 611,020 bushels.
Oats, 5,178 acres; 51,300 bushels.
Wheat, 105 acres; 675 bushels.
Rye, 14 acres; 71 bushels.
Kafir corn and milo maize, —4 bushels.
Rice, —.
Other grains:
Dry peas, 726 acres; 5,625 bushels.
Dry edible beans, —.
Peanuts, 71 acres; 886 bushels.
Hay and forage: total, 4,961 acres; 4,546 tons.
All tame or cultivated grasses, 2,121 acres; 2,060 tons.
Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 906 acres; 910 tons.
Grains cut green, 1,792 acres; 1,375 tons.
Coarse forage, 142 acres; 201 tons.
Special crops:
Potatoes, 723 acres; 58,507 bushels.
Sweet potatoes and yams, 662 acres; 64,911 bushels.
Tobacco, 3 acres; 1,123 pounds.
Cotton, 48,391 acres; 17,604 bales.
Cane—sugar, 43 acres; 187 tons.
Sirup made, 1,898 gallons.
Cane—sorghum, 633 acres; 2,752 tons.
Sirup made, 26,059 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 197,455 trees; 82,823 bushels.
Apples, 101,878 trees; 45,018 bushels.

Peaches and nectarines, 88,458 trees;
36,184 bushels.
Pears, 2,973 trees; 693 bushels.
Plums and prunes, 2,149 trees; 526
bushels.
Cherries, 1,723 trees; 169 bushels.
Quinces, 159 trees; 12 bushels.
Grapes, 6,269 vines; 25,191 pounds.
Tropical fruits: total, 135 trees.
Figs, 133 trees; 1,226 pounds.
Oranges, 2.
Small fruits: total, 10 acres; 10,655 quarts.
Strawberries, 4 acres; 3,592 quarts.
Nuts: total, 272 trees; 2,091 pounds.
Pecans, 27 trees; 671 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 975.
Cash expended, \$44,240.
Rent and board furnished, \$9,646.
Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 3,917:
Amount expended, \$135,292.
Feed—Farms reporting, 968.
Amount expended, \$31,228.
Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$54,905.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 272.
Value of domestic animals, \$40,707.
Cattle: total, 330; value, \$8,762.
Number of dairy cows, 226.
Horses: total, 197; value, \$23,840.
Mules and asses and buros: total, 43; value,
\$6,855.
Swine: total, 217; value, \$1,229.
Sheep and goats: total, 9; value, \$21.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July
1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide.
Figures indicate the number of rural routes
from that office.

Albertville—6	Guntersville (ch)—4
Arab—3	Horton—2
Bean Rock	Meltonsville
Boaz—8	North
Columbus City	Union Grove—3
Grant—1	Upton

Population.—Statistics from decennial pub-
lications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census:

	White	Negro	Total
1840	6,688	865	7,553
1850	7,952	894	8,846
1860	9,596	1,872	11,472
1870	8,504	1,367	9,871
1880	13,084	1,496	14,580
1890	17,652	1,279	18,935
1900	21,789	1,500	23,289
1910	27,188	1,365	28,553
1920			32,669

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.

1861—Arthur C. Beard; James L. Sheffield.
1865—James L. Sheffield; Albert G. Henry.
1867—Samuel F. Kennamer.
1875—Montgomery Gilbreath.
1901—W. H. Bartlett.

Senators.

1839-40—Emory Lloyd.
1841-2—Mace T. P. Brindley.

1844-5—William M. Griffin.
1847-8—Mace T. P. Brindley.
1851-2—Enoch Aldridge.
1853-4—James Lamar.
1857-8—S. K. Rayburn.
1859-60—R. W. Higgins.
1861-2—John P. Morgan.
1863-4—James Critcher.
1865-6—William O. Winston.
1868—C. O. Whitney.
1871-2—C. O. Whitney.
1872-3—A. Snodgrass.
1873—A. Snodgrass.
1874-5—A. Snodgrass.
1875-6—A. Snodgrass.
1876-7—L. A. Dobbs.
1878-9—L. A. Dobbs.
1880-1—P. Brown.
1882-3—Preston Brown.
1884-5—Ira R. Foster.
1886-7—J. L. Sheffield.
1888-9—W. W. Haralson.
1890-1—Wm. W. Haralson.
1892-3—W. H. Bogart.
1894-5—W. H. Bogart.
1896-7—G. J. Hall.
1898-9—George I. Hall.
1899 (Spec.)—George I. Hall.
1900-01—Floyd A. Bostick.
1903—Floyd Alexander Bostick.
1907—W. M. Coleman.
1907 (Spec.)—W. M. Coleman.
1909 (Spec.)—Samuel Phillips.
1911—C. W. Brown.
1915—J. A. Lusk.
1919—John B. Tally.

Representatives.

1837-8—Middleton T. Johnson.
1838-9—Richard Golding.
1839-40—William M. Griffin; William Bar-
clay.
1840-1—William M. Griffin; James M.
Adams.
1841 (called)—William M. Griffin; James
M. Adams.
1841-2—William M. Griffin; Jas. Fletcher.
1842-3—William M. Griffin; Jas. Fletcher.
1844-5—Edmond Hays; James Fletcher.
1845-6—S. M. McElroy; James Fletcher.
1847-8—Lewis Wyeth; James Critcher.
1849-50—James M. Adams; Jas. Critcher.
1851-2—James M. Adams; Jas. Critcher.
1853-4—Frank Gilbreath; James Fletcher.
1855-6—James L. Sheffield; James
Cricher.
1857-8—James L. Sheffield; William M.
Griffin.
1859-60—R. S. Clapp; William M. Griffin.
1861 (1st called)—R. S. Clapp; William
M. Griffin.
1861 (2d called)—R. S. Clapp; William M.
Griffin.
1861-2—R. S. Clapp; William M. Griffin.
1862-3—R. S. Clapp; William M. Griffin.
1862-3 (called)—John Sibley; A. C. Beard.
1863-4—John Sibley; A. C. Beard.
1864 (called)—John Sibley; A. C. Beard.
1864-5—John Sibley; A. C. Beard.

- 1865-6—James L. Sheffield; P. M. Bush.
 1868—S. F. Kennemer.
 1869-70—S. F. Kennemer.
 1870-1—R. K. Boyd.
 1871-2—R. K. Boyd.
 1872-3—R. K. Boyd.
 1873—R. K. Boyd.
 1874-5—C. B. St. John.
 1875-6—C. B. St. John.
 1876-7—W. M. Griffin.
 1878-9—James Critcher.
 1880-1—O. H. Milner.
 1882-3—Gus May.
 1884-5—J. L. Burke.
 1886-7—W. H. Herron.
 1888-9—Jno. G. Winston.
 1890-1—W. N. Bain.
 1892-3—W. M. Coleman.
 1894-5—W. M. Coleman.
 1896-7—T. J. Kennamer.
 1898-9—J. A. Jarrett.
 1899 (Spec.)—J. A. Jarrett.
 1900-01—W. H. Bartlett.
 1903—John Alexander Lusk.
 1907—J. A. Lusk.
 1907 (Spec.)—J. A. Lusk.
 1909 (Spec.)—J. A. Lusk.
 1911—Joe Johnson.
 1915—T. L. Harvey.
 1919—Thomas E. Orr.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 382; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 314; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 32; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 58; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 165; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1913), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 111; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903, 1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

MASONIC HOME. A benevolent institution maintained by the Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama, for "indigent master masons in good standing and widows and orphans of deceased master masons, who at their death were members of and in good standing in a subordinate lodge working under the jurisdiction of" the Alabama Grand Lodge. It is located about four miles from Court Square, Montgomery, on the Carter Hill Road and the Central of Georgia Railway. The grounds contain 236 acres, mostly farm land; and the buildings consist of the central or "administration" building, completed in 1912; 2 cottages of 10 rooms each, completed in 1914; a hospital erected in 1914 by the Order of the Eastern Star; a school building, completed in 1917; the residence of the farm superintendent; and numerous modern farm buildings. All the principal buildings, including the cottages, are fire-proof, with iron staircases and adequate fire escapes. On November 15, 1915, a certified public accountant, after making a thorough investigation, estimated the total assets of the home at \$136,007.29.

The land formerly known as the LaPrade place, was purchased in 1909 for \$15,998.50, and the contract for the erection of the administration building let for the sum of \$54,549.

Since its opening in 1912, the home has received more than 160 persons. In December, 1916, there were 127 residents, exclusive of the management and the servants. During the year 1916 the cost of maintaining the institution was \$23,168.70. It is made self-sustaining so far as possible, and for the past few years the farm has been operated at a net profit. Its ideal is the maintenance of a "home," not an "institution." It is under the management and control of the grand lodge. "It is simply another method and means for Masonic charity."

Genesis.—A home for Masonic widows and orphans was first proposed in 1868 by Grand Master George D. Norris in his annual address. He expressed the belief that, from the Masonic standpoint, "the great consideration and necessity of the age, is the rearing, educating and maintenance of the orphans of deceased Masons and the children of indigent members of the Order, and we would include the orphans of Confederate soldiers," and urged that all surplus funds then in the treasury and those which might thereafter accrue, be set apart for the establishment "forthwith" of an orphans home, "where the little homeless, houseless, fatherless ones may be cared for and educated for usefulness." The suggestion was referred to a committee which, "after taking into consideration the various offers made and considering the advantages of health and accessibility, as well as the liberal donation tendered," recommended that the home be located at Monte Sano, 3 miles north of Huntsville. The report, however, was laid upon the table without action.

In 1882 James A. Bilbro offered a resolution for the establishment of a Masonic Home; a committee was appointed whose report was printed in the Proceedings for 1883, and further consideration of the subject postponed from time to time until 1885, when the entire subject was laid upon the table.

The project was again presented to the grand lodge in 1890, by Grand Master Henry H. Brown, but without securing any action further than its reference to the committee on finance. Efforts continued to be made at every grand lodge communication, but without success. In 1894 a resolution was offered by M. B. Shelton, of Florence Lodge No. 14, submitting to the subordinate lodges an amendment to the constitution of the grand lodge "raising the per capita tax from fifty cents to one dollar, the extra fifty cents to be accumulated and held in trust for the use and benefit of a Masonic Home, and when this sum shall be accumulated to not less than fifty thousand dollars, the grand lodge at its discretion may take active steps in obtaining a suitable location and building for a Masonic Home." The amendment was approved by 104 lodges, and rejected by 228, the number necessary to adopt being 256.

In 1897 Grand Master Bilbro made an elo-

quent appeal for the home; and a second attempt was made to raise the per capita tax to \$1, but the proposal was again rejected by a large majority of the subordinate lodges. At every annual communication from this time until definite action was secured, earnest efforts were made in behalf of a home. In 1901 and again in 1902, an amendment was submitted to the lodges providing, as Masonic Home dues, a per capita tax of \$1 for five years and 50 cents thereafter. Both proposals were rejected.

At the annual communication of 1904 a resolution was introduced by Walker S. Scott, and adopted, which provided that the "Grand Master call upon the various Masonic Districts for volunteers who are willing and will organize in their respective counties a crusade of education and will keep their issue before the respective lodges in their counties and report to the grand lodge at the next annual communication." The grand master carried out the terms of the resolution. In 1905 another proposed increase in the per capita tax for the benefit of the home was approved by the grand lodge but overwhelmingly rejected by the subordinate lodges.

In 1906 an amendment raising the per capita tax was adopted by the grand lodge, and a committee appointed under a resolution providing that the "Grand Master appoint a committee of not less than five and not more than fifteen members of which he is to be a member, whose duty it shall be to wage a campaign of education throughout this grand jurisdiction on the proposed constitutional amendment." The committee consisted of Ben M. Jacobs, chairman, Hugh S. D. Mallory, grand master, Daniel A. Greene, Hinds Beevey, Joseph H. Edwards, Colman Black, Albert D. Bloch, George A. Beauchamp, William M. Bass, Walter H. Trimby, M. C. Thomas, Robert J. Redden, H. G. Earnest, LeRoy C. Sugg, James A. Bilbro, and Lawrence C. Leadbeater. The work of this committee has been referred to by the chairman, as follows:

"How faithfully this campaign committee labored is best expressed in the favorable result of their work. There were four hundred and forty-four subordinate chartered lodges entitled to vote on the amendment. Of these 392 voted aye, 50 nay and but two lodges failed to report. The numerical strength, using the returns of 1908 as a basis, the total membership of those lodges voting in opposition was but 1770, less than ten per cent of our total membership."

Thus after a struggle extending through forty years the establishment of a Masonic Home was assured.

Selection of Site and Erection of Buildings.

—During the summer of 1909, a subcommittee consisting of Mr. Mallory, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Bilbro, Mr. Bass, Dr. Redden, and Mr. Bloch was appointed "to visit and inspect the various locations and property offered as sites for the Masonic Home." Propositions had been made by Odenville, Jacksonville, Montevallo and Tuskegee; but in its investigations

the subcommittee reached the conclusion that "to insure the future prosperity of the home and the continued and active interest of the entire craft, the home should be located at a point most easily accessible to the Masons of the entire State and where they assembled most frequently." On this basis, Montgomery was the only logical location for the home. The Masons of Montgomery pledged a contribution of \$10,000, if Montgomery were selected, and their proposition was accepted.

On June 27, 1910, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Bloch, Lawrence H. Lee and Duncan C. Carmichael were appointed as a building committee, with power to adopt plans and make contracts. Satisfactory plans and specifications were submitted by Hutchinson & Chester, of Mobile, and a contract was let in October, 1910, to the Interstate Construction Co., of Mobile, whose bid for the construction of the administration building and two wings complete was \$105,125, of which \$54,449 was to cover the erection of the main building alone. The cornerstone of this building was laid by the grand lodge, December 6, 1911. The completed and furnished building was dedicated by the grand lodge, December 4, 1912, and formally opened January 18, 1913. The Order of the Eastern Star contributed \$2,500 to furnish the main hall, the dining room and the kitchen.

The committee recommended in its report for 1911, that a permanent board of control for the home be appointed to complete and conduct the institution, which was done, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Jacobs, being made chairman of the board of control. The board took up the work at once, and all the affairs of the home have since been in its hands.

In 1913 the general building scheme for the institution was altered so as to provide for the erection of two 10-room cottages instead of the two wings to the main building, and they were ready for occupancy early in 1914.

In 1914 the hospital building, erected by the Order of the Eastern Star at a cost of about \$8,000, was completed. It is equipped with every modern convenience.

In 1916 the Masons of Jefferson County donated a fund of about \$17,000 to the home for the erection of a commodious school building. This building has now been completed, and furnishes thoroughly modern accommodations for all the children below the high school grades.

See Eastern Star, Order of the; Masons, A. F. and A. M.

REFERENCES.—Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Alabama, *Proceedings*, 1868-1917.

MASONIC MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Organized in 1866 by an old Scotchman, named Gardner, who planned it on the order of the Friendly Societies of Great Britain, it being the first fraternal insurance society organized in this country. The association was chartered by Act of Congress, March 3, 1869,

and has been doing business continuously since its organization.

It was licensed in Alabama in 1909 and had in the State on December 31, 1918, 2,032 members and 4 active branches and subordinate bodies. The organization does not provide for a State grand body, but has a director for most of the States in which it conducts business.

REFERENCE.—Letter from William Montgomery, Secretary and General Manager, Washington, D. C., in the Department of Archives and History.

MASONS. The first Masonic lodge in Alabama was Madison Lodge No. 21, at Huntsville, organized under dispensation issued by the grand master of Kentucky, August 29, 1811. The first officers of this earliest lodge in the State were Marmaduke Williams, worshipful master, John C. Hamilton, senior warden, William Harrison, junior warden. A charter was granted to the lodge August 28, 1812, and the following officers were installed: Lewis Watson, worshipful master, Thomas Fearn, senior warden, John J. Winston, junior warden. There were several other subordinate lodges in the State prior to the organization of the grand lodge, among them Friendship Lodge No. 6, at Mobile, chartered September 4, 1813, under Louisiana jurisdiction, with James Lyon as worshipful master, S. H. Garrow, senior warden, and Charles Stewart, junior warden; Friendship Lodge No. 65, at St. Stephens, under North Carolina jurisdiction; Alabama Lodge No. 21, at Huntsville, organized under Tennessee jurisdiction April 6, 1818, and chartered October 14, 1818; Washington Lodge No. 23, at Hazel Green, organized under Tennessee jurisdiction July 6, 1818, with Daniel S. Leonard as worshipful master, Samuel Noble as senior warden, and Sutton F. Allen junior warden, and chartered October 6, 1818; Eureka Lodge No. 16, at Blakeley, chartered under Louisiana jurisdiction March 27, 1819, with William Coolidge as worshipful master. Sylvester Bell as senior warden, and E. G. Sheffield as junior warden; Alabama Lodge No. 51, at Claiborne, chartered under South Carolina jurisdiction June 25, 1819, with John Murphy as worshipful master; Rising Virtue Lodge No. 30, at Tuscaloosa, organized under Tennessee jurisdiction August 2, 1819, and chartered October 5, 1819; Halo Lodge No. 21, at Cahaba, organized under Georgia jurisdiction February 21, 1820, with John Taylor, worshipful master, Thomas Wood, senior warden, and John Brown, junior warden; Moulton Lodge No. 34, at Moulton, organized under Tennessee jurisdiction May 2, 1820, and chartered October 4, 1820, with George A. Glover as worshipful master; Franklin Lodge No. 36, at Russellville, organized under Tennessee jurisdiction October 3, 1820; Tuscumbia Lodge No. 40, at Courtland, organized under Tennessee jurisdiction March 3, 1821, and chartered December 18, 1821; Farrar Lodge No. 41, at Elyton, organized under Tennessee jurisdiction

March 6, 1821, by Thomas W. Farrar and others; St. Stephens Lodge No. —, organized under North Carolina jurisdiction April 12, 1821, with Silas Dinsmore, worshipful master, Israel Pickens, senior warden, and Samuel St. John, junior warden; and Marion Lodge No. —, at Suggsville organized under Georgia jurisdiction May 28, 1821.

Statistics.—When the grand lodge was formed in 1821, there were nine subordinate lodges represented. The number of their members is not available. In 1846 the number of subordinate lodges composing the grand lodge had increased to 78; and while there is no record available showing the membership, it is probable that the increase in the number of Masons in the State had been at least proportionate to the increase in the number of local lodges. In 1921 there were 565 lodges and 42,692 members in Alabama.

Masonic Ethics.—The intellectual, the moral, and even the physical standards for the individual Mason have always been high. In all three he must reach at least the normal. Defect in any one is sufficient cause for rejection of a candidate for initiation, and a serious lapse on the part of a member is likely to cause his suspension or expulsion after trial before his lodge. Even a physical injury sustained after initiation, if it be such as to prevent the proper exemplification of the ritual, may stand in the way of progress to higher work and the more advanced degrees. The qualifications for admission to the order, as stated by the grand master in 1911, are as follows: "He (the candidate) must be a normal man, neither defective, dependent, nor delinquent. Physically, mentally and morally he must reach the normal standard. Neither wealth, influence nor power alone qualifies a man to be a Mason." After a man becomes a Mason he is expected to preserve and cultivate these characteristics by the practice of the four following cardinal virtues: "Temperance, that curbs his sensual appetites, and 'keeps his words and actions within the due limits of decency and order;' Fortitude, that qualifies him to undergo any sacrifice rather than compromise his honor; Prudence, that foresees evil and wisely avoids it; and Justice, that enables him 'to do unto others as he would they should unto him.'" Practically every volume of the Proceedings of the Alabama Grand Lodge contains references to one or more suspensions or expulsions for "unmasonic conduct" which broadly interpreted, means anything that contravenes the moral law, or the ethical code of the order. Examination of these Proceedings for a number of years shows that Masons have been suspended or expelled from Alabama lodges for a multiplicity of reasons, among others the following: drunkenness, profanity, immorality, falsehood, cheating, slander, defrauding, embezzlement, gambling, dueling, manslaughter, felonious assault, threatening a person with a pistol, voluntary

BOULDER COMMEMORATING THE VALOR OF THE UNI-
VERSITY CADET CORPS IN DEFENDING THEIR
ALMA MATER AGAINST FEDERAL TROOPS,
1865, ERECTED BY ALABAMA DIVISION,
UNITED DAUGHTERS OF CON-
FEDERACY

bankruptcy, attempted bribery, abuse of wife, abuse of a stepson, wife-abandonment, bigamy, seduction, being in public company with a woman of questionable character, getting money under false pretenses, attempting to defraud in the division of a crop, raising the amount of a receipt for a payment on a debt, refusing to pay a debt to a Master Mason though able to do so, borrowing money from a brother Mason and failing to repay it as promised, attacking the good name for truth and veracity of a brother Mason, casting a black ball for reasons which did not affect the character and qualifications of a candidate, failing or refusing to abide the result of an arbitration of a business matter, receiving information from a brother Mason under protection of the Masonic oath and afterward using it as the basis for the prosecution of a suit in the courts, communicating to a "profane" certain statements made to and received by him "on the square," and general worthlessness.

General Activities.—The activities of Masonic organizations include, of course, the relief of unfortunate members and their dependent families, and this is one of the important features, but not by any means the only one. Masonry is benevolent, but is more; it is fraternal, but it goes deeper. It undertakes, by its precepts and its practices, by its symbolism and, by its code of morals, which is the practical exemplification of its symbolical teachings, so to influence its members as to make them better men in every relation of life. Charity, then, is one of its activities, but not ostentatious charity. Records of charity bestowed are not kept, and public announcement of philanthropies is not permitted, either to the lodges or the members, nor may any Mason claim or receive praise on account of charitable deeds. In addition to its functions with respect to fraternity, charity, education, and morality among its members, Masonry has its social features. In the local lodges the workers frequently are called "from labor to refreshment," and during the communication of the grand bodies, good-fellowship is promoted by social intercourse and diversion. Thus Masonry makes its appeal to all sides of men's natures, and, when its precepts are mastered, tends to develop the "four-square man."

Charities.—Charity is one of the corner stones of Masonry, but it is nevertheless difficult to give a definite statement of the character of its practice or of specific benevolent actions. The lodges keep no records of their charities, and boastfulness or "publicity" of charitable deeds is held to be unmasonic. However, many instances of relief of individual cases of need become known to persons outside the order, and its organized benevolencies can not be concealed. The latter have taken the form of support of educational institutions, contributing to worthy public charities, and the maintenance of Masonic institutions for the care of indigent brethren and their dependent families and the dependent widows and orphans of deceased Masons. As stated in the address of the grand master

to the Alabama Grand Lodge in 1911, charity in one form or another is practically universal among Masonic organizations. "In almost every Grand Jurisdiction in our country," he said, "provision is made in some practical form for the indigent brother, the Masonic widow and helpless orphan. The methods adopted may differ, but in all cases, however, there is that same willingness to provide for that brother who has fought and lost in the battle of life, his widow and orphan children." The outstanding feature of Masonic benevolence in this State is the Masonic Home (q. v.) near Montgomery for indigent Master Masons and the widows and orphans of deceased Master Masons, which was opened in January, 1913, and is maintained by the grand lodge. The institution, both with respect to its equipment and its management, reflects great credit upon the spirit of liberality of Alabama Masons. While the Masonic Home is the great official benevolent activity in the State, on which the main efforts of the grand and subordinate lodges are bent, it does not supplant all other forms of charity. "The Home does not relieve the Mason from his duty to contribute to the very best of his ability to the relief of distressed Master Masons and their families; nor does it relieve the subordinate Lodges of their responsibilities as Lodges to the same purposes."

Education.—Masonic organizations in Alabama have always given encouragement and practical aid to educational endeavor among the children, not only of their own members, but of the entire community as well. The subordinate lodges and the several grand bodies have contributed liberally to specific educational undertakings, and have given their moral support to the principle of public schools for all children in the State. Prior to the War, before the establishment of a State-supported public school system, several Masonic lodges founded and furnished the necessary financial support to schools, usually called academies or institutes, both for boys and for girls, in different parts of the State.

The first of these Masonic academies was the Dayton Literary Association, for young women, organized in Marengo County in 1842 and incorporated February 14, 1843. Its name was changed to The Masonic Institute, January 24, 1848. It was empowered by the legislature to grant diplomas or certificates and to confer the customary degrees "in the arts and sciences."

The Central Masonic Institute, of Dallas County, was incorporated February 17, 1848, by "the most excellent William Hendrix, Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Alabama, and the most worshipful Rufus Green, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Alabama . . . and Charles G. Edwards, Nimrod E. Benson, John M. Strong, William Seawell, William M. Lapsley, William Waddell, Jr., George W. Gayle, Wiley Milton, John R. Somerville, Abner Jones, and Thomas B. Carson." It also was authorized to grant diplomas and confer the usual degrees. In 1849 the trustees in-

stalled a military department; and, by joint resolution of the legislature, January 19, 1850, they were authorized to receive from the United States Secretary of War a supply of arms suitable for the military training of the pupils. On February 5, 1852, the name of the institution was changed to the Masonic University of the State of Alabama. Besides the foregoing, there were several other institutions of learning founded by the Masons and incorporated by the legislature, among them the following: The Dallas Masonic Academy, of Dallas County, January 13, 1846; the East Alabama Masonic Institute, at Oak Bower, Chambers County, February 11, 1850; the Dadeville Masonic Female Seminary, February 3, 1852, under the patronage of Tohopeka Lodge No. 71 and Dadeville Chapter No. 45; the Dadeville Masonic Academy, of Dale County, February 9, 1852; the East Alabama Female Institute, at Talladega, February 9, 1852, under the auspices of Clinton Lodge No. 38; the Courtland Masonic Institute, February 18, 1854, sponsored by Courtland Lodge No. 37.

The spirit by which Masons are actuated in their support of education was summarized in the report of the committee on education of the Grand Lodge of Alabama in 1848, as follows: Our brethren have not contented themselves to clothe the naked, and feed the hungry orphans of deceased brethren. The relief of their physical necessities would not distinguish the Mason from the humane of every order and class of society. But animated by a higher and a more noble aim, they are striving not only to enable those dependent upon the Craft to live, but to make their lives useful. To cultivate the moral feeling, the soul. To make them not only living monuments of the excellence of our order, by qualifying them for all the duties incumbent upon them as citizens, but to fit them as living stones for that spiritual building, "that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Masonry and Politics.—Masonic bodies do not concern themselves officially, or as organizations, with political contests, whether of candidates or of measures. It has been a cardinal principle of Masonry that the fraternal spirit of the order and the brotherly relations between the members of its various general and local bodies should never be permitted to suffer on account of anything outside the order. In their lodges, members are expected to lay aside all disagreements and animosities; and in their councils nothing which does not concern Masonry is given consideration. It was considered matter for congratulation that the gubernatorial contest of 1894, one of the most bitter in the history of the State, did not disturb the fellowship of Masons nor affect the proceedings of their organizations.

Notwithstanding its policy of "keeping out of politics" and standing aloof from all contests of parties and of individuals, Alabama Masonry has not hesitated to endorse, either officially or through its prominent members individually, any principle of genuine prog-

ress or reform; and it has stood ready at all times to assist in creating a public sentiment favorable to the adoption of such principles. It has favored education for all classes of people, and the grand lodge maintains a standing committee on education; it has advocated temperance, and many local lodges debar from membership all persons connected with the retail liquor trade. It has, in fact, usually thrown the weight of its great influence and prestige to the side of any policy of a social as distinguished from a merely political significance.

Masonic Temple.—The constitution of the grand lodge requires that its headquarters be maintained in the city of Montgomery. Since 1846 its annual communications have been held there. Since 1898 they have been held in the grand lodge hall, on the third floor of the Masonic Temple erected during that year. This building occupies a lot 112 feet on South Perry Street and 150 feet on Washington Street. The "Temple" is a three-story building of pressed-brick, simple in design and of great architectural beauty. It fronts Washington but also has entrances on Perry Street. It is heated by steam supplemented by grates, and is equipped both with electric and gas lighting systems. The first floor is occupied by the executive offices of the grand lodge and the library; the second floor, by the rooms of the local subordinate lodges; and the third floor, by the grand lodge hall.

In 1869 the grand lodge adopted a resolution requiring every subordinate lodge to pay to the grand secretary the sum of 50 cents for each member, in addition to all other dues, "for the purpose of creating a fund to be used in erecting a Grand Lodge Hall."

In 1871 a resolution was adopted directing the grand secretary to request the subordinate lodges to instruct their delegates to the next annual communication how to vote upon the questions of removing the grand lodge from Montgomery, and if so, to what point. The referendum resulted in a decision to continue grand lodge headquarters in Montgomery.

In 1872 a committee, appointed to secure a grand lodge hall and rooms for the grand secretary's offices, reported that suitable quarters could be obtained in the fourth story of "the new Masonic Temple," at the northwest corner of Bibb and Commerce Streets, under a lease for a term of 20 years. The building referred to is the one now occupied by the Imperial Hotel. The recommendation was adopted, and the headquarters of the grand lodge remained in that location until the completion of the present temple in 1898.

During the year 1874 a proposal was submitted to the grand lodge that it purchase the building known as the "Masonic Temple," but it was adversely acted upon; and in 1883 efforts were made to have the lease of the grand lodge rooms rescinded, but without result. In 1889 the question again arose, and a committee reported that the lease could be canceled; also that investigation had disclosed only two buildings in Montgomery suitable for grand lodge purposes which could be

purchased, one the Pollock Building, on Dexter Avenue, the other the building then occupied. In 1890 it was resolved to renew the existing lease for a term of 10 years.

The per capita tax of 50 cents levied by the grand lodge in 1869 was found to be inexpedient and was soon abolished. In 1875 a permanent trust fund, designed for the eventual purchase or erection of a grand lodge hall, was founded. By 1893 the amount of this fund had reached \$28,000, invested in 4 per cent bonds of the State of Alabama. This fact occasioned renewed interest among Masons in the acquirement of a permanent home for the grand lodge, which should be its own property. Accordingly a committee was appointed in 1893 "to look out for a suitable site for a grand lodge building, upon which there are now improvements, and which would pay a reasonable rate of interest upon the money invested . . . and at the same time would secure to us a suitable place to erect a Masonic Temple, when the proper time arrives." No action was taken by the committee, however, for several years.

On January 6, 1896, the grand lodge purchased from H. L. and John D. Roquemore, the lot on which the present temple is situated; and proceeded to adopt a plan and advertise for bids to erect the building. The completion of these arrangements was temporarily postponed because of the depreciation of Alabama bonds in the financial markets; but on June 22, 1897, a contract for the erection of the building, at a cost of \$28,000, was let to Cook & Laurie, of Montgomery. The dedicatory ceremonies for the temple were performed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of December 7, 1898.

Grand Lodge.—The Grand Lodge of Alabama was formed on June 11, 1821, in the hall of Halo Lodge No. 21 at Cahaba, by the representatives of nine subordinate lodges, as follows: T. A. Rogers, T. O. Meux and W. B. Allen, Halo Lodge No. 21, Cahaba; David Moore, Gabriel Moore and F. Weeden, Madison Lodge No. 21, Huntsville; B. S. Smoot and Israel Pickens, St. Stephens Lodge No. —; C. Perkins, Thomas Owen and D. McFarlane, Rising Virtue Lodge No. 30, Tuscaloosa; John Murphy, G. W. Owen and J. H. Draughan, Alabama Lodge No. 51, Claiborne; T. W. Farrar and J. Brown, Farrar Lodge No. 41, Elyton; C. C. Clay and John M. Leak, Alabama Lodge No. 21, Huntsville; Anderson Hutchison and Lewis B. Tulley, Moulton Lodge No. 21; John S. Patton, Russellville Lodge No. 36. T. W. Farrar was chairman and J. H. Draughan secretary of the organization convention, and the committee appointed to draft a constitution consisted of Messrs. Farrar, McFarlane and Rogers. The convention elected a grand master, a deputy grand master, grand wardens, a grand secretary, and a grand treasurer; and the grand master was empowered to appoint the rest of the grand officers. The following make up the list of the first grand officers of Alabama Masonry: T. W. Farrar, grand master; Horatio G. Perry, first deputy grand master; Frederick Weeden, second dep-

uty grand master; John Elliott, third deputy grand master; John Murphy, senior grand warden; Thomas Owen, junior grand warden; Thomas A. Rogers, grand secretary; David McCord, grand treasurer; Rev. J. B. Warren, grand chaplain; David Moore, orator; Dugald McFarlane, lecturer; William B. Allen, senior grand deacon; Constantine Perkins, junior grand deacon; Bartholomew Labuzan, master of ceremonies; Seth W. Ligon, grand pursuivant; John W. Thorington, grand marshal; Luther Blake, grand sword bearer; John Cox, first grand steward; George Kreps, second grand steward; Robert B. Watson, tiler.

The first five annual communications of the grand lodge, 1821-1825 were held at Cahaba, the next 21, 1826-1846, at Tuscaloosa and all subsequent ones, at Montgomery. In 1836 there was not a sufficient number of delegates in attendance to constitute a quorum, and the Grand Lodge of Alabama was, therefore, declared to be extinct, and those present resolved themselves into a convention to adopt a new constitution and create a new grand lodge. A third constitution was adopted by the Alabama Grand Lodge on December 4, 1854. The nature and purpose of the grand lodge are stated in section 6 of its constitution, as follows:

"The Grand Lodge has original and exclusive jurisdiction over all subjects of Masonic legislation, and appellate jurisdiction only from the decisions of the Subordinate Lodges; and its enactments and decisions upon all questions shall be the Supreme Masonic law of the State. It shall prescribe such rules and regulations for the government of the Subordinate Lodges as will, in its judgment, conduce to the welfare, prosperity and happiness of the Craft; and may grant Dispensations and Charters for the establishment of new Lodges, and may revoke and annul the same for such causes as it may deem sufficient; shall prescribe the manner, and shall require a uniform mode of working, but in no case to alter, remove, or displace the ancient and established landmarks of Masonry; and may require from them such reasonable dues and fees as will at all times discharge the engagements of the Grand Lodge."

Grand Masters.—Thomas W. Farrar, 1821, 1822, and 1824; William B. Patton, 1823; Nimrod E. Benson, 1825, 1826, and 1827; Thomas B. Creagh, 1828, 1829, and 1830; William I. Mason, 1831 and 1832; William Leigh, 1833, 1834, and 1835; John C. Hicks, 1836, 1837, and 1838; Edward Herndon, 1839, 1840, and 1841; N. W. Fletcher, 1842; James Penn, 1843 and 1844; Felix G. Norman, 1845 and 1846; Rufus Greene, 1847, 1848, and 1849; William Hendrix, 1850; David Clopton, 1851, 1852, and 1853; Sterling A. M. Wood, 1854 and 1855; James McCaleb Wiley, 1856 and 1857; Robert H. Ervin, 1858 and 1859; Stephen F. Hale, 1860; William H. Norris, 1861 and 1862; John A. Lodor, 1863; William C. Penick, 1864; Wilson Williams, 1865 and 1866; George D. Norris, 1867 and 1868; William P.

Chilton, 1869 and 1870; Joseph H. Johnson, 1871 and 1872; Isaiah A. Wilson, 1873 and 1874; Palmer J. Pillans, 1875 and 1876; H. Clay Armstrong, 1877 and 1878; Henry C. Tompkins, 1879 and 1880; Rufus W. Cobb, 1881 and 1882; John H. Bankhead, 1883 and 1884; John G. Harris, 1885 and 1886; Myles J. Greene, 1887; Henry H. Brown, 1888 and 1889; George M. Morrow, 1890 and 1891; Francis L. Pettus, 1892 and 1893; George P. Harrison, 1894 and 1895; James A. Bilbro, 1896 and 1897; B. Dudley Williams, 1898 and 1899; R. M. Cunningham, 1900 and 1901; Robert J. Redden, 1902 and 1903; Henry H. Matthews, 1904 and 1905; Ben M. Jacobs, 1906 and 1907; Hugh S. D. Mallory, 1907 and 1908; Lawrence H. Lee, 1909 and 1910; Daniel A. Greene, 1911 and 1912; Henry Clanton Miller, 1913 and 1914; Walter Smith, 1915 and 1916.

Deputy Grand Masters.—Horatio G. Perry, 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1824; John B. Hogan, 1825 and 1826; Robert E. B. Baylor, 1827; William I. Mason, 1828, 1829, and 1830; Ptolemy Harris, 1831 and 1832; John G. Aikin, 1833; Paul Hildreth, 1834 and 1835; James L. F. Cottrell, 1836, 1837, and 1838; Armistead B. Dawson, 1839; John A. Whetstone, 1840; Nathaniel W. Fletcher, 1841; Felix G. Norman, 1842 and 1843; Sidney S. Perry, 1844; William Hendrix, 1845, 1846, and 1849; James McCaleb Wiley, 1847, 1848, 1854, and 1855; David Clopton, 1850; Price Williams, 1851; Sidney Smith, 1852 and 1853; Robert H. Ervin, 1856 and 1857; Stephen F. Hale, 1858 and 1859; William H. Norris, 1860; James L. Price, 1861 and 1862; William C. Penick, 1863; Wilson Williams, 1864; David B. Smedley, 1865 and 1866; Samuel Thompson, 1867 and 1868; Joseph H. Johnson, 1869 and 1870; G. Frank Smith, 1871; Isaiah A. Wilson, 1872; Palmer J. Pillans, 1873 and 1874; H. Clay Armstrong, 1875 and 1876; Henry C. Tompkins, 1877 and 1878; Rufus W. Cobb, 1879 and 1880; John H. Bankhead, 1881 and 1882; John G. Harris, 1883 and 1884; Myles J. Greene, 1885 and 1886; Henry H. Brown, 1887; George M. Morrow, 1888 and 1889; Francis L. Pettus, 1890 and 1891; George P. Harrison, 1892 and 1893; James A. Bilbro, 1894 and 1895; B. Dudley Williams, 1896 and 1897; Russell M. Cunningham, 1898 and 1899; Robert J. Redden, 1900 and 1901; Henry H. Matthews, 1902 and 1903; Ben M. Jacobs, 1904 and 1905; Hugh S. D. Mallory, 1906; Lawrence H. Lee, 1907 and 1908; Daniel A. Greene, 1909 and 1910; Henry Clanton Miller, 1911 and 1912; Walter Smith, 1913 and 1914; Robert S. Teague, 1915 and 1916.

Senior Grand Wardens.—John Murphy, 1821; Anderson Hutchison, 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825; Thomas Woodriddle, 1826; William D. Stone, 1827; Ptolemy Harris, 1828; William Leigh, 1829 and 1830; William W. Payne, 1831 and 1832; Isaac Lane, 1833; James B. Tartt, 1834 and 1835; Doric S. Ball, 1836; John A. Whetstone, 1837 and 1838; Blake Little, 1839 and 1840; Felix G. Norman, 1841; Price Williams, 1842; Gerard

W. Creagh, 1843; William P. DeJarnette, 1844; John R. Clark, 1845, 1846, and 1847; William C. Penick, 1848, 1849, and 1850; Samuel H. Dixon, 1851, 1852, and 1853; Humphrey S. Shelton, 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1858; Stephen F. Hale, 1857; Lewis B. Thornton, 1859, 1860, and 1861; John A. Lodor, 1862; David B. Smedley, 1863 and 1864; Sam Thompson, 1865 and 1866; Joseph H. Johnson, 1867 and 1868; G. Frank Smith, 1869 and 1870; Isaiah A. Wilson, 1871; Palmer J. Pillans, 1872; H. Clay Armstrong, 1873 and 1874; Henry C. Tompkins, 1875 and 1876; Rufus W. Cobb, 1877 and 1878; John H. Bankhead, 1879 and 1880; John G. Harris, 1881 and 1882; Myles J. Greene, 1883 and 1884; William T. Atkins, 1885; Henry H. Brown, 1886; George M. Morrow, 1887; Francis L. Pettus, 1888 and 1889; George P. Harrison, 1890 and 1891; James A. Bilbro, 1892 and 1893; B. Dudley Williams, 1894 and 1895; Russell M. Cunningham, 1896 and 1897; Robert J. Redden, 1898 and 1899; Henry H. Matthews, 1900 and 1901; Ben M. Jacobs, 1902 and 1903; Hugh S. D. Mallory, 1904 and 1905; Lawrence H. Lee, 1906; Daniel A. Greene, 1907 and 1908; Henry Clayton Miller, 1909 and 1910; Walter Smith, 1911 and 1912; Robert S. Teague, 1913 and 1914; Percy B. Dixon, 1915 and 1916.

Junior Grand Wardens.—Thomas Owen, 1821 and 1822; John B. Norris, 1823; John B. Hogan, 1824; Eldridge S. Greening, 1825; William D. Stone, 1826; Thomas B. Creagh, 1827; William Leigh, 1828; Lawrence S. Banks, 1829; Ptolemy Harris, 1830; Doric S. Ball, 1831 and 1832; Richard B. Walthall, 1833; Jacob Wiser, 1834 and 1835; Robert B. Waller, 1836; Felix G. Norman, 1837 and 1838; Robert H. Dalton, 1839; Denton H. Valliant, 1840, 1841, and 1842; William Hendrix, 1843; Stephen F. Hale, 1844 and 1845; Sterling A. M. Wood, 1846 and 1853; John M. Strong, 1847; Thomas M. Bragg, 1848, 1849, and 1850; George W. Gaines, 1851 and 1852; Joshua H. Danforth, 1854, 1855, and 1856; James A. Whitaker, 1857 and 1858; Stephen D. Moorer, 1859; Richard J. Dudley, 1860, 1861, 1865, and 1866; James M. Brundidge, 1862 and 1863; Sam Thompson, 1864; G. Frank Smith, 1867 and 1868; Isaiah Wilson, 1869 and 1870; Palmer J. Pillans, 1871; H. Clay Armstrong, 1872; Benjamin F. Pope, 1873 and 1874; Rufus W. Cobb, 1875 and 1876; John H. Bankhead, 1877 and 1878; John G. Harris, 1879 and 1880; Myles J. Greene, 1881 and 1882; William T. Atkins, 1883 and 1884; Henry H. Brown, 1885; George M. Morrow, 1886; Francis L. Pettus, 1887; Augustus L. Milligan, 1888; George P. Harrison, 1889; James A. Bilbro, 1890 and 1891; B. Dudley Williams, 1892 and 1893; Russell M. Cunningham, 1894 and 1895; Robert J. Redden, 1896 and 1897; Henry H. Matthews, 1898 and 1899; Ben M. Jacobs, 1900 and 1901; Hugh S. D. Mallory, 1902 and 1903; Lawrence H. Lee, 1904 and 1905; Daniel A. Greene, 1906; Henry Clanton Miller, 1907 and 1908; Walter Smith, 1909 and 1910; Robert S. Teague, 1911 and 1912;

Percy B. Dixon, 1913 and 1914; Julian F. Spearman, 1915 and 1916.

Grand Secretaries.—Thomas A. Rogers, 1821; George M. Rives, 1822; William B. Allen, 1823; Daniel M. Riggs, 1824 and 1825; John G. Alkin, 1826, 1827, 1828, and 1829; John H. Vincent, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836; Doric S. Ball, 1837 and 1838; Amand P. Pfister, 1839-1856; Daniel Sayre, 1857-1887; Myles J. Greene, 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891; H. Clay Armstrong, 1892-1900; George A. Beauchamp, 1901-1916.

Grand Treasurers.—David McCord, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825; Daniel M. Riggs, 1826, 1827, 1828, and 1829; Benjamin B. Fontaine, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835; James Gould, 1836; Horace Greene, 1837; Luther S. Skinner, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841; William Garrett, 1842 and 1843; Edward Herndon, 1844, 1845, and 1846; Nimrod E. Benson, 1847, 1848, and 1849; Thomas Welch, 1850-1862; Hugh Parks Watson, 1863, 1864, and 1865; Edmund M. Hastings, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869; William H. Dingley, 1870-1910; John Wilson Terry, 1911-1916.

Blue Lodge.—The Masonic organization rests on what is familiarly known as the Blue Lodge. These are federated or grouped together as the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. The several chapters of Royal Arch Masons constitute the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Alabama. The local councils constitute the Grand Chapter of Royal and Select Master. The local temple organizations make up the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar.

Scottish Rite Masons.—A series of organizations covering the Masonic degrees from the fourth to the 33rd inclusive.

Eastern Star.—The Order of Eastern Star represents the woman's auxiliary to Masonry.

Shriners.—The Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, familiarly known as Shriners, is an organization, membership in which is limited to Masons who have completed either the York Rite or Scottish Rite Masonic courses. It is also known as the playground of Masonry.

Anti-Masonic Agitations.—Notwithstanding its benevolent activities and the high character of its personnel, the Masonic order has occasionally been the subject of more or less active opposition. In Alabama such opposition has been sporadic, but it has, nevertheless, to some extent hampered the usefulness and retarded the development of Freemasonry in many communities of the State. At times it has been attempted to make anti-Masonry a political issue, but, in this State at least, with little success.

In 1827 much excitement and anti-Masonic feeling was caused by the disappearance of a member of the order in New York, and who was reported to have declared his intention of exposing its secrets. The prejudice thus aroused was turned into political capital by shrewd politicians, but the movement gained little strength in Alabama. In 1830 efforts were made to give the movement national significance, and conventions with

that object were held in this State at Cahaba, Selma, and Tuscaloosa. The results obtained were insignificant, however, and the movement was short-lived. By 1835 anti-Masonic prejudice had largely died down, and the order has from that time until the present, enjoyed a larger measure of popular confidence, a wider sphere of influence, and a greater prosperity than ever before in its history.

MEASURES. See Weights and Measures.

MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, STATE BOARD OF. Created by act of April 7, 1911. The board is composed of three persons, to be appointed by the governor to serve for two years from the date of their appointment, "or until their successors are appointed." The power of removal is vested in the governor. One of the three members is to be named as chairman, and so designated by the governor in making the appointment. The duties of the board are to consider labor controversies between employers and employees, and to bring about an amicable adjustment of differences. Records of proceedings and of adjudications are to be kept. Members receive \$6 per day while officially engaged, together with necessary railway fare. All expenses of the board are charges against the State treasury, while the cost of arbitration proceedings are charges against the parties of the arbitration equally.

In 1913 the board held a meeting and organized. At the same time it had a preliminary hearing of a controversy between certain building contractors of Birmingham and their employees. The controversy was settled, however, without formal proceedings before the board.

Members.—Gen. E. W. Rucker, Birmingham, chairman; Dr. George H. Denny, University; and James B. Drake, Birmingham; all appointed August 12, 1912, to serve for two years. No subsequent appointments have been made.

See Labor Organizations and Movements.

REFERENCES.—*General Acts*, 1911, pp. 320-323; Alabama State Federation of Labor, *Constitution and Proceedings*, 1911.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA. A voluntary professional association whose objects are "to organize the medical profession of the State; to secure careful and reliable accounts of the endemic and epidemic diseases of the State; to encourage the study of the medical botany, medical topography and medical climatology of the State; to promote the establishment of a high standard of professional and moral education for medical men, for the purpose of protecting the people of the State against the evils of ignorance and dishonesty; to endeavor to secure the enactment of wise and just laws for ascertaining by examination the qualification of all persons who propose to offer their services to the people of any part of the State for the purpose of treating diseases

of human beings; to foster fraternal relations among the physicians of the State, and thus develop a spirit of loyalty to pure and exalted principles of professional ethics; to combine the influence of the medical men of the State for the purpose of protecting their legitimate rights and of promoting the sanitary welfare of the people."

The association was organized by a convention of the physicians of the State which met at Mobile, December 1, 1847, called by Dr. A. G. Mabry, of Selma. The meeting was convened primarily for the purpose of setting on foot a movement to secure the establishment of a state hospital for the insane. The convention, on December 4, after fully maturing all plans and details of organization, resolved itself into the Medical Association of the State of Alabama.

The first annual meeting was held at Selma, March 8, 1848; the second at Wetumpka, March 6-7, 1849; the third at Montgomery in December, 1849. Regular annual meetings were held 1850-1856, after which no meeting was held until March 3, 1868, at Selma, when a reorganization was effected. By act of February 13, 1850, A. Lopez, J. Marion Sims, N. L. Meredith, Thomas W. Mason, J. A. English, T. A. Bates, W. B. Johnson and H. M. Jackson and their associates and successors of the medical association were constituted a body corporate under the name, "The Medical Association of the State of Alabama."

In 1873, March 25-27, at the annual meeting in Tuscaloosa, the association was further reorganized and a new constitution adopted. This led to the creation by the legislature, by act of February 19, 1875, of the State board of health (q. v.). The medical association of the State, as then constituted, was declared to be such board. A board of censors of 10 members, 2 being elected each year for terms of 5 years, constitutes the State committee of public health. To this committee is given the administration of the business of the State board of health. This board elects the State health officer, who is the administrative head of the system. In this way the medical association is directly in control of public health regulation in Alabama.

The county medical societies are the county boards of health. They are chartered by and are a part of the medical association of the State. All members of the county societies are members of the state association.

County and city medical societies existed in Montgomery, Mobile and Dallas Counties prior to the organization of the central body, but their work was not significant. It was not until the passage of the act in 1875, creating the State board of health, which made the county organization a part of the public health machinery, that the county societies became important factors in the system.

The constitution under which the medical association is at present organized was adopted April 24, 1908. In 1916 it had 1,774 members, but there were in the State 631 licensed physicians who were nonmembers.

From the membership 100 counsellors are selected, and from these counsellors all officers of the association are chosen. The counsellors are elected prorata from the several congressional districts, and after service for 20 years are advanced to the position of life counsellors, who pay no dues, but who enjoy all privileges. Counsellors are three classes, elect, junior and senior, and are advanced, according to service, from elect to junior after notification and signing of the pledge, and from junior to senior after service of 10 years. Counsellors pay \$10 annual dues and must attend one in three meetings, thus insuring a working attendance at all annual sessions. The rolls are purged each year and new nominations are made, in the districts in which the vacancies occur, by a vote of those delegates and counsellors, both active and life, from that district. The association as a body elects or rejects the nomination. The officers of the association are one president, two vice presidents, one secretary, one treasurer and 10 censors. The president is elected for one year, the vice presidents for two years, in such way that one vacancy will occur annually; the secretary for five years; the treasurer for five years; the censors for five years, in such way that two vacancies will occur annually.

Presidents.—Albert Gallatin Mabry, 1868, 1869; Richard Frazer Michel, 1870; Francis Armstrong Ross, 1871; Thomas Childress Osborn, 1872; George Ernest Kumpé, 1873; George Augustus Ketchum, 1874; Job Sobieski Weatherly, 1875; John Jefferson Dement, 1876; Edward Davies McDaniel, 1877; Peter Bryce, 1878; Robert Wickens Gaines, 1879; Edmund Pendleton Gaines, 1880; William Henry Anderson, 1881; John Brown Gaston, 1882; Clifford Daniel Parke, 1883; Mortimer Harvey Jordan, 1884; Benjamin Hogan Riggs, 1885; Francis Marion Peterson, 1886; Samuel Dibble Seelye, 1887; Edward Henry Sholl, 1888; Milton Columbus Baldridge, 1889; Charles Higgs Franklin, 1890; William Henry Sanders, 1891; Benjamin James Baldwin, 1892; James Thomas Searcy, 1893; Thaddeus Lindley Robertson, 1894; Richard Matthew Fletcher, 1895; William Henry Johnston, 1896; Barkley Wallace Toole, 1897; Luther Leonidas Hill, 1898; Henry Altamont Moody, 1899; John Clarke LeGrande, 1900; Russell McWhorter Cunningham, 1901; Edwin Lesley Marechal, 1902; Glenn Andrews, 1903; Matthew Bunyan Cameron, 1904; Capers Capehart Jones, 1905; Eugene DuBose Bondurant, 1906; George Tighlman McWhorter, 1907; Samuel Wallace Welch, 1908; Benjamin Leon Wyman, 1909; Wooten Moore Wilkerson, 1910; Wyatt Heflin Blake, 1911; Lewis Coleman Morris, 1912; Harry Tutwiler Inge, 1913; Robert S. Hill, 1914; B. B. Simms, 1915; J. N. Baker, 1916.

Annual Orators.—John Brown Gaston, 1869; George Augustus Ketchum, 1870 and 1875; William Henry Anderson, 1871; Job Sobieski Weatherly, 1872; Mortimer Harvey Jordan, 1873; Samuel Dibble Seelye, 1874; Richard Frazer Michel, 1876; Edmund Henry

Fournier, 1877; Benjamin Hogan Riggs, 1878; William Augustus Mitchell, 1879; Paul DeLacy Baker, 1880; Milton Columbus Baldridge, 1881; Peter Bryce, 1882; Edward Henry Sholl, 1883; William Henry Sanders, 1884; James Thomas Searcy, 1885; no oration, 1886; Richard Proctor Huger, 1887; Benjamin James Baldwin, 1888; Ruffin Coleman, 1889; Harry Tutwiler Inge, 1890; Edward Powell Riggs, 1891; Benjamin Leon Wyman, 1892; Wyatt Hefin Blake, 1894; Russell McWhorter Cunningham, 1895; Edwin Lesley Marechal, 1896; Robert Somerville Hill, 1897; William Wade Harper, 1898; George Clarence Chapman, 1899; Rhett Goode, 1900; William Groce Harrison, 1901; Edward Burton Ward, 1902; Lewis Coleman Morris, 1903; George Summers Brown, 1904; Seale Harris, 1905; Marcer Stillwell Davie, 1906; M. Toulmin Gaines, 1907; W. Prude McAdory, 1908; Wm. Dempsey Partlow, 1909; John Pope Stewart, 1910; Jesse Gary Palmer, 1911; Daniel T. McCall, 1912; Henry Green, 1913; office abolished after this date.

Annual Meetings.—1847-1916: The list which follows gives the number of session, place of meeting, inclusive dates, and bibliography of the Transactions, viz:

Organization meeting, Mobile, Dec. 1, 1847.
1st annual meeting, Selma, March 8-9, 1848. pp. 14.

2d, Wetumpka, March 6-7, 1849.

3d, Montgomery, Dec. 13, 1849.

Proceedings of the organization meeting, and of the 3d meeting, so far as ascertained, were never printed.

4th, Mobile, Dec. 10-14, 1850. pp. 156.

5th, Montgomery, Dec. 8-11, 1851. pp. 130.

6th, Selma, Dec. 13-15, 1852. pp. 168.

7th, Montgomery, Jan. 10-12, 1854. pp. 190.

8th, Mobile, Feb. 5-7, 1855. pp. 148.

9th, A meeting is supposed to have been held in 1856, but no facts are available. The association remained inactive from that date to reorganization in 1868.

Reorganization meeting, Selma, March 3-4, 1868.

22d, Mobile, March 2-4, 1869. pp. 144.

23d, Montgomery, March 15-17, 1870. pp. 445.

24th, Mobile, March 21-23, 1871. pp. 356.

25th, Huntsville, March 26-28, 1872. pp. 220. 2 maps.

26th, Tuscaloosa, March 25-27, 1873. pp. 102. x.

27th, Selma, April 13-15, 1874. pp. 427.

28th, Montgomery, April 13-15, 1875. pp. 359 [1].

29th, Mobile, April 11-13, 1876. pp. 270. 11.

30th, Birmingham, April 10-12, 1877. pp. 190. 11.

31st, Eufaula, April 9-11, 1878. pp. 316.

32d, Selma, April 8-11, 1879. pp. 326. 11.

33d, Huntsville, April 13-16, 1880. pp. 403 [1].

34th, Montgomery, April 12-15, 1881. pp. 568.

35th, Mobile, April 11-14, 1882. pp. 492. 11.

36th, Birmingham, April, 1883. pp. 462.

37th, Selma, April 8-12, 1884. pp. 676.

38th, Greenville, April 14-17, 1885. p. 534.

39th, Anniston, April 13-16, 1886. pp. 36.

40th, Tuscaloosa, April 12-15, 1887. p. 417.

41st, Montgomery, April 10-13, 1888. p. 416.

42d, Montgomery, April 9-12, 1889. pp. 37.

43d, Birmingham, April 8-12, 1890. pp. 46.

44th, Huntsville, April 14-18, 1891. p. 339.

45th, Montgomery, April 12-16, 1892. p. 424.

46th, Selma, April 18-21, 1893. pp. 393.

47th, Birmingham, April 17-20, 1894. p. 418.

48th, Mobile, April 16-19, 1895. pp. 34.

49th, Montgomery, April 21-24, 1896. p. 329.

50th, Selma, April 20-23, 1897. pp. 48.

51st, Birmingham, April 19-22, 1898. p. 221.

52d, Mobile, April 18-21, 1899. pp. 470.

53d, Montgomery, April 17-20, 1900. p. 564.

54th, Selma, April 16-19, 1901. pp. 503.

55th, Birmingham, April 15-18, 1902. p. 488.

56th, Talladega, April 21-24, 1903. pp. 51.

57th, Mobile, April 19-22, 1904. pp. 51.

58th, Montgomery, April 19-22, 1905. p. 537.

59th, Birmingham, April 17-21, 1906. p. 638.

60th, Mobile, April 16-19, 1907. pp. 51.

61st, Montgomery, April 21-24, 1908. p. 717.

62d, Birmingham, April 20-23, 1909. p. 714.

63d, Mobile, April 19-22, 1910. pp. 754.

64th, Montgomery, April 18-21, 1911. p. 630.

65th, Birmingham, April 16-19, 1912. p. 654.

66th, Mobile, April 15-18, 1913. pp. 61.

67th, Montgomery, April 21-24, 1914. p. 852.

68th, Birmingham, April 20-23, 1915. p. 746.

69th, Mobile, April 18-21, 1916. pp. 51.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Proceedings*, 1847-1856, vols.; *Transactions*, 1868-1916, 48 vols.; *Constitution and by-laws* (1868, 1871); *Book of rules* (1877, 1880, 1883, 1889); Dr. Wm. Sanders, *Compend* for the organized medical profession of Alabama (1913); and *Separate* of papers read before the association, of a section containing lists of physicians, etc.

REFERENCES.—Dr. Jerome Cochran, "The medical profession," in *Memorial record Alabama* (1893), vol. 2, pp. 107-140; Sande "History, philosophy and fruits of medical organization in Alabama," in *Medical Association of Alabama, Transactions* (1914), pp. 510-5; *Code*, 1907, sec. 698 et seq.; *General Acts*, 19 pp. 118-119; *Ibid.*, 1915, pp. 160, 653, 661, 7854; Owen, "Bibliography of Alabama," American Historical Association, *Report*, 19 p. 1047.

MELTON'S VILLAGE. A small Creek settlement established about the time of the Creek War of 1813-14 by leave of the Cherokees. It was situated on Town Creek in Marshall County, at the spot still known as the "Old Village Ford." It was so called after its headman, an old Indian named Charles Melton. The trail from Gunter's Village to Coosada (Upper) led to this place. The postoffice of Meltonsville nearby, is a perpetuation of the name.

REFERENCES.—O. D. Street, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 419; *Ala. Hist. Society, Trans.*, vol. 4, p. 193.

MEMORIAL COMMISSION, ALABAMA.

Created by an act of the legislature, approved February 3, 1919, for the purpose of forming an authorized body to determine upon a suitable form for a memorial to commemorate the part of Alabama and Alabamians in the World War. The bill was introduced by Henry P. Merritt, speaker of the house of representatives, who upon the organization of the commission was made vice-president.

The commission consists of the governor, who by the act is president, the attorney general, the director of the Department of archives and history, who is secretary and historian, the president pro tem of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives, all ex-officio, and twelve other persons to be appointed by the governor. The appointed members are Borden Burr, of Birmingham; Albert C. Davis, Montgomery; A. G. Patterson, Albany; W. R. Chapman, Dothan; N. D. Denson, Opelika; C. A. O'Neal, Andalusia; L. Pizitz, Birmingham; Joseph O. Thompson, Birmingham; Rev. Dr. Richard Wilkinson, Montgomery; and Dr. Henry J. Willingham, Florence. The commission was formally organized in the office of the Governor, February 18, 1919, rules adopted, committees appointed, the sum of \$500,000 agreed upon as a minimum to be raised by popular subscription for the memorial, and June 27 to July 4, 1919, selected as the week for the drive. Later a campaign organization was effected, campaign officers selected, etc., Friday, May 9, 1919, was named as Memorial building day in the schools. The campaign officers were R. L. Bradley, Montgomery (State Treasurer), treasurer; W. S. Stalling, Birmingham, state campaign director; Spright Dowell, Montgomery, campaign director for schools; and Fred H. Gormley, newspaper publicity director. Later on account of conflicting duties, Mr. Gormley resigned his position and David Holt, of Montgomery, was elected in his place. The executive committee is composed of the governor, the attorney-general, the director of the Department of archives and history, the president pro tem of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and Albert C. Davis and Dr. Richard Wilkinson. The executive committee was empowered by the commission to investigate and report on the best form of memorial to a full meeting of the commission for consideration and action. At a meeting called by the Governor, and held in his office, April

2, 1919, hearings were held as to the form the memorial should take. Representatives appeared in behalf of a free state hospital, a sanatorium for tubercular persons, a social welfare department, and a monumental history building. After going into executive session the committee decided upon a "monumental history building," and so reported to the whole commission at a meeting in the governor's office, April 3, 1919. The claims of the history building were set forth in a formal statement read by Col. Sam Will John, a member of the board of trustees of the department of archives and history as follows:

To the Executive Committee of the Alabama Memorial Commission.

Gentlemen:

It is respectfully suggested that the memorial, proposed to be erected by act of the Legislature approved February 3, 1919; take the form of a monumental history building, to be devoted to the housing of the countless and valuable records, relics and historical and literary treasures of the proud commonwealth of Alabama, and in which the many and varied historical and allied activities may be successfully carried forward. It will not be necessary to enter into details of the widely extended nature of such activities since they will be as varied as demanded by the growth of the work.

It is confidently believed that such a memorial would more nearly meet the conception contained in the proposed law organizing the Commission, the sole and only object of which was and is to do adequate and appropriate honor to the contribution of Alabama and Alabamians to the greatest contest of the ages, the supreme struggle between the two antagonistic forms of political organization, autocracy and democracy.

At the outset you are asked to note the language of the law, under which you are called upon to act. Power is conferred to do what, note the language, "to consider and adopt plans for the erection of a suitable memorial to commemorate the part of Alabama and Alabamians in the world war." The memorial must be "suitable," that is, of such type, form or design as will harmoniously meet the public approval. It will readily occur that to be suitable it should be statewide in appeal and use, it should be permanent, it should throughout not only contain but body forth memorial suggestions, and it should possess the features of harmony and continuity of use.

It is further to be noted that it is to be a "commemorative" memorial. If not in itself of type, form and design, containing perpetual suggestions, it will wholly fail. Apart from any use to which a memorial building may be put, that form would obviously meet the requirements of commemoration most completely, which not only architecturally embodied monumental features, but whose use was given over to memorials and memorial activities.

The large vision of the Legislature, how-

ever, found fullest expression in the declaration that this "suitable memorial" should "commemorate," that is, preserve in lasting memory for future guidance and inspiration, "the part of Alabama and Alabamians in the world war." The warp and woof of our social life are one; although they may be analyzed they are inseparable; and the philosophy of detachment is relegated to the limbo of error. Therefore, the thing to be commemorated is the Alabama effort, an intangible or spiritual thing it may be said, and yet so substantial and real as to bring to arms approximately 80,000 men and boys, and to call for the most magnificent (no other phrase will carry the truth) example of heroic endeavor on the part of every man, woman and child of Alabama. Witness the work of the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, the Library War Service, the National League for Service with its women's committees and the Motor Corps, the Liberty Loan and the War Savings Stamps workers, the leaders of the Food Administration; the Railroad Administration; and the Labor Administration; besides numerous State, County, Municipal and Community war activities. Figures are dry and tedious, but they are at hand and can be given to sustain any claim of appeal to the just pride of every Alabamian. In all truth the heart, the warm, the pulsing, the strong patriotic heart of our State has not been measured.

But what is to be said of the service of the men and boys from Alabama who went out, the major part of them, in the flush of life's Springtime to do battle for the supreme things of the world, namely, the principle of perfect freedom under law. All that he hath will a man give for his life, but in obedience to principle will he give even life. And so the records, just compiled, reveal the thrilling story of the supreme sacrifice of one thousand six hundred and ninety-eight of our bravest and best. They went down into the valley of the shadow, to emerge into the land of the eternal, with the challenge to us to "Take up our quarrel with the foe!"

And so, having regard to the purpose and intent of the Legislature, what is done must be statewide, and all-embracing and in every way carrying the true principle of commemoration.

The suggestions heretofore made have been largely directed to the visualization of the task required. It remains to be pointed out briefly that, in appealing for the dedication of the proposed monumental building to the housing of the countless and valuable records, relics and historical and literary treasures of the State, no greater demonstration of commemoration could be conceived. And, bear in mind that whatever is done, we must keep constantly to the fore that we are to do a commemorative act, or to provide a commemorative process.

The State of Alabama has a wonderful his-

tory, dating from within fifty years of the landfall of Columbus. The experience of all mankind is unanimous in holding that the deeds and achievements of man are worthy of record, and not for the sake of a mere record, but because in them is reflected the soul of society, the spirit of progress, and the promise of the larger life to which the whole creation moves. For after all is not the world primarily concerned with the refinement and the development of all the elements of social life, and social control, and social process, and social advance?

History, gentlemen, is not a dead thing, it is not a mere collection of rubbish, or the plaything of the antiquarian. It is the social dynamic, which accumulates experiences in order that social aspiration may be clarified. It is the one clear chart by which all leaders in every field of social science, whether of government, or economics, or ethics or psychology have sailed, and through which inspiration has been aroused to the doing of the things of life which are lifted above the commonplace and which are fit to endure. And all of this to be placed at the feet of Alabama and Alabamians for their part in the World War!

Here let a quotation be given from a well-considered editorial of one of our county papers, The Ozark Star:

"A suitable memorial would be the erection of a structure on the capital grounds, a part of the capital building if you will, conforming to the architecture of the Capitol commodious enough to take care of the priceless relics and records of Alabama's fighting men—those of other days and those of today—a space where every citizen of the State can go at will and learn of the great deeds of the men of the State. A building of this kind would meet all the requirements of sentiment. Its meaning could be blazoned to the world upon its outside walls—not in moderate words, but in seemingly extravagant terms—and yet the official records filed away inside would more than sustain the most fervent wording of any inscription. It would meet the insistence of those that the memorial be fairly representative of every section, for the structure would stand an individual monument to every man whose name appeared in the files inside—and every man's would appear. It would undoubtedly meet the approval of every boy 'over there.' He is not caring for the perpetuation of his own record. He did his duty—his conscience is clear—he wants no special fuss made over him. But every mother's son of them, in achieving so much over there, had the example of a father or grandfather—one of the noble boys of '61 to lead him on to victory and to glory. And he is jealous of the record of that ancestor, he wants it kept intact and easy of access to the world for he is proud of it. He'd rather know that through his achievements he had won a worthy home for the war records of his ancestors than that a hundred beneficent institutions had been constructed of local nature."

The existing State agency, the Archives and History Department, provided to discharge the many duties of the historical office are believed to be more than meeting public expectation. It is not wrong for that Department to aspire to larger opportunity in order to do a larger service. In cherishing and urging such aspiration there is involved no challenge of other worthy forms of social activity. The issue is far-reaching. Will the Commission catch the vision, or will the one great day about to dawn for larger historical opportunity in Alabama go down in darkness.

"Your flaming torch aloft we bear,
With burning heart an oath we swear
To keep the faith, to fight it through."

The following resolution, offered by Borden Burr, a member of the Memorial commission adopting the design of the memorial was passed.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the act of the Legislature under which we derive our powers authorizes us only to adopt plans, receive contributions for, and cause the erection of "a suitable memorial to commemorate the part of Alabama and Alabamians in the World War and to adopt the form and design of the memorial and to secure an appropriate site on which to locate or erect the memorial;" and

Whereas, both the spirit of the law and the intent of the Legislature of Alabama provide for a memorial to our soldiers and sailors perpetuating for posterity their records and evidencing by its name, character and location, its form and design the dominant ideal of a statewide memorial as distinguished from the humanitarian idea; therefore,

Be it resolved:

(1) That we adopt as the form of memorial a building to be called "Alabama Memorial," and to be of such design and architecture as will best illustrate and commemorate the record of Alabama and Alabamians in the World War;

(2) That in order that the memorial building may be state-wide in both its purposes and uses an appropriate site on or near the capitol grounds, in the city of Montgomery, be secured.

(3) And in order to secure for posterity the records of the past, present and future and the traditions of the past, and to assist in formulating the future historical movements of the state, and in order that our educational system may keep step with the progress of our people—both drawing inspiration from our history and lending strength thereto, and for the reason that the history of our state and the education of its citizens are so closely allied, the State Department of Archives and History shall have the custody or care of the said memorial building and its historical contents and the Department of State Education may be housed therein.

(4) That the Executive Committee of the

Commission in keeping with these resolutions be authorized and directed to procure proper plans and specifications for the memorial building, determine the extent of the cost thereof, and make report to this commission as far as practicable within 30 days from this date.

Pursuant to the resolution setting the period for the canvass for funds from the public, the campaign began on June 27, and was carried forward in a majority of the counties through local organizations. The "drive" ended July 4th, with patriotic speeches and final appeals. The sum realized was far short of the mark set, but the commission realizing that monument building usually proceeds slowly, have made plans to go forward with the effort until the goal set is attained. With this resolute purpose in mind the commission met in the Governor's office September 13, 1920, to plan further activities. A committee on site consisting of Joseph O. Thompson, Albert C. Davis and Senator James B. Ellis, was appointed by the Governor, and on January 13, 1921, this committee bought a lot on the corner of Washington and Bainbridge Streets, Montgomery, opposite the south wing of the Statehouse.

On the death of Dr. Owen, his wife was elected to succeed him as director of the department of archives and history, and became through that position ex-officio Secretary and historian of the Memorial commission.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript and minutes in the State department of archives and history.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY. One of the early railroad ventures of the State, and somewhat unique in that its road was built practically as originally projected. Although the line was several times extended, the control of the property has passed through fewer hands than has been the case with most other roads chartered prior to 1890. The company was originally incorporated under the laws of Tennessee, February 2, 1846. Its history in Alabama begins with the act of the legislature, January 7, 1850, chartering the company as the Memphis & Charleston Rail Road Co. Its purpose was to establish a communication by railroad between Memphis, Tenn., and Charleston, S. C., and the members of the legislature believed that the most eligible route for the road was through Alabama. The company was granted a right-of-way over the Muscle Shoals Canal and through the lands belonging to the State; was required to construct a branch between Tusculumbia and Florence; and its capital stock in Alabama was to be \$1,500,000, all of which should be applied to the construction of the road in Alabama. The mayor and aldermen of Huntsville were authorized, February 9, 1850, to subscribe \$50,000 to the capital stock of this road.

The charter was amended February 12, to enable the Alabama subscribers to the capital stock to form a separate organization, the "Mississippi & Atlantic Rail Road Co.,"

having the same rights and powers, as the Memphis & Charleston; and eight commissioners to perfect the organization were named: Samuel Cruse, Francis J. Levert, Richard W. Vasser, Jesse W. Garth, Edgar Swoope, E. D. Townes, John W. Otey and James H. Weakley. This company acquired the property of the Tennessee Valley Rail Road Co., which was a consolidation and reorganization of the old Tuscumbia Railway Co. (q. v.) and the Tuscumbia, Courtland & Decatur Railroad Co. (q. v.), the first two roads constructed in the State. The first-named road, rebuilt and improved, formed the nucleus for the Memphis & Charleston through line between Memphis, Tenn., and Stevenson, Ala. A large part of the work of construction was in charge of Col. Sam Tate (q. v.), who later built the South & North Alabama Railroad (q. v.).

Attempts to Secure State Aid.—At this time the agitation in the State for a policy of internal improvements was at its height. In the next political campaign for State officers, it became the most important issue. During the session of 1850-51, the house committee on internal improvement reported through its chairman, Philip Phillips, of Mobile, a bill "to promote the prosperity of the people of Alabama, by developing the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and commercial resources of the State," which would have authorized the governor to endorse the bonds of the Memphis & Charleston to the amount of \$500,000, and also those of three other railroad companies for an equal amount.

The committee, among other arguments in favor of the proposed loans, said:

"If the proposition were now presented, that the State should construct these roads, and pay their entire cost out of the State Treasury, it could be easily demonstrated, that the increased taxation, arising from increased values, in the State, and the saving of the enormous charges upon the production and consumption of her citizens, would, in a very few years, return into the Treasury every dollar paid out for their construction.

"But your committee does not recommend this. On the contrary, it believes the true policy to be to permit these works to take their rise in private enterprise and skill, and for the State to come to their aid when individual capital is so far involved as to give a guarantee that the work will be economically prosecuted, and the State made safe in the assistance afforded.

"The committee has asked for the most limited assistance that could be presented to the consideration of the House. If the Legislature is disposed to extend any aid at all, it will not hesitate to adopt the provisions of this bill . . . Alabama from her geographical position, may become the great highway for all the improvements which run from the Northeast to the Southwest. It depends upon the energy of her citizens and the policy of her legislation, whether she will take advantage of this position and improve the rich store intrusted to her, or whether she will

stand still and behold unmoved, the exhaustion of her soil, and the emigration of her citizens; and yield, without a struggle, the profits of her remnant of agriculture and commerce to enrich other States and build up foreign cities that add nothing to her strength and pay no tribute for her protection.

"Believing that public sentiment in this State is now fully aroused to the importance of this subject, the committee submit with hope and confidence the accompanying bill."

The legislature, however, was not sufficiently impressed by this enthusiastic appeal to adopt the policy advocated, and the bill failed of passage.

The charter was again amended, February 6, 1852, increasing the number of the company's directors from 9 to 13 and authorizing the construction of the branch from the main line at Tuscumbia to Florence.

In 1855, another attempt was made to secure financial aid from the State. The company presented a memorial to the legislature in its own behalf. In compliance with this petition, the legislature voted a loan of \$300,000, for four years, bearing interest at 6 per cent, with mortgage and large personal security. This bill was vetoed by Gov. Winston (q. v.), but was passed by the constitutional majority on January 21, 1856. It was the general opinion of the people that Gov. Winston had little confidence in the solvency of the railroads, or in the value of their bonds, and would therefore be very exacting in applying the "personal security" clause of the act. This appears to have been the case, for application was not made for the loan before the next session two years later, when the law authorizing the loan was repealed.

An act was passed, February 7, 1856, to grant right-of-way through State lands for an extension of the road from Stevenson, so as to form a through line to Chattanooga. This extension was never built; but, instead, a contract was made with the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, on June 23, 1858, for a 30-year lease of its tracks between those points. The road was completed without State aid, although many counties, towns and individuals subscribed for its stock or securities. It was first opened for local service October 22, 1855, and for through traffic July 4, 1858.

Vicissitudes of War Period.—Up to 1861 the road enjoyed a flourishing business, and was generally considered the most potent factor in the commercial development of northern Alabama, as well as the most important transportation line in the South. In 1862 the Memphis & Charleston road fell into the hands of Federal troops. They destroyed the repair shops at Huntsville, and all the books and records of the company. When they were driven from a section of the road, they destroyed it in order to keep the Confederates from using it. Of the 155 miles of the road within the State in 1861, 140 miles of track were torn up, the rails heated over fires made of the cross-ties, and then twisted

around trees and stumps so as to make them utterly useless. Practically all the machinery was destroyed. Besides these the company sustained heavy losses in Confederate securities. It lost in Confederate currency, \$1,195,166.79 in addition to the foregoing. In 1865 the road was bankrupt and unable to repair the damage sustained during the War. Its assets, had the securities and the cash on hand been of any value, were sufficient to meet all obligations; but even the debts due it were payable in Confederate currency. Many of its debts which had been paid during the War now had to be paid again.

During the War, while the road was in the hands of the Federal Government and being used almost solely for transportation of its troops and supplies, the handling of its terminal facilities at Chattanooga was in the hands of Milton H. Smith, then a young man in the position of yardmaster, who later attained, through a series of regular promotions, the presidency of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad system (q. v.), which position he still occupies at the advanced age of 82 years.

Rehabilitation.—When at length the remains of its property were surrendered by the Federal Government to the company, efforts were at once made toward rehabilitation; but the handicaps under which all Southern commercial interests labored for several years after the War, all but proved too heavy. Rolling stock and other equipment, which had been installed while the road was being operated by the United States, had to be purchased from the Government and paid for; the holders of the old bonds of the company were clamoring for the interest due them and long in default; all the road's creditors demanded payment before expenditures were made for improvements, and meanwhile nothing could be earned with which to discharge these multitudinous and pressing obligations until extensive repairs could be made. In desperation, the management resorted to short loans at high rates of interest.

These short loans added to the burden of interest charges, already far too heavy, and the management was forced again to call upon the State for relief. On November 20, 1866, the issuance of \$1,000,000 of bonds, in convenient sizes, was authorized. The proceeds were to be used in liquidating and discharging the liabilities mentioned in the preamble to the act, viz: "WHEREAS, A large portion of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was injured and destroyed by the late war, and the Company during the existence of the same was deprived of the possession and revenues of the road, and whereas since peace has been restored, the said company obtained possession of the road, and has created a floating debt on short time in order to repair the said road and put it in running order, and in the purchase of a large number of locomotives, cars and materials from the United States, and in the payment of interest on the bonds of the company here-

tofore issued, and whereas the necessities of creditors aforesaid require payment of their dues before the same can be realized out of the income of the road; to this intent and for this purpose . . ."

Two years later the reconstruction legislature of 1868, which dispensed State financial aid lavishly, withheld such aid from the Memphis & Charleston. On December 16, 1868, Mr. Sibley, of Huntsville, Madison County, chairman of the select committee, reported favorably to the senate a bill, "to authorize the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company to construct branch roads by the increase of its capital stock." On motion of Mr. Worthy of Troy, Pike County, the bill was amended, as follows: "Provided, the company shall not be entitled to State aid, nor shall the Governor endorse the bonds of the company under any law now in existence." As amended, the bill was passed. On the same day, Senator Sibley reported favorably a bill, "to authorize the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company to issue bonds secured by mortgage for the construction of branch roads." Mr. McAfee of Talladega County, offered Mr. Worthy's amendment to the former bill to this bill also, but it was lost. The bill was then passed. By the close of 1869, the company was again in need of funds. Application was made to the legislature to approve a third issue of bonds, which was done, March 3, 1870, by an act authorizing the issuance of \$1,000,000 of bonds.

In 1871, the McMinnville & Manchester, and the Winchester & Alabama railroads, sold by Tennessee, were purchased by the Memphis & Charleston. In 1877 they were resold to the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad Co. Upon purchasing these roads, the Memphis & Charleston applied for permission to issue bonds at the rate of \$15,000 per mile on their entire length. On February 24, 1872, the Alabama Legislature granted authority for an additional issue of bonds, to be known as consolidated bonds, to an amount not exceeding \$7,000,000.

Within a year after the passage of this act, the company was once more in need of financial relief. Its property was already covered by the several mortgages then outstanding, so its managers asked to be empowered to mortgage its anticipated income for 10 years to the extent of \$1,000,000. The legislature gave the authority, February 28, 1893.

Lease to E. T., V. & G. Ry. Co., and Sale to Southern Railway Co.—From March 5, 1871, to April 30, 1874, the Memphis & Charleston Railroad was operated by the Southern Railway Security Co. On July 1, 1877, the road was leased to the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Co. (q. v.) for 20 years, the lessees to operate the road on their own account and apply the net earnings to interest charges, paying over any surplus to the lessors. This lease was made primarily for the purpose of so improving the credit of the Memphis & Charleston as to induce certain parties to purchase and be-

come assignees of its indebtedness to Tennessee.

The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Co. retained control of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co. until the Southern Railway Co. (q. v.) absorbed the former in 1894; but the Memphis & Charleston was excluded from the plan of reorganization of the roads controlled by the Richmond & West Point Terminal Co., whose holdings the Southern Railway Co. was organized to take over and operate under one management. On March 15, 1896, a plan of reorganization prepared by a committee representing the bondholders was promulgated, which provided for leasing the property of the Memphis & Charleston for 99 years to the Southern Railway Co., at a rental equal to the fixed charges of the company. The Memphis & Charleston was then in default for a large part of its interest; hence, the plan provided for foreclosure proceedings, and the property was sold, February 26, 1898. It was purchased by the Southern Railway Co., that company issuing in payment therefor, \$2,990,400 of its preferred stock, \$5,083,000 of its first-mortgage Memphis division bonds, and \$1,500,000 of its second-mortgage Memphis division bonds.

Since July 1, 1898, the Memphis & Charleston has been operated as the Memphis division of the Southern Railway system, and all accounts have been merged in those of the Southern Railway.

REFERENCES.—Railroad Commission of Ala., *Annual reports*, 1889 et seq.; *Poor's manual of railroads*; Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), pp. 259-261, 587-590; Arnes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), *passim*; Martin, "Internal improvements in Alabama," in Johns Hopkins University, *Studies in historical and political science*, 1902, pp. 64-79; Clark, "Railroads and navigation," in *Memorial record of Alabama* (1893), vol. 1; *Acts*, 1849-50, pp. 183-186, 347; 1851-52, p. 218; 1855-56, p. 13; 1857-58, p. 298; 1866-67, p. 4; 1868, pp. 472, 490; 1869-70, p. 448; 1871-72, p. 328; 1872-73, p. 139; *Senate Journal*, 1868, pp. 360-361.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES. Those persons who, by reason of anatomical or pathological conditions occurring in the brain, at or before birth, are unable to compete successfully with their normal associates in play, study, or work. Adults who are unable to make a living individually, but require guidance, are aments, without mind, as distinguished from demented, who have lost their minds. A person with almost a normal mind, but having the knowledge only of a child of twelve years, is a moron; one with the mind of a child seven to twelve years is feeble-minded; one with the mentality of three to seven years is an imbecile; and a person who retains the development of two years is an idiot. Institutional care for mental defectives is largely limited in Alabama to the insane. However, the insane hospitals, admirably conducted and well equipped, have not always carefully observed the scientific lines

of demarcation, and have been liberal in the admission of patients. There are no special institutions for idiots, the imbecile, feeble-minded, morons or aments.

The failure of the State to make institutional provision for mental defectives, other than the insane, has been due to two causes, the belief that the insane hospitals should care for all classes, and because of the depleted condition of the State treasury. However, many thoughtful people, including the Medical Association of Alabama, have felt that the State should properly recognize its duty. A committee of the State Board of Health made a survey for the purpose of ascertaining the number of feeble-minded, and of providing for their maintenance and care. The committee severely arraigned the non-progressive attitude of the political leadership of the State, pointed out the abnormal conditions existing, and urged an appropriation for an institution "to care for our mental cripples." The various statistical summaries as to mental defectives in the State are so deficient and constantly changing that none are here given.

See Defective Classes; Insane Hospitals; Mental Hygiene, Alabama Society for.

REFERENCES.—*New International Encyclopedia*, 2d ed., vol. 15, p. 410.

MENTAL HYGIENE, ALABAMA SOCIETY FOR. A voluntary society organized in the city of Tuscaloosa in 1915. The society owes its origin to Dr. W. D. Partlow who presented a request at the meeting of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, held at Birmingham, April, 1915, directing the appointment of a committee charged with the duty of bringing about such an organization. Dr. J. N. Baker, president of the Medical Association, appointed Dr. W. D. Partlow, chairman, Dr. J. T. Searcy, Dr. B. L. Wyman, Dr. W. M. Faulk and Dr. C. M. Rudolph. To these were added, in accordance with the resolution, Dr. John W. Abercrombie, Mrs. F. D. Losey, Dr. J. J. Doster, Prof. Charles A. Brown, and Prof. James H. Foster.

The objects of the organization, as stated in its constitution, are "to work for the conservation of mental health; for the prevention of brain diseases and deficiencies; and for the improvement in facilities for the care and treatment of those suffering from nervous or mental diseases or mental deficiency."

The organization consists of members, who pay \$1.00 annual dues; contributing members, \$5.00 to \$100; donors, \$1.00 or more; patrons, \$100; benefactors, \$500; and honorary members, limited to those who have rendered "distinguished service to the society or to the cause it advocates." Its officers consist of a president, not more than three vice-presidents, and secretary-treasurer, a board of directors, with not more than 60 members, and an executive committee of 11 members. To carry on the work, in addition to the officers, committees on education, publicity, clinics and dispensaries, membership and finance, survey or census of defective, epileptic, malformed or feeble-minded

children in Alabama, social service, legislation, and library.

The first annual meeting of the Society was held at Hotel Tutwiler, in Birmingham, April 8-9, 1916. A number of distinguished physicians were in attendance, including Dr. T. W. Salmon and Mr. George A. Hastings of New York. The various committees made reports, and there was a general discussion of the activities of the society. No subsequent sessions have been held because of war conditions. The first president was Dr. John W. Abercrombie, and the second, Prof. Charles A. Brown, the present incumbent. The first and only secretary is Dr. W. D. Partlow of Tuscaloosa.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Announcements*, 1915, and 1916.

REFERENCES.—Dr. Partlow, "Mental Hygiene," in Medical Association of the State of Alabama, *Transactions*, 1915, p. 552; publications *supra*; and manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

MENTONE. Postoffice and interior summer resort on the plateau of the Lookout Mountains, in the northeastern section of De Kalb County. It is located on the west fork of Little River, about three miles east of Valley Head, its railroad shipping point. It is about 20 miles northeast of Fort Payne. Population: 1910—80. It is a popular resort for the people of DeKalb County, who have built their summer homes in the vicinity. Every year it is becoming more and more attractive to people outside the county. The scenery is wild and picturesque. This village is situated in the fruit-growing region of DeKalb County. The springs are owned by the Loving Springs Hotel Company.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

MERCANTILE REPORTING. The business of accumulating information concerning the standing or credit of individuals or firms engaged in mercantile or other transactions, and of supplying such information, on call or demand therefor, to subscribers or others for a consideration. The oldest mercantile agency in the world was established in New York in 1841. Through varying changes of name and organization, this agency is today represented by R. G. Dun & Co. This agency in the conduct of its business, has correspondents and other means of securing information concerning merchants and others in Alabama. For many years this constituted the only way for which information was obtained. In many instances reports were filed by merchants themselves, descriptive of their assets, resources, etc. These were subject to careful scrutiny. In some cases they were sent to the correspondents, and sometimes to attorneys for revision.

In 1859 the first reference book, compiled or kept by the agency, containing the names of 221 individuals or firms of merchants or of others engaged in business, who had rating. This number steadily increased with each succeeding issue of the reference book.

At present there is hardly any reputable firm or business in the state not listed with R. G. Dun & Co.

There are four representatives of this company in Alabama, at Mobile, 1872, Montgomery, 1881, Birmingham, 1885, and Selma, 1902. The oldest was established at Mobile, 1872, and is the forty-fourth in order of establishment throughout the United States.

The early methods of securing reports solely through the mails has given place to telegraph, telephone and long distance telephone. The company does not hesitate to send agents to make a personal examination where necessary. In these several offices are kept copies of the records and reports on the subject of correspondence, from the date of opening, and in some instances copies are on file of earlier date. The greatest of care is exercised in preserving these reports inviolate and confidential. The courts held that the officials of the company, their employees, agents and representatives are not compelled to testify as to such matters.

Much information is derived from special correspondents, as bank cashiers, insurance agents, notaries public, sheriffs and others, whose official position gives them particular opportunities of knowing not only the resources and character of business men, but also the promptness with which they meet their business obligations.

The selection of agents is always done with great care. Only men of high intelligence, free from prejudice, and from any entangling connection with mercantile men which might bias them in their reports are all taken into consideration in making the selection.

MERRIMACK MANUFACTURING CO., Huntsville. See Cotton Manufacturing.

METEOROLOGY. See Climatology.

METHODIST CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA, FREE. About 1850 an agitation started in the Genesee conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, in New York, but the Free Methodist church of North America, the outcome of their agitation, was not organized, until 1860, when a convention was held at Pekin, N. Y. It was a reaction towards the strenuous ideals of primitive Methodism in regard to secret societies, the subject of slavery, the system of pew renting, the use of tobacco, plainness of dress, and in the interests of positive Christian teaching and practice. Sanctification and eternal punishment were the two new articles put into the creed.

Alabama Statistics.—1916.

Total number of organizations, 2.
 Number of organizations reporting, 2.
 Total number members reported, 27.
 Number of organizations reporting, 2.
 Total number members reported (Male), 12.
 Total number members reported (Female), 12.
 Church edifices, 1.
 Halls, etc., 1.

Gainessville

**William L. Yancey
Oakwood Cemetery, Mont-
gomery**

**Gen. John T. Morgan,
Selma**

**Father Ryan
Author "The Conquered
Banner" and other Con-
federate poems, Mobile.**

Clayton

**Camp Lomax Arch, Mont-
gomery**

Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile

**Pelham's Monument, Jack-
sonville**

CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS

Number of church edifices reported, 1.

Number of organizations reporting, 1.

Value reported, \$850.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Census bureau, Religious bodies, 1916, pts. 1 and 2; New International Encyclopedia.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (NORTH) IN ALABAMA. See Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, IN ALABAMA. Religious denomination in Alabama which traces its organization to the religious teachings of John Wesley.

The first preaching ever done in Alabama except by Roman Catholic priests, was done by the Rev. Lorenzo Dow, who claimed to be a Methodist. In 1803 Rev. Mr. Dow preached to the pioneers in the Tombigbee and Tensas settlements. After describing the perils of his journey from Georgia to Tombigbee, something over four hundred miles, he says in his journal, pages 163 and 164, "The inhabitants are mostly English, but are like sheep without a shepherd. Whilst under the Spanish government it was a place of refuge for bad men; but of late, since it fell to us, seems to be in a hopeful way, and there is still room for great amendments. A collection was offered to me but I did not feel free to accept it; and I left the settlement, procured some corn and had not a cent left. Three of my traveling companions fell in with me again, and accompanied me through the Choctaw nation to the Natchez settlement, which we reached in six days and a half, being about eight hundred miles from Georgia." The Rev. Anson West says in his *History of Methodism in Alabama*, "The ministry of Lorenzo Dow to the settlements on the Tombigbee was accidental, irregular, occasional, only a sermon now and then preached on contingent trips through the land. All the preaching he did in these settlements in all the years in which he occasionally passed through this wilderness was not sufficient in quantity, even under favorable circumstances, to procure any favorable results. And none were reported. He had never been ordained to the ministry, and he was without authority from any church to administer the sacraments or to organize societies. He was in this position at the time he preached about the Tombigbee, and so continued all his life, without any church alliance or allegiance, though in doctrinal principles he was a Methodist."

When the South Carolina Conference met at Charleston December 27, 1807, to January 2, 1808, the Rev. Matthew P. Sturdivant was the only man who answered the call for missionaries to go to the newly created Oconee District, of the South Carolina Conference. During 1809 the Tombigbee mission had two preachers, Matthew P. Sturdivant and Michael Burdge. Their report to the South Carolina Conference for that year, at Charleston, which they attended shows that though they

had no schools, or church buildings, or contributions to benevolent enterprises, they did have a membership of seventy-one whites, and fifteen colored members in the Society at the Tombigbee settlements. In 1811 the Tombigbee station was transferred from the South Carolina to the Western (or Tennessee) Conference. At that time there were one hundred and forty members of white and colored Methodists in Alabama. In 1812 the report was one hundred and ninety-seven whites and fifty-four colored Methodists in Alabama. The Bishops were authorized by the General Conference held in May, 1812, to form a Conference in Mississippi "some time in the near four years," if in their judgment it should be expedient to do so, "under this given authority the Bishops decided to constitute the Mississippi Conference, and accordingly appointed a time and place for holding its first session. It was to meet Nov. 1, 1813." It was the purpose of the Bishops to go to the place where this Conference was to be organized from the session of the Tennessee Conference which was to meet on the 1st of October, 1813, at Rees's Chapel, Tenn. But when the Tennessee Conference adjourned in the latter part of October, 1813, the Indian troubles were at their height and the members of the Conference did not think it expedient for their Bishops to undergo the dangers and hardships which would have to be met on their journey to Mississippi. Upon their deciding not to go to Mississippi they appointed the Rev. Samuel Sells who was at that time the presiding elder of the Mississippi District to preside over the new Conference. This body of men, including all preachers who had been stationed on charges, the appointments to which ended with December, 1813, met at Spring Hill meeting house and there organized the Conference for business. At the annual Conference held in October, 1818, the districts were rearranged, and the Tennessee River District of the Tennessee Conference, and the Alabama District of the Mississippi Conference were made, and these two districts for a number of years contained all of the appointments then in the Alabama Territory. The Alabama District was composed of three pastoral charges two of them in Mississippi, and one, the Tombigbee Circuit, in Alabama. In 1819 the Alabama Circuit was created, "and in 1821 the district was still further enlarged by the addition of the Conecuh Circuit."

The boundaries of the Tennessee and Mississippi Conferences were changed by the General Conference of May, 1824. The Tennessee Conference was so bounded as to include that part of North Alabama watered by those streams flowing into the Tennessee River. "That extended the Tennessee Conference further South than it had hitherto and made a re-arrangement of the districts necessary. The Franklin and Lawrence Circuits, hitherto in the Mississippi Conference, were under the new boundaries, in the Tennessee Conference. At the close of 1824 the districts were arranged according to the order

of the new boundaries of the Conference, and the Huntsville District was arranged, and under its new form extended entirely across the state of Alabama, from the Georgia line on the east to the Mississippi line on the west, including in its bounds all of the pastoral charges in Alabama belonging to the Tennessee Conference, except the Shoal and Cypress Circuits, which were for four years, beginning with 1825, in Forked Derr District, and then for four years, closing with 1832, with Florence in the Richland District. The Alabama District, giving up the Alabama Circuit secured the Mobile and Pensacola Mission. At the same time the Tallahassee District of the South Carolina Conference, which had in it the Chattahoochee Circuit, which was partly in Alabama, was made, and the next year that district took up other pastoral charges in Alabama."

There were in the state of Alabama, at the close of 1832, when the Alabama Conference was organized, in round numbers about twelve thousand Methodists, of whom about two thousand were colored. There were at work in the state at that date about sixty-five itinerant ministers. It is not possible to ascertain the number of local preachers then in the State.

The above estimate of twelve thousand does not count the numbers of the Methodist Protestant Church at that time in Alabama; and sixty-five itinerant preachers is exclusive of the itinerant preachers of that Church.

One of the greatest works done by Alabama Methodists was that among the Indians. The first provision for this work was made at the Columbia meeting of the South Carolina Conference, January 11, 1821, when Bishop McKendree appointed Rev. William Capers, missionary to the Indians. "In the Conference at Augusta, Ga., on Saturday, February 23, 1822, the report of the Conference Missionary was read, at the conclusion of which the Conference gave their Missionary a unanimous vote of thanks for his indefatigable labors, wisdom, prudence, and success in forming missionary schools among the Creek Indians. The effort was made to have two schools in the Nation. One, and the principal one, was in Alabama, about one mile from the Chattahoochee River, about nine miles below the present city of Columbus, and was near Fort Mitchell which was afterwards established. The second school was to be in Alabama, in the neighborhood of the town of Tuckabatchee on the Tallapoosa River. At the same Conference at which the report of the Conference Missionary was read, on the 27th of the month, it was moved by Daniel Hall and seconded by William Capers and unanimously agreed to by the Conference, "that the site of our second missionary school which is to be in the neighborhood of Tuckabatchee in the Creek Nation be called McKendree." It seems that the school which was to be in the neighborhood of Tuckabatchee, on the Tallapoosa River and called McKendree, was never

opened and by 1823 all trace of it, even the name, had disappeared.

Missionary schools were maintained among the Indians and preaching services held for the Creeks, Choctaws, Cherokees, Chickasaws and other Alabama tribes until by treaties and purchases they were forced to leave the land of their birth for the unknown land beyond the Mississippi. Prominent among those preachers and teachers who labored among these Indians that they might know the saving grace of Jesus were: Revs. William Capers, Isaac Smith, Andrew Hammill, Samuel Chicote, James McHenry, Richard Neely, Robert Boyd, Andrew Jackson Crawford, Greenberry Garrett, Ambrose F. Driskill, James J. Trott, and Turtle Field.

The seeds of internal strife were first sown at the General Conference of 1820, when a law was passed, taking from the Bishops the right to name the presiding elders, and giving it to the Annual Conferences. This was regarded by the Rev. Joshua Soule as an innovation and as he had been elected a Bishop refused to be introduced into the office until the objectionable innovation had been repealed. The dissenters continued to introduce innovations, and by 1832, when the Alabama Conference was organized and held its first session in Tuscaloosa, "the disruption had been effected, a new church organization had been made, the Methodist Episcopal Church had been relieved of a troublesome faction and internal strife, and the handful of would be reformers found themselves by themselves in all respects feeble enough and needing relief and reformation more than any other body of Christians around them. There were enough of them to hinder the work of Methodism, to impede the cause of Christianity without the possibility of accomplishing sufficient good to counterbalance the evil. There were some able men and women among them, but the folly of the movement was apparent in the incipency, and the folly of it was demonstrated at every step, and the folly of it has long since been confirmed, though there are few left to defend the movement, and the folly." (See West's History of Methodism in Alabama, pp. 426-427.)

The first effort on the part of the Methodists to establish an institution of higher learning, was when the LaGrange College (q. v.) went into operation on January 11, 1830. This school was under the patronage of the Tennessee and Mississippi Conferences. The Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was organized and held its first session in Tuscaloosa, in 1832. The second session was held in Montgomery, with Bishop John Emory presiding, in 1833. From 1832 to 1845 the Methodists in that part of Alabama which was embraced in the Tennessee Conference "were generally zealous in behalf of Christianity under the auspices of the church to which they belonged, and during those years there was progress made in most places."

As noted above the work of the first mis-

sionary to the state was partly among the negroes. It is a fact that is worthy of mention that Matthew P. Sturdivant instead of preaching emancipation, as did the Methodist abolitionist of twenty-five years later, did all in his power to make the negroes true believers in the saving power of Jesus. And at many places in the state the negro membership outnumbered that of the whites. As time went on negro preachers were sent to their people as missionaries. But as a rule the colored man clung to the white preacher, and those missions which were put down as supplied were usually supplied by the white preacher of the circuit. There were missions maintained for the colored race at the following places: Madison, Courtland Valley, Bigbee Mission, Huntsville, Wilcox, Greene, Cypress, Mount Pleasant, Chattahoochee, Woody Bridge, Autauga, Franklin, Lawrence, Mobile, Glennville, and Tallawassee.

The year 1839 was the centenary year of Methodism and was marked principally throughout Alabama by the inauguration of the movement which resulted in the establishment of the Centenary Institute, which was located for many years at Summerfield. The Tennessee Conference projected a school for girls, of high order in October, 1842, to be located at Athens. The General Assembly incorporated it in January, 1843, under the title of the "Female Institute of the Tennessee Conference." The School is now known as Athens College (q. v.).

Probably the most memorable of all the General Conferences was the one of 1844, which was held in New York City, May 1 to June 10. The question constantly before this conference was slavery, associated with Rev. Francis A. Harding, of the Baltimore Conference, and Bishop James O. Andrew, of Georgia. The result of all the discussion was that Dr. Harding and Bishop Andrew were told that they could either give up their slaves or leave the church until they did. They chose the latter course. The delegates from the thirteen southern states were now in a dilemma because if they failed to stand by their Bishop and brother minister they would have no place to work in, while on the other hand if they did they would be without a Conference and any legal recognition. They chose the latter course and as a result we have the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which was organized at Louisville, Ky., May 1, 1845. Alabama's representatives at this convention were: Jefferson Hamilton, Jesse Boring, Thomas H. Capter, Eugene V. LeVert, Elisha Calloway, Thomas O. Summers, and Greenberry Garrett. The jurisdiction of the Southern Conference went into effect in 1846 and from that time until 1863, the Tennessee Conference had two whole districts in the state of Alabama, the Huntsville and the Florence. Among the preachers who served charges on these districts were: Revs. Samuel S. Moody, Thomas Maddin, W. G. Hensley, Henry P. Turner, Thomas W. Randle, James W. Allen, Justinian Williams, Adam S. Riggs,

Finch P. Scruggs, W. D. F. Sawrie, W. R. J. Husbands, Moses M. Henkle, Anderson G. Copeland, A. F. Driskill, J. D. Barbee, Alexander R. Erwin, Pleasant B. Robinson, J. R. Plumer, and Wellborn Mooney.

The Bascom Female Institute (q. v.), located at Huntsville, was chartered by the General Assembly of Alabama, Jan. 27, 1852. This school was placed under the patronage of the Tennessee and Alabama Conferences and drew pupils from both of them.

During the stirring days of 1861-1865 the Methodists of Alabama bore their part. In every command that went forth to the war, there were Methodists.

At the session of the Alabama Conference held at Columbus, Miss., November 25 to December 2, 1863, it was decided to divide the Conference into two parts, one Conference to be called the Mobile, the other the Montgomery. The Montgomery conference was to include all of Florida except Apalachicola, and all of Alabama east of the line beginning at the mouth of the Mobile River to the town of Selma; thence up the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad to Montevallo; thence along the Elyton road to the Cahawba; thence up said river to the eastern line of Blount County, and along the said line to the Southern boundary of the Tennessee Conference. The Mobile Conference included all of the other part of the territory which had been included in the Alabama Conference. The first sessions of the Mobile and Montgomery conferences were held respectively at Tuscaloosa and Tuskegee, in 1864, Bishop J. O. Andrew presiding. The last session of the Montgomery Conference was held at Union Springs, December 8-14, 1869, and the last session of the Mobile Conference was held at Selma, December 15-21, 1869, Bishop Robert Paine, who had been the first president of the LaGrange College, presiding.

Among the educational institutions which at various times received support from the Alabama Conference may be mentioned: Oak Bowery Female Institute; the Macon Female Institute; Tuscaloosa Female College; Tuskegee Female Institute, later the Alabama Conference Female College; Southern University, Greensboro; East Alabama Male College, Auburn; Centenary Institute, and Athens Female Institute, later Athens Female College.

By action of the General Conference held in May, 1870, the northern portions of the Montgomery and Mobile Conferences were thrown into the north Alabama Conference, and that portion of the old Alabama Conference lying within the state of Mississippi was thrown into the Mississippi and North Mississippi Conferences. The remainder of the two Conferences re-united under the name of the Alabama Conference, the first session of which was held at Montgomery, Ala., December 7, 1870, according to the minutes; this being called the 38th session since the first organization of the Alabama Conference.

From their inception in 1870 the two

Alabama Conferences have slowly but surely advanced in membership, missionary work and missionary contributions, contributions to the ministry, education and the like. A large number of magazines and periodicals have been published by the Methodists throughout the South. Among them may be mentioned: The Nashville "Christian Advocate," the New Orleans "Christian Advocate," "Quarterly Review," and many others. First one and then another of these magazines would be the official organ of the Alabama Conference. To meet the need of the Methodists throughout the state for a well edited magazine of their own the two Conferences united and established the Alabama "Christian Advocate," in 1880.

The movement which resulted in the founding of the Alabama Methodist Orphanage began in 1887 when it was learned that the property of the Centenary Institute was for sale. The two Conferences purchased the property, installed a matron and opened the home for the reception of needy orphaned Methodist children. It was formally incorporated in 1891.

To alleviate the need of the young ministers of the North Alabama Conference and to enable those young men who aspired to the ministry to secure the rudiments of a college education, the North Alabama Conference College, later known as Birmingham College was founded in 1897, the charter being approved on December 14, 1898.

(See Birmingham—Southern College.)

During the session of the Alabama Conference held at Dothan, the Alabama Conference Historical Society, was organized on Friday, December 8, 1905. The objects of this society are to collect and preserve all material for the history of the Methodist Church, within the bounds of the Alabama Conference. The society holds an annual meeting the night before the Annual Conference begins, to further its objects. The collections of the society are preserved in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

In 1909 the centenary of the planting of Methodism in Alabama was appropriately celebrated, throughout the Alabama and North Alabama Conferences. The last great educational enterprise that the Methodists of Alabama have entered upon is the Woman's College of Alabama, at Montgomery. This school is patronized not only by Methodists of Alabama, but by those of other states as well.

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METHODIST ORPHANAGE. See Child Welfare.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. Instituted in 1828 and organized under its present title at the meeting in Baltimore, November 2-23, 1830, with 83 ministers and about 5,000 members. It traces its origin

through the Methodist Episcopal Church, back to the Evangelical Reformation begun in England by John and Charles Wesley, of Oxford University, and Presbyters of the Church of England.

Its doctrine stands on the same basis as the Methodist Episcopal Church, but there are certain radical differences in polity. The Methodist Protestant Church has no bishops or presiding elders and no life officers of any kind. It makes ministers and laymen equal in number and in power in the legislative bodies of the church, and grants to ministers the right of appeal from the stationing authority of the conference. Its system of quarterly, annual, and general conferences is similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In Alabama, Eli Terry, Peyton Bibb, Britton Capel, Elijah Myers, Arnold Campbell, Mark Howard, Joseph Walker, Henry Whetstone and Jacob Whetstone were among the first organizers of the church. The part of the state that included Autauga, Butler, Dallas, Lowndes, Montgomery, and Wilcox Counties was the first to become interested in the organizing of Union societies. In November, 1827, a Union Society was organized at Greenville, and there was also one at Rocky Mount, Autauga County. At the latter place, on May 1, 1829, a meeting was held to organize an annual conference for South Alabama, which was called the Annual Conference of the Methodist Associated Churches of the Alabama District. Rev. Britton Capel was chosen president of this, the first Alabama conference, and was also elected the delegate to the General convention which met November 2, 1830. Rev. Peyton Bibb, Rev. Britton Capel, Rev. Arnold Campbell, Rev. Peyton S. Graves, Rev. Samuel M. Meek, Rev. Elijah Myers, and Rev. Eli Terry attended the Rocky Mount meeting and were active in the work of organization. Benjamin Dulany, John Jenkins, James Jenkins, and Robert Durham all local preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church and of Wilcox County, joined the new organization in 1830. Greenville, in the same year, withdrew in a body with their minister, Samuel Oliver, and founded the strongest society in the State.

At the second conference which met in September, 1830, held near Smith's Ferry, on the Cahawba River, in Perry County, eight hundred and eighty-one members were reported. Those who received pastoral charges at this meeting were: Rev. Peyton Bibb, Rev. A. J. Blackburn, Rev. Britton Capel, Rev. Benjamin Dulany, Rev. Peyton S. Graves, Rev. J. D. Lee, and Rev. J. McCormick. Other ministers present were: Rev. A. J. Campbell, Rev. G. A. Campbell, Rev. J. Holly, Rev. Elijah Myers, Rev. John Meek, Rev. Samuel M. Meek, Rev. James Meek, Rev. Samuel Oliver, Rev. William Rice, and Rev. Eli Terry.

In 1834 they had a membership of 1,000. The Mills and Westcott Meeting House, near Montgomery, was taken over by the organization, the Methodist Episcopal members leaving to find quarters in another place. At

Hope Hull both house and society went into the new organization.

Lewis Houser, Mark Howard, William Keener, James Mitchell, James Stoudenmire, John Stoudenmire, and Benjamin Taylor, at Dutch Bend, Autauga County, went with the new organization. Others were: James Goodson, Buckner Harris, and Thomas Smith, of Washington, Autauga County; William Olds, L. C. Graham, and James Alexander, of Lebanon, Dallas County; E. H. Cook, J. P. Cook, Hudson Powell, Seymore Powell, Robert Russell, and Benjamin Tower, of Lowndes County; B. S. Bibb and Abner McGehee, of Montgomery County; James K. Benson, of Butler, and a Mr. Steadman, of Wilcox County.

As early as 1830 there were members of the church living at Montgomery. A church was built by them in 1832 on Coosa Street but on April 28, 1834, it was destroyed by fire. A new building was erected in 1842, and dedicated on October 30 of that year. Rev. Andrew A. Lipscomb was the pastor and the members were: Mrs. Joseph Mount, Mrs. Edna Nickels, Mrs. F. M. Gilmer, Mrs. B. S. Bibb, Mrs. T. R. Baldrick, Mrs. A. A. Lipscomb, Mrs. Peyton Bibb, George Chisholm and B. S. Bibb.

The Alabama Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church in 1845, comprised two stations, Montgomery, and Hayneville and Lowndesborough; eleven circuits, Montgomery, Mount Jefferson, Union, Benton, Rocky Mount, Cahawba, Cedar Creek, Sumter, Coffeeville and Washington, Coosa and Lowndes; and four missions, Florida, Pea River, Pickens, and Talladega, Autauga, Butler, Coosa, Dallas, Lowndes, Montgomery, and Wilcox Counties had the greatest number of this denomination. There were 2,872 white members, 1,157 colored members, and 53 itinerant preachers in 1845. Among the latter were: W. W. Hill, Peyton S. Graves, Benjamin Dulany, W. Rice, James Holly, John B. Perdue, Samuel Oliver, Sr., Jesse Mings, Samuel Johnston, John Jenkins, James Jenkins, Zachariah Williams, O. L. Nash, E. Myers, M. E. Murphy, F. Freeman, James Meek, Samuel M. Meek, John Steadham, W. C. Marsh, C. Kelley, A. D. Stewart, J. M. D. Rice, J. W. S. Deberry, O. H. Shaver, Thomas Shaw, C. S. V. Jones, J. L. Wright, Stephen Williams, D. B. Smedley, A. Roberson, A. A. Lipscomb, Mark Howard, T. F. Selby, F. W. Moody, B. S. Anderson, J. L. Clarke, W. A. Bently, W. Mozingo, A. C. Patillo, R. P. W. Balmain, J. F. Burson, C. F. Gillespie, J. J. Bell, W. Coleman, R. F. Perdue, Luther Hill, W. B. Sims, G. W. Vest, D. A. Murdock, E. W. Sewell, W. J. Stanton, John T. Mings, W. Luker, J. F. Smith, Luke Brooks, G. Royster, William Bowden, W. W. Chapman, Dempsey Dowling, and D. Henderson.

New ministers received were: Rev. J. J. Lazenby, in December, 1846; Rev. John W. Skipper, in December, 1847; Rev. C. C. Howard, Rev. D. J. Sampley, and Rev. S. N. Graham, in November, 1849, and on this date Rev. Samuel E. Norton was transferred from the South Carolina conference. In November,

1850, Rev. Alexander McCaine was received from the South Carolina Conference and at the same time Rev. Edwin Baldwin, Rev. D. A. M. Ferguson, Rev. James Lindley, and Rev. B. F. Perdue were received as itinerant preachers. Rev. John E. P. Cowart was received in November, 1851, and Rev. S. E. Hoagland was transferred from Illinois at the same time. Rev. W. W. Tupples and Rev. W. F. Bonham were accepted as itinerant preachers in 1853. Rev. F. L. B. Shaver, formerly a member of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Protestant church, and who had served in South Carolina, Missouri, and Louisiana, was received as a member in November, 1854. From November, 1857, until December, 1869, he was president of the conference. At the latter date he joined the Methodist Episcopal church.

On November 10, 1855, Rev. Joseph R. Nix was received and two days later Rev. James W. Harper and Rev. George S. Mouchett were also received. Revs. John Henning, James M. Scott, William C. Norris, J. R. Johnson, A. J. Jenkins, and James S. Jarratt were received on November 8, 1856, and the following year Revs. James Collins, W. J. A. J. Hilliard, E. C. Odum, J. C. Weaver, and Angus K. McDonald. In November, 1858, Revs. G. A. McAllister, James Cisk, W. Smith, and Axford were received. Rev. George H. McFaden was transferred from the Maryland conference in 1859, but in 1888 he joined the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1851 the church had 89 church buildings and 2 parsonages.

Many prominent laymen were found during the period from 1845 to 1865. Among these were: M. B. Abercrombie, B. S. Bibb, James K. Benson, E. H. Cook, C. E. Crenshaw, Albert Crumpler, C. W. Dunham, P. P. Daniel, A. N. Ellis, Peyton T. Graves, F. M. Gilmer, Bolling Hall, J. H. Howard, Leonidas Howard, R. T. Houser, John A. Houser, C. M. Howard, Edmond Harrison, Edwin Jenkins, Seth Little, William Little, J. J. Little, Abner McGehee, C. Mathews, W. A. Oliver, A. F. Posey, L. Robertson, S. Robbins, R. Robinson, Robert Russell, D. M. Smith, J. M. Stoudenmire, Ezekiel Townsend, Daniel Turnipseed, William Taylor, E. Watson, William N. Williams, B. B. Wilson, and H. H. Whetstone. Prominent women were: Mary McGehee, Nancy D. Long, Sophia L. A. Bibb, Elizabeth Reese, Rebecca L. Melton, Mary Smith, Ann Elmore, Silvia Stone, Mary L. Peebles, and Mary and Sarah Crenshaw.

In 1840 a move was made by Bolling Hall for the establishment of a male college. The conference was in favor of the establishment of such an institution and elected a board of trustees. Robinson Springs was selected as the site and the school was to be called "The Sneathen Institute." The generosity of Abner McGehee towards this institution caused the name to be changed to McGehee college. It was later found impracticable to carry out the plans and the building of a

female college at Montgomery, in 1859, also fell through.

In 1859 there were five stations: Montgomery, Hope Hull, Robinson's Spring, Autaugaville and Ivey Creek, and Greenville; eighteen circuits, Lowndesboro, Montgomery, Rocky Mount, Sumter, Lowndes, Cedar Creek, Coosa, Cahaba, Mt. Jefferson, Pike, Choctawhatchee, Pickens, Benton, Macon, Sandy Ridge, Alabama, Russell, and Choctaw; and missions at Talladega, Union, and Mobile. There were 44 ministers at this time. The following year Choctawhatchee was made a mission, and in 1862 missions were also at Abbeville and Girard. The Church lost Rev. John Steadman, one of its most prominent ministers, in 1862. In 1878 there were two stations, Montgomery and Pleasant Grove; four missions, Jefferson, Union, Auburn and Catoma, and twelve circuits, Union, Montgomery, Wilcox, Dallas, Lee, Talladega, Coosa, White Water, St. Clair, Chilton, Conecuh, and Lowndes, while in 1882 there were new missions at Troy and Shelby.

Alabama in 1885 had 3,185 members, 65 churches, 2 parsonages, 26 ministers and preachers, 35 local ministers and preachers, 31 Sunday schools, 91 officers and teachers, and 1,180 students. Prominent ministers at this date were Rev. L. L. Hill, of Montgomery; Rev. T. M. McGraw, of Evergreen; Rev. W. J. Finley, of Montgomery; and Rev. W. J. Hilliard and Rev. J. T. Howell, of Troy. In 1898 there were 3,465 members, 34 itinerant ministers, 52 local preachers, 7 parsonages, and 96 churches.

For the past twenty odd years the Church has had a slow but steady growth. In 1919 we find this organization with 98 churches, 7,746 members, 123 Sunday schools, and 3,187 students.

Statistics, 1919.—

Total number of organizations, 100.
 Number of organizations reporting, 100.
 Total number members reported, 7,088.
 Number of organizations reporting, 100.
 Total number members reported (Male), 2,932.
 Total number members reported (Female), 4,156.
 Church edifices, 95.
 Halls, etc., 5.
 Number of church edifices reported, 95.
 Number of organizations reporting, 95.
 Value reported, \$108,441.
 Total number of organizations, 100.
 Number of organizations reporting, 9.
 Amount of debt reported, \$3,825.
 Number of organizations reporting, 17.
 Value of parsonages reported, \$23,450.
 Number of organizations reporting, 94.
 Amount of expenditures reported, \$18,554.
 Number of organizations reporting, 65.
 Number of Sunday schools reported, 65.
 Number of officers and teachers, 425.
 Number of scholars, 3,168.
 Birmingham Station, T. C. Casaday:
 No. churches, 1.
 Members, 292.

- Sunday Schools, 1.
 Enrollment, 146.
 Bryan, E. M. Dickerson:
 No. Churches, 1.
 Members, 56.
 Sunday Schools, 1.
 Enrollment, 60.
 Chilton Circuit, F. A. Gibson:
 No. churches, 6.
 Members, 393.
 Sunday Schools, 2.
 Enrollment, 97.
 China Grove Circuit, J. P. Morgan:
 No. churches, 4.
 Members, 173.
 Sunday Schools, 3.
 Enrollment, 116.
 Clanton Circuit, J. H. Limbrick:
 No. churches, 5.
 Members, 290.
 Sunday Schools, 3.
 Enrollment, 167.
 Clark Circuit, J. B. Reneau:
 No. churches, 6.
 Members, 487.
 Coosa Circuit, G. B. Golden:
 No. churches, 6.
 Members, 519.
 Sunday Schools, 2.
 Enrollment, 100.
 Covington Circuit, R. M. Coates.
 No. churches, 4.
 Members, 283.
 Sunday Schools, 3.
 Enrollment, 105.
 Cullman Circuit, E. M. Dickerson:
 No. churches, 3.
 Members, 178.
 Sunday Schools, 2.
 Enrollment, 143.
 Dallas Station, M. Barnett:
 No. churches, 3.
 Members, 402.
 Sunday Schools, 2.
 Dundee Circuit, E. R. Kelly:
 No. churches, 3.
 Members, 183.
 Sunday Schools, 2.
 Enrollment, 125.
 Echo Station, S. M. Baldwin:
 No. churches, 1.
 Members, 27.
 Evergreen Circuit, A. C. Messer:
 No. churches, 4.
 Members, 376.
 Sunday Schools, 2.
 Enrollment, 153.
 Georgiana Circuit, A. E. Maddox:
 No. churches, 5.
 Members, 351.
 Sunday Schools, 5.
 Enrollment, 195.
 Jefferson Circuit, W. D. Stewart:
 No. churches, 4.
 Members, 302.
 Sunday Schools, 4.
 Enrollment, 305.
 Lee Circuit, C. W. Walton:
 No. churches, 5.
 Members, 427.
 Sunday Schools, 3.
 Enrollment, 207.
 Macon Circuit, C. L. Spencer:
 No. churches, 4.
 Members, 641.
 Sunday Schools, 4.
 Enrollment, 300.
 Mineral Springs Circuit (To be supplied):
 No. churches, 3.
 Members, 95.
 Sunday Schools, 1.
 Enrollment, 23.
 Montgomery Station, J. S. Eddins:
 No. churches, 1.
 Members, 58.
 Sunday Schools, 1.
 Enrollment, 45.
 Mt. Carmel Circuit, C. D. Messer:
 No. churches, 3.
 Members, 264.
 Sunday Schools, 1.
 Ozark Station, J. P. Morgan:
 No. churches, 1.
 Members, 69.
 Sunday Schools, 1.
 Pike Circuit, W. A. Lynch.
 No. churches, 4.
 Members, 569.
 Sunday Schools, 4.
 Enrollment, 140.
 Pleasant Grove Station, W. G. McDaniel:
 No. churches, 1.
 Members, 66.
 Shelby Circuit, C. E. Clark:
 No. churches, 3.
 Members, 323.
 Sunday Schools, 2.
 Enrollment, 150.
 Talladega Mission, C. E. Clark:
 No. churches, 3.
 Members, 207.
 Sunday Schools, 3.
 Enrollment, 215.
 Tuscaloosa Circuit, W. C. Conner:
 No. churches, 6.
 Members, 230.
 Sunday Schools, 2.
 Enrollment, 60.
 Union Circuit, S. H. Lynch:
 No. churches, 4.
 Members, 264.
 Sunday Schools, 4.
 Enrollment, 248.
 Wilcox Circuit, C. M. Nolen:
 No. churches, 4.
 Members, 221.
 Sunday Schools, 1.
 Enrollment, 87.
 Officers.—President, T. C. Casaday, Birmingham, Ala.; Secretary, Ira Champion, Montgomery, Ala.; Conference Steward, W. C. Connor, Coker, Ala.
 Legislative Committee: Ira Champion, A. C. Rogers, M. M. Chesser, W. G. McDaniel, J. P. Morgan.
 Board of Church Extension: T. C. Casaday, President; Ira Champion, Secretary; A. C. Rogers, Treasurer; J. P. Morgan, W. G. McDaniel.
 Deaconess Board: T. C. Casaday, C. D.

Messer. W. G. McDaniel, J. S. Kilpatrick, A. C. Rogers, Mrs. A. H. Lynch, Mrs. W. A. Lynch, Mrs. Leola T. Hyatt.

Standing District Committee: W. G. McDaniel, T. C. Casaday, C. D. Messer, A. J. Wright, W. W. Sellers, John W. Hayes.

REFERENCES.—West, *History of Methodism*; *Methodist Protestant handbook*, 1919; Minutes, annual conference, Methodist Protestant Church, 1859, 1860, 1862, 1871, 1876, 1878, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1887, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1904, 1910, 1916; *Methodist Protestant Yearbook*, 1885.

MEXICAN WAR. The war between Mexico and the United States, 1846-1848, brought on by a series of attacks on American citizens, the sympathy of the people of the United States, for the independent State of Texas, the annexation of Texas, a dispute regarding the boundary of Texas, and other friction between the two countries on account of violation of territory of the two, was participated in by a large number of volunteers from Alabama, though but one regular regiment, one battalion, and a few independent companies, were mustered in.

The first Alabama volunteers under Col. John R. Coffee, with A. company, commanded by Captain A. L. Pickens; B. by Captain W. Thomason; C. by William G. Coleman; D. by S. Moore; E. by J. D. Shelly; F. by R. W. Jones; G. by D. P. Baldwin; H. by J. P. Youngblood; I. by R. G. Earle; K. by H. M. Cunningham. These were twelve months volunteers in the regular establishment. Prior to this organization, a regiment of six months volunteers under Col. John M. Withers, and Captains John L. Mumford, H. W. Cox, D. P. Baldwin, Daniel Gibbs, Sydenham Moore, Jacob D. Shelly, E. W. Martin, James Crawford, J. D. Parke, Sumner Dennis, John B. Todd, and John A. Winston, had volunteered. As will be seen Captain S. Moore, Captain J. D. Shelly, and Captain D. P. Baldwin, were in the regular volunteers.

Major John J. Seibels' battalion of volunteers, also shown as Lieut.-Col. Seibels' independent battalion, with captains John G. Barr, Co. A.; Thomas E. Irby, Co. B.; Daniel Gibbs, Co. C.; Tennant Lomax, Co. D.; and Blanton McAlpin, Co. E., was also accepted. They volunteered for the period of the war.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. Raiford, mustered an infantry battalion of four companies under Captains James M. Curtis, Robert L. Downman, Robert F. Ligon, and John J. Seibels, for six months volunteer service, prior to the formation of Colonel Seibels' battalion.

Independent companies under Captains William H. Platt, Robert Desha, Rush Elmore, and James N. Gee, were accepted for service, but these companies, nor any of the regularly enrolled Alabama troops participated in any of the campaigns.

The 13th United States Infantry, raised under the 10 Regiment Bill of 1847, was officered in part by Alabamians.

Colonel Coffee's regiment was mustered into service in June, 1846, at Mobile, by Walter Smith, Brigadier General and Mustering

Officer. The completed muster of the regiment dates the 29th of that month. The officers were John R. Coffee, Colonel; Richard G. Earle, Lieut.-Col.; Goode Bryan, Major; James D. Parke, Adjutant; A. H. Hughes, Quartermaster; John C. Anderson, Surgeon; Nesbitt, surgeon mate; Arithy B. Green, surgeon mate; with a non-commissioned staff of John B. Fuller, Sergeant-Major, no quartermaster sergeant, Christopher Darrow, Drum Major; Joseph Anderson, Fife Major.

The staff of the six months volunteers regiment under Col. Withers, and which was mustered originally June 11, 1846, was Jones M. Withers, Col.; Philip H. Renford, Lieut.-Col.; J. A. Winston, Major; and R. W. Smith, Adjutant; and Jefferson Noble, Sergeant-Major. The individual companies of these volunteers, show musters in May and early June.

Lieutenant-Colonel Seibels' battalion muster, shows the following staff: John J. Seibels, promoted from Major, 23rd of February, 1848, though his service muster is December 20, 1847; George W. Thomas, Acting Surgeon; Robert A. Hardaway, Adjutant; Charles M. Martin, Sergeant-Major; John B. Brewer, Quartermaster Sergeant; and John Perry, private and musician.

There are no extant records of the field and staff of Colonel Raiford's battalion. The muster rolls show August 17 and 18, 1846, as the date these companies were mustered out of service.

The independent companies were mustered out of service in New Orleans and Mobile between August, 1846, and July, 1848, Captain Elmore's company being mustered out on August 18, 1846, but Captain Gee's company was not mustered out until July 29, 1848.

An examination of these records will show that many of the officers and men who participated in the Mexican War, later saw service, the majority with high commands, in the War of Secession. Among them are Colonel Seibels, Col. Lomax, Col. Ligon, Major Elmore, General Shelly, and Captain Hardaway, and many of these men took prominent parts in the political life of the State in after years. Among these being Col. Withers, Sydenham Moore, Daniel Gibbs, Lieut.-Gov. Robert F. Ligon, and Governor John Anthony Winston.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen Edition, 1900); Brewer, *Alabama* (1872); *Muster Rolls Alabama Volunteers*, Mexican War, 1846-47 (official) in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

MICA. Merchantable mica is to be obtained at a number of places in Chilton, Coosa, Clay, Cleburne, and Randolph Counties. In a belt of mica schists extending through these counties, there are frequent veins of a coarse grained granite or pegmatite, in which the constituent minerals, quartz, feldspar, and mica, are segregated in large masses. The feldspar usually is weathered into kaolin, and the mica generally is in the form of large, rough masses or bowlders, from which it may

be split out in sheets. In very early times the mica in this belt was mined, as evidenced by trees growing in some of the old pits which are more than 18 inches in diameter. There are large piles of refuse mica around the mouths of these old mines, indicating that considerable quantities of mineral have been taken from them. The most important mica mining operations in the State have been carried on near Pyriton in Clay County, near Micaville in Cleburne County, and at two or three localities in Randolph.

REFERENCES.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Bulletin* 9, 1904), pp. 59-60; U. S. Geol. Survey, *Mineral resources of United States*, 1893, pp. 748-755.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE & ALABAMA RAILWAY COMPANY. See Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.

MIDLAND CITY. Post office and incorporated town, on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, in the southeastern corner of Dale County, midway between Pinckard and Grimes, and 15 miles southeast of Ozark. Altitude: 367 feet. Population: 1900—304; 1910—539. The First National is the only bank. The Midland City Enterprise, a weekly newspaper established in 1907, is published there. It was incorporated in 1890, and adopted the municipal code of 1907 in June, 1908. It has a city hall, jail, brick public school, costing \$12,000, and located on a 6-acre campus, a Masonic hall, a W. O. W. hall, and a privately owned waterworks system installed in 1909. Its industries are an oil mill, a cotton ginnery, and a flour and grist mill.

MIDWAY. Post office and incorporated town, on the Central of Georgia Railway, in the eastern part of Bullock County, on the headwaters of Pea River, 14 miles southeast of Union Springs, and about 25 miles northwest of Eufaula. Altitude: 506 feet. Population: 1880—800; 1890—612; 1900—430; 1910—464. It was incorporated in the early eighties. The Pruitt, Crymes, and Glenn families were among the early settlers. It is in the heart of a fine farming region.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 144; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 271; *North-eastern Alabama* (1888), p. 185; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 495; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

MILITARY COMMISSION. See Governor; Adjutant and Inspector General; Quartermaster General.

MILITARY FORCES OF THE STATE. The militia is one of the most venerable of the state institutions. Its history as a general organization on a definite plan began with the Mississippi Territory "Militia Law" of 1807. Under this law every free white male citizen from sixteen to fifty years of age was subject to enrollment, except the territorial officers, judicial and executive,

licensed ministers of the gospel, keepers of the public jails and of public ferries. As illustrative of the character of equipment used in those days, the following extract from the original act is given: "That every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall, within six months thereafter, or as soon as such can be had in the territory, provide himself with a good musquet or fire-lock; a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints and a knapsack, a pouch, with a box to contain therein not less than twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of his musquet or fire-lock, to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch and powder-horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder; and shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out, to exercise, or into service, except when called out on company days to exercise only, when he may appear without a knapsack. The commissioned officers severally, shall be armed with a sword or hanger. . . ."

The general plan of organization was based upon one regiment of two battalions in each county, to consist of as many companies of forty-five members, rank and file, as could be formed, the whole comprising one brigade. The officers were a brigadier-general, with one brigade inspector who served also as brigade major; and for each regiment, a lieutenant, colonel commandant; for each battalion, a major; for each company, a captain, a lieutenant, an ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer, a fifer or bugler; the non-commissioned officers to be appointed by the captain. The regimental staff officers were: an adjutant, a quartermaster, a paymaster, a surgeon and a surgeon's mate, a sergeant major, a drum major, and a fife major, all appointed by the commanding officer. At present the Alabama National Guard is officered the same as similar grades of service in the United States army.

At the outset a muster of every company was required to be held every three months; a battalion muster in February, and a regimental muster in October of each year, but in 1821 the law was changed so as to require only two company musters each year, one in April, the other in October. The Governor was empowered to call out such a number of militia troops as he might think necessary to quell insurrection or repel invasion, and while in active service they were governed by the United States articles of war and received the same pay and rations as United States troops.

The organization also provided for a "patrol" to regulate and discipline roving or unruly slaves and other disorderly persons, and a system of fines and forfeitures to insure enrollment and attendance at musters and drills. The administration of the disciplinary system was in the hands of courts martial composed of designated militia officers.

In 1814 the Governor was authorized to accept volunteers from exempted classes of citizens and commission them to act in de-

fence of their counties in cases of emergency. Companies so formed were subject to the same rules and regulations as the rest of the militia.—Toulmin's Digest, 1823, p. 586. In the same year a section was inserted in a law governing various details of militia service, providing for the use of the territorial troops when needed in the service of the United States; also a clause exempting the members of the territorial legislature from militia duty.—*Ibid.*, pp. 587-588. In 1816 the command of each regiment consisting of two battalions was vested in a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, and a major. Where there were two counties, neither sufficiently populous to form a regiment, they might form one by uniting their battalions, but each battalion had to muster separately and was not permitted to leave its own county to attend regimental muster. The exemption clauses were modified so as to provide that coroners, justices of the peace, practicing physicians, and keepers of the public jails should not be subject to ordinary militia duty but might be drafted for actual service.—*Ibid.*, pp. 589-590.

The law providing for the consolidation of the militia into one brigade and the appointment of a brigadier-general was repealed in 1818 and the Governor was empowered to arrange the respective regiments, battalions and companies as he saw fit, and call out any portion of it that he deemed proper when the public safety required, or upon requisition of the United States government.—*Ibid.*, pp. 590-91.

The Constitution of 1819 empowered the General Assembly of the State to provide by law for the organization and discipline of the militia, and provided that "Any person who has conscientious scruples to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service." The first State militia law was passed in 1820. It changed the former exemption clauses so as to make liable for service "all free white men and indented servants between the age of eighteen and forty-five years," and exempted judges, solicitors and clerks of all State and county courts, licensed ministers of the gospel, justices of the peace, postmasters and postriders, "except in cases of imminent danger, insurrection or invasion." In 1822 millers were added to the exempted list, and by 1830 the list had been further extended to embrace commissioners of revenue and roads, the directors, cashier, teller, and clerks of the State Bank, land office employees and all officers, servants and students of the State university. The State was divided into four military divisions composed of nine brigades, each commanded by a brigadier-general. A brigade consisted of not less than two or more than five regiments, each commanded by a colonel. A regiment consisted of two battalions, the first commanded by a lieutenant-colonel, the second by a major. Battalions contained not less than two nor more than five companies, of not less than forty privates, each commanded by a captain, lieutenant, ensign, four sergeants,

four corporals and two musicians. All officers above the rank of captain were elected by the commissioned officers of their respective commands until 1832 when they were made elective by all the members of their commands; captains and subalterns by the enlisted men in their respective companies. All officers held their commissions during good behavior and could not resign under two years except by permission of a court martial. The discipline system was administered by courts martial which, in the cases of privates or non-commissioned officers, might inflict the death penalty for failure to respond to drafts, but no sentence of such a court which affected the life of a commissioned officer could be executed until approved by the Governor and four-fifths of both houses of the General Assembly. Provision was made for one troop of cavalry and one company of artillery in each regiment, and one company of volunteer light infantry or riflemen. The higher officers were first supplied with copies of the United States infantry tactics in 1831, and in 1835 officers who should serve five years were declared exempt from road and military duty except in cases of invasion or insurrection.

In 1837 the General Assembly formally adopted a "System of Militia Laws" or "Military Code," prepared by Generals George W. Crabb (q. v.) and J. T. Bradford (q. v.) This code permitted the purchase of exemption by payment of five dollars a year, but this provision was repealed two years later. The list of persons legally exempt was extended to include, in addition to those exempt under former laws, all United States officials and members of Congress with their clerks, pilots, mariners actually in service, professors, teachers and students of every public school in the State. The service was divided into two general classes: militia and volunteers, both governed by the same regulations, and differing mainly with respect only to the method of their original organization and equipment. The militia was equipped by the State, the volunteers largely at their own expense before mustering in. In other respects organization provided for in the Military Code was much the same as that previously existing.—Aikin's Digest Supplement, 1841, pp. 123-169.

In 1852 a revision of the old Military Code was adopted, but it involved no radical departures from the former general plan.

When the War of Secession began most of the militia joined the regular or volunteer forces either by companies or individually and the militia was relegated to a subordinate and inconspicuous position. The legislature enacted a law in 1863 organizing a militia to take the place of the State troops transferred to the Confederate service. The new troops consisted mainly of men under seventeen and over forty-five years of age, formerly exempt, and those physically unfit for service in the volunteer forces. These men formed a "home-guard" and could be ordered out by the Governor in cases of invasion or insurrection and for the enforce-

ment of the laws, including the suppression of illicit distilleries, in any part of the State. The Governor was given wide discretionary powers in raising these troops, but in other respects the law followed closely the provisions of previous military codes, save for an extension of the limits to include the ages of fifteen to sixty years and relaxation of the physical standard for recruits. The cadets of the university, previously exempt from all military service, were organized into a corps under this act and made subject to the Governor's orders for service within the State. A section of the law provided: "the enumerating officer shall note which of the persons enumerated has an efficient gun, and which has not, and which of them will furnish his own horse, saddle and bridle, and serve as mounted men. . . ." The Governor was authorized to have "efficient guns" supplied to persons who had none; and to carry out the purposes of the act, an appropriation of half a million dollars was made.—Acts of Alabama, 1863 pp. 3-11. At the same time another law was enacted to provide for exemptions from militia service, in which numerous classes of persons formerly subject were excused.—Ibid. pp. 12-13. Later in the same year these laws were amended so as to provide for drafting the militia into the Confederate service.—Ibid. pp. 95-96.

A general restoration of the State militia organization was provided for by legislative enactment in 1877, dependence for recruits being placed mainly upon the enrollment of entire companies of volunteers having their own elected officers.—Ibid. 1877, pp. 82-90. In 1881 a thorough reorganization of the entire military establishment was undertaken, which contemplated the retention of the volunteer companies already in service, but provided for placing the whole service under the regulations and tactics used by the United States army. This act repealed the law of 1877, cited above, and all previous conflicting legislation. The official designation was changed from "Alabama State Militia" to "Alabama State Troops."—Ibid. 1880-81, pp. 103-117.

Since 1897 the State's military forces have been known as the "Alabama National Guard," and active members have been exempt from the payment of poll tax and from jury duty.—Ibid. 1896-97, pp. 1308-1324.

Another general law was passed in 1899 but made only minor changes in the regulations; among them, the exemption of guardsmen from road duty and street tax as well as from poll tax and jury duty, and the regulation of their pay when in active service. Commissioned officers were to receive half the pay allowed United States officers of similar rank, and non-commissioned officers and privates, double the pay and the same allowances provided by law for men of similar rank in the United States army. Other provisions of the new law were: the annual encampment of the National Guard for the purpose of drill and discipline; the authorizing of commanding officers to pre-

vent the sale or giving away of liquors of any sort in or within one-eighth of a mile of military camps, and to suppress the sale of arms, ammunition, dynamite, or other explosives in the vicinity of camps or headquarters of troops on active duty.—Ibid, 1898-99, pp. 136-153.

In 1909 the pay of commissioned officers of the Alabama National Guard was by law made the same as that of officers of similar rank in the United States army.—Ibid 1909, pp. 326-327. The legislature, at its extra session of 1911, passed a general law regulating the National Guard, but as most of its important features were retained in the law of 1915, which governs the present establishment, it is unnecessary to discuss it in detail. (See Acts of Alabama, 1911, pp. 651-673).

The present law provides for one division of which the Governor is commander-in-chief, except when called into the service of the United States, but he does not command personally in the field except by resolution of the legislature. Its organization, armament and discipline are the same as the regular and volunteer forces of the United States. The active administration and supervision of military affairs is the duty of the adjutant-general (q. v.) and his assistants, although general orders are issued upon the authority of the Governor as commander-in-chief. The law prescribes in detail the daily rate of pay of each class of service, both rank and file, when on active duty. The minimum numerical strength of a company, troop or battery is sixty-one officers and men. Small appropriations are made from State funds to defray the expenses "necessary and incident to the upkeep of" each company, troop, battery, hospital corps, and band, and the governing body of each county is authorized to make similar appropriations for the same purpose. At least two drills or practice marches each month are required and the men are subject to fine, at the discretion of a court martial, for non-attendance. No organization may go out of its home county except by permission of the Governor. Physical examination before enlistment is required and enlistments are for three years. Exemptions from taxes and jury duty remain as before, and provision is made for retirement without pay or allowance after ten years active service. Discrimination against members of the Alabama National Guard at public places of entertainment or amusement on account of the uniform is prohibited and penalized.—Ibid. 1915, pp. 745-766.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin's *Digest of Mississippi Territory Statutes*, 1807, pp. 56-83; Toulmin's *Digest of Alabama Laws*, 1823, pp. 586-623; Aikin's *Digest Supplement*, 1841, pp. 123-169; *Codes*, 1852, 1867, 1876, 1886, 1896, 1907, *passim*; *Acts of Alabama* cited above; Owen's *Bibliography of Alabama*, pp. 1057-1058 (Washington, D. C., 1898); Crabb and Bradford, *Military code of Alabama* (1838.)

MILITARY RESERVATIONS. See Forts and Defensive Works.

MILITIA. See Military Forces of the State.

MILLPORT. Post office and incorporated town, on the Southern Railway, in the southern part of Lamar County, T. 15, R. 16 W., 14 miles south of Vernon, 20 miles north of Carrollton, and 24 miles east of Columbus, Miss. Population: 1888—150; 1890—244; 1900—357; 1910—529; 1916—700. It was founded in 1882. The Millport State Bank is its only banking institution. Its industries are a sawmill, a planing mill, 2 cotton ginneries, and a gristmill.

The original settlement was made about 3 miles west of the present town in 1848. In 1858 it was moved to a point one-half mile south of the present site. It was established in its present location when the Georgia Pacific Railroad (now Southern Railway) was built. The earliest settlers were W. J. McAdams, C. V. McCafferty, A. F. Andrews, W. W. Welch, W. C. Williams, J. W. Shelton, Dr. L. C. Blakeney, Rev. George M. Lyle, Rev. T. M. Shelton, and R. G. Isbell.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

MILLS. All grist mills, which grind for toll, are public mills under the laws of Alabama. These are either water mills, or mills operated by steam power. Occasionally tread mills are in operation. The falling off in the last fifty years in wheat growing, and corn production, and the importation of both meal and flour in large quantities has caused many of the old water mills to fall into decay. Practically all of the oldest types of mills grinding wheat have disappeared. In several cities modern milling plants have been erected and appear to be turning out a satisfactory production.

Records exist of the erection of the grist mill almost immediately following the establishment of settlements in the new territory in early pioneer times. They were of the rudest character, and of small capacity. In their actual operation, the owners exacted such toll and observed such regulations as would exist with reference to any other private enterprise. The regulations which obtained in the States from which the owners came usually were adopted, and thus a variation of practice existed in different parts of the country. In 1811, December 7, the Mississippi Territorial Legislature passed a general statute "to encourage the building of mills, and directing the duties of millers." On December 14, 1812, this act was amended and enlarged, and this statute is substantially the same as that in force today. As the country built up, and the necessity arose for regulating the location of mill sites, and the building of dams, both from economic and sanitary considerations, appropriate laws were enacted. Privilege of erecting dams for mills is held by the courts of the State to be against common right, and all the requirements of the law, in order to perfect the right or privilege, must be complied

with. A fundamental pre-requisite is that the proposed mill must be for public use or operated for the public. Any one proposing to erect a dam must institute a proceeding in the probate court, and a hearing had in due form. Before authority will be granted, it must appear that the proposed dam will not overflow the lands above and below the site selected, that it will not overflow the residences, outhouses, enclosures, gardens, or orchards, of the owners of the lands immediate adjacent, that the health of the neighborhood will probably not be endangered, and that no other mill, factory, or water works will be overflowed. A ditch or canal necessary in connection with the erection of a mill may be condemned for use in that behalf by the same character of proceedings, and a dam may be raised or elevated in the same way.

The water powers of Alabama are naturally adapted for mill sites, and dams are usually erected with small cost, although in localities apparently wholly unsuited to the erection of a mill, dams have been built. In 1904 the government, through the U. S. Geological Survey, published a volume by B. M. Hall on the water powers of Alabama, in the statistical section of which was compiled a list of mills and plants, then in operation, all arranged by counties. Some of those listed, included locations which have been the site of mills since territorial times.

The mill pond, or the water accumulated by the dam, in many cases covered a large area. These were stocked with fish, and later they became the nesting place for water birds. Boats were provided and both in season and out of season, sportsmen, either hunter or fisherman, found recreation. The theories, obtaining both among laymen and the medical profession, as to the cause of disease found reflection in the laws governing the erection of dams. In the law of 1812, "the freeholders or land owners" appointed to view the land upon which the mill was to be located and the dam erected, among other things, "were to inquire whether in their opinion, the health of the neighbours would be materially annoyed by the stagnation of waters." Because of freshets dams were often washed away, and mills themselves seriously injured. These were hazards, however, incident to the enterprise.

The miller was an important personage. He was true to the pictures usually painted of him. He was jolly and good natured, both talkative and reserved as occasion demanded, and the repository of more confidences than any one in the community except the family physician.

The rules of the business are few and simple. The owners and keeper of the mill and his employees were required to grind the grain brought to their mill in rotation, and "according to turn." The toll allowed was at first fixed by the court of county commissioners, but since the act of December 9, 1820, the lawful toll authorized has been "one-eighth part of the grain so ground." The right to erect a dam was accompanied

with certain burdens, including a provision that in case it was destroyed or materially impaired it should be rebuilt within three years. The miller was also liable as bailee for hire for any loss or injury to grain deposited with him for grinding, where the injury resulted from his own mill. He was also liable to the owner for injury to grain, in the event it was improperly ground.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, pp. 623-626; *Code of Ala.*, 1907, secs. 3888-3909, 4892; *Owen v. Jordan*, 27 Ala. p. 608; *Saddler v. Langham*, 34 Ala. p. 311.

MILLSTONES, GRINDSTONES, AND WHETSTONES. Good millstones are obtained from several of the conglomerate formations of the State, especially from those of the Weisner quartzite, the Coal Measures, and the Lafayette. The sandstones of the Cambrian and of the Red Mountain and Coal Measures formations have been found suitable for grindstones. Certain of the thin, laminated, sandy shales of the Coal Measures have served as whetstones of a very good quality.

REFERENCE.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Bulletin* 9, 1904), p. 70.

MINE SAFETY STATION. A station at Birmingham in charge of experts in first-aid and rescue methods, maintained by the United States Bureau of Mines for the prevention, investigation, and study of mine disasters, and for training miners and mine foremen in rescue and first-aid work. The bureau was established in temporary quarters in the early part of 1911, and a building for its use was completed in September of the same year. The ground upon which this building stands was given to the Government by J. H. Woodward of Birmingham. The station is in charge of a district engineer, assisted by a foreman miner, both of whom have been specially trained in first-aid and rescue methods. It is equipped with a rescue motor-truck and other first-aid appliances. The chief duties of the engineer are to go to mine disasters, make investigations into their causes, and devise methods of prevention; to assist in mine rescue and recovery work; to conduct investigations into the general safety conditions in mines with respect to the use of explosives, method of ventilation, the presence of gas, the use of mining machinery, the conditions surrounding mechanical haulage, hoisting and loading, methods of timbering, causes of spontaneous and other mine fires, and other conditions affecting safety and efficiency in mines. The foreman miner assists at mine disasters under the direction of the district engineer, and travels in the mineral district, teaching first-aid and mine rescue methods.

The Bureau of Mines publishes a statement of coal-mine fatalities, the data relative to Alabama being furnished by the chief mine inspector of the State who is assisted in his investigations by the officers connected with the mine safety station. During the fiscal years 1913-1916, 10 coal-mine accidents were thus investigated. In addition to the fore-

going activities the Bureau of Mines through the officers of the safety station studies other mining questions and problems of the Alabama mineral district, such as sanitation, water supply, disposal of garbage, etc. Investigation of the quarrying industries of the State is also being conducted through the safety station and a report is being prepared for publication.

REFERENCES.—Bureau of Mines, *Sanitation at mining villages in the Birmingham district, Ala.* (Technical Paper 33, 1913); *Ibid*, *Publications of the Bureau of Mines*, Nov., 1916.

MINERAL DISTRICT. The mineral district of Alabama comprises about one-third of the total area of the State, including 28 counties. The whole or a part of practically every county north of a line drawn east and west through the northern boundary of Montgomery County, would be included within the mineral district. The city of Birmingham is situated in its approximate center. Because of the development of its mineral industries, and the great mineral resources of the immediate vicinity, Birmingham is the center of the district industrially and financially, as well as geographically. The Alabama mineral district is distinguished particularly for its wealth in coal and iron deposits. Of the former, there are three extensive and widely known fields, namely, the Cahaba, the Coosa, and the Warrior. Details concerning these fields will be found in the article on coal. The iron mining and manufacturing industries are discussed in the article on iron and steel. Geologically the mineral district is a part of the southwest extension of the Appalachian Mountain Range, and its topography for the most part is quite rugged. Agriculturally it is not so important as the exceedingly fertile belts of the Coastal Plain, except in certain of its river bottoms, for example, the Coosa and the Tennessee, which take rank with any other section of the State in fertility of their soil and variety of their products. During recent years considerable progress has been made in many localities of the plateau region in the development of agriculture, especially in the growing of fruits, vegetables, berries, etc., and the raising of livestock.

See Agriculture; Blountsville Valley; Broomtown Valley; Brown Valley; Coal; Coosa Valley; Geology; Iron and Steel; Jones Valley; Moulton and Russellville Valley; Murphrees Valley; Soils and Soil Surveys; Wills Valley. The more important mountains and mountain ranges are described under the individual names.

REFERENCES.—Publications of the Geol. Survey of Ala.: McCalley, *Warrior coal field* (Special report 1, 1886); Squire, *Cahaba coal field* (*Ibid*, 2, 1890); McCalley, *Coal measures of the plateau region of Alabama* (*Ibid* 3, 1891); Gibson, *Coosa coal field* (*Ibid* 7, 1895); McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, pt. 1, Tennessee Valley, pt. 2, Coosa Valley (*Ibid*, 8 and 9, 1896, 1897); and *Warrior coal basin* (*Ibid* 10, 1900); Smith, *Agricultural features of the State* (Monograph 1, 1883); Phillips,

Iron making in Alabama (*Ibid* 7, 1912); and *Lower gold belt of Alabama* (*Bulletin* 3, 1892); Brewer, *Upper gold belt of Alabama* (*Ibid* 5, 1896); *Alabama's new era* (Dept. of Immigration *Bulletin* (1912), vol. 2, pp. 87-90; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); *Ibid*, "Mineral resources of Alabama," in *Alabama's new era* (1911), vol. 1, pp. 24-38.

MINERAL PAINTS. These are mainly the iron ores; the red, brown, and yellow ochres, and barite. See those titles.

MINERAL SPRINGS. The Geological Survey of Alabama, under the direction of Dr. Eugene A. Smith, State Geologist, has continued the investigations begun for the publication of the Survey "Underground waters of Alabama," published in 1907. The Survey has endeavored to gather together information concerning the medicinal qualities of all mineral springs in this State. No sanitary analysis has been undertaken, and only a chemical analysis has been made. Under exceptional circumstances sanitary analyses are undertaken.

Acknowledgment is made to Dr. Eugene A. Smith for helpful suggestions and permission to use facts and figures from his report in this article.

Alabama White Sulphur Springs, DeKalb County.—Situated in the southwest corner of section 10, township 4, range 10 east in Wills Valley. There are five of these springs, three of which show more or less sulphur, though none very strongly. The rocks at the springs are cherty limestones of the subcarboniferous, but Devonian shale which underlies the surface is without a doubt the source of the sulphur water.

Appalachian Valley, Springs in.—There are a large number of springs appearing in the Appalachian Valleys. The geological formations occurring in these range from Cambrian up to lower carboniferous. The prevailing rocks are limestones and dolomites, but along with them are subordinate beds of shale sandstone, and conglomerate. It is not possible to enumerate all the great limestone springs in this section, but the following are best known: in the Coosa Valley, the springs about Piedmont, Alexandria, Jacksonville, Cold Water Spring, near Anniston, Oxford, Talladega Town, Kelley's, above Talladega, Fayetteville, and Montevallo; in the lesser valleys, Village Springs, Springville, Hawkins, Elyton, Bessemer, Jonesboro, Buckville, Tannehill, Roup's, and Guntersville.

Ashford Springs, Choctaw County.—Located in the east half, southwest quarter, section 15, township 15, range 2, west, is a spring of the Naheola formation, once a celebrated resort for the wealthy planters of Sumter and Choctaw Counties. Nothing now marks the former place except the marble basin of the spring. At this place one of the springs is white sulphur, one sulphur-chalybeate and one vichy.

Aus-Kel Springs, Geneva County.—Located between one and two miles southeast of Slocomb. They are of blue colored lime

water boiling up through white sand. The water issues from contact of St. Stephens limestone with Claiborne marl. It is difficult to determine which formation is more potent in determining the character of the water.

Bailey Springs, Lauderdale County.—Located nine miles from Florence. There are five springs here, namely: Rock Spring, Free-stone, Alum, Chalybeate, and Soda Spring. They are enclosed by a rock wall. At a short distance away Cave Springs is situated, and lies between the main group and the creek. Large quantities of water are shipped from Rock Spring.

Baldwin County Springs.—Analyses of the mineral waters in Baldwin County show that the waters are in the main salty. All the wells, whether bored or shallow, show a touch of salt water. Wells in this county are even more salty than the water to be found in the Gulf. Some of these salt wells are in the northeast quarter, section 12, township 9, south, range 3, east, on the eastern side of Bay St. John. Others are in the northwest quarter, section 7, township 9, south, range 4, east.

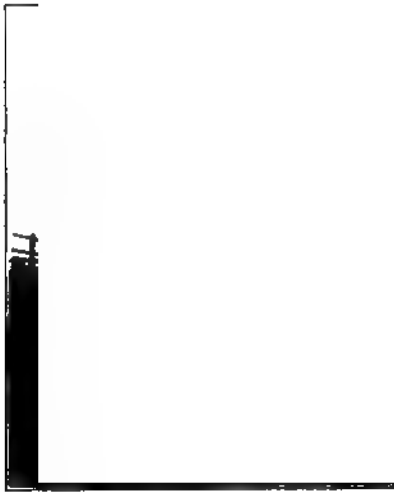
Ball Flat Well, Cherokee County.—The calcareous shales of the flat woods of Coosa River above Gadsden yield also mineral water of very decided character.

Beavers' Well, Sumter County.—This well located one mile east of Cuba, was drilled in May, 1905, by Dr. J. A. Beavers, to supply his family with water for domestic use. It is claimed by Dr. Beavers that this water is to be credited with the curing of his family of malarial fever. It contains a good percentage of chlorides and a large amount of iron.

Bladon Springs, Choctaw County.—The most important of the springs of the Hatchetigbee are Bladon Springs, embracing a number of springs which yield different kinds of water—sulphur, soda, vichy, etc. The chief of these is Bladon Spring, of sulphur water, in the extreme northeast corner of the southeast quarter, section 20, township 9, range 2, west. A few yards away, in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the section, is the vichy spring, close to the line between sections 20 and 21; the grounds of the springs include parts of both sections. Before the War of Secession Bladon was a noted resort for the inhabitants of Mobile and New Orleans. There are a number of springs containing alum in close proximity to Bladon, principally the Cullom with a similar variety of water.

Blue Springs, Barbour County.—This spring is of limestone, and comes from the Choctawhatchee River and occupies an area of about 25 feet in diameter. The water, considerably lower in temperature however, is clear and blue like the Big Springs of Florida.

Blount Springs, Blount County.—Located in the southwest quarter of section 6, township 13, range 2, west, Blount County. These springs are possibly the most noted sulphur springs in the state. They are sit-



At Greenville



At Tuscaloosa

At Tuscaloosa



Raphael Semmes
At Mobile



At Mobile

CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS

uated near the end of Sequatchee (Brown's Valley). They contain some constituents in relatively large quantities of mineral waters not found in the State. There is much sulphuretted hydrogen and lithium, and salts of barium and strontium also present in them.

Borden-Wheeler Springs, Claiborne County.—These Springs are situated on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, and are frequently visited as a resort.

Bromberg Springs, Mobile County.—Located near Bayou La Batre, on land owned by F. G. Bromberg, of Mobile.

Butler Springs, Butler County.—These springs are situated near the western border of the county just south of Redick's Creek. There are hotel and cabin accommodations for visitors.

Cahaba Well, Dallas County.—The old town of Cahaba was probably one of the first places where artesian borings were made in Dallas County. One of these, "The Great Well," is said to yield 1,200 gallons of water per minute, which if true would make it probably the largest in the State except the Roberts' Well in Escambia County. The Great Well on the Picken's place, in Hale County, yields now only about 850 gallons per minute, and it, also, had the reputation of being the largest in the State. It is probable that the flow in both these wells has much diminished since they were first bored, by reason of leakage and the stopping or partial stopping of the pipe by stones and other obstructions. In the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1856, section on geology, page 99, Dr. Winchell, also records a well on the opposite side of the river, near Cahaba, on the plantation of E. P. Watts. He also mentions two wells on the plantation of Freeman King, five miles below Cahaba, on the opposite side of the river, each of which were 560 feet deep.

Calhoun County Springs.—Sulphur and chalybeate springs are located in the northwest quarter, southwest quarter, section 30, township 15, range 6, east, and also in southeast quarter, northwest quarter, section 1, township 15, range 6, east, of Calhoun County. These springs occur in black shales interstratified with seams of resinous-looking brown and grayish sandstone. The water is pleasant and not very strong with sulphur.

Chalybeate Springs, of the Tennessee Valley.—Perhaps the most numerous of the mineral waters of this section. These springs are located: in the upper or Chester or Bangor limestone division of the subcarboniferous, one or two thick beds of sandstone are interlaced between the limestones, and at the contacts of the two rocks mineral springs are often seen, the most numerous of these being chalybeate, though sulphur springs occur. Examples of these are the Ligon Springs, in the northwest corner of township 6, range 11, west; and the Franklin Springs, in Section 16, of the same township and range. According to Professor Toumey's analysis of the water of the Ligon Springs, it contains free carbonic acid, sodium chloride, sulphate

of iron, and a trace of sulphate of magnesium. Pettusville Spring, in the southeast quarter section 10, township 1, range 4, west, also contains limestone water.

Chambers Springs, Talladega County.—Located a few miles from Chandlers, the water of these springs is derived from the Hillabee Schist.

Chandler's Spring, Talladega County.—Located on the eastern flank of Talladega Mountain range, a number of springs are derived from the Hillabee Schist. Chief among these are Chandler's, Chambers (q. v.) and Jenkins'.

Cherokee, or Wedgeworth Springs, Mobile County.—Located two or three miles east of Citronelle, and is strong of chalybeate or sulphur water.

Chocco Springs, Talladega County.—Located near Talladega in the southeast corner of section 17, township 18, range 5, east, comprising two chalybeate and several free-stone springs. There is also another chalybeate spring in the northeast corner of section 2, township 15, range 9, east, Calhoun County.

Choctaw County Springs.—The following springs are located in this county: Scarlock Springs, in the southwest quarter, section 2, township 12, range 2, west, contains chalybeate water.

Jackson Mineral Spring, containing a strong flow of white sulphur water is located in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 4, township 13, range 2, west.

Chalybeate Spring is located near the bridge over Wahalock Creek, in the southwest section 3, township 12, range 2, west. This spring has a strong taste of sulphur.

Spangenburg Spring is located in the city of Butler.

At Pushmataha, a few hundred yards north of the negro church, there is a bold chalybeate spring in the edge of a branch. The water rises in the "gum" about two feet above the general surface.

Chapman Springs, located in the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 36, township 13, range 3, west, about three miles southwest of Butler, while it has no improvements has a strong chalybeate water.

Walker Springs, located one and one quarter miles southwest of Butler has a fine flow of chalybeate water.

There are a large number of sulphur springs to be found on Turkey Creek. Dansby Springs in the northeast quarter, section 6, township 9, range two, west, is a collection of iron, sulphur, and soda springs and sucks. There are also springs at Zeb Taylor's, Zack Rogers' and one near Conner's Natona Bed.

Citronelle Waters, Mobile County.—The Citronelle plateau is composed of red loam, sand and pebbles. The wells and springs that are derived from these formations are filled with alkaline bicarbonate, and strong chalybeate.

Clarke County Springs.—The springs of this county resemble those of Choctaw County in that there is always to be found a large

amount of sulphur and chalybeate. In this county most of the brines are derived from bored wells.

Clairmont Springs (formerly known as **Jenkins Springs**), **Clay County**.—Located east of Talladega on the Atlanta, Birmingham, and Atlantic Railway. There are eight of these springs, containing sulphur and free stone water.

Coffee Springs, **Geneva County**.—Located near the northern boundry of Geneva County. These springs are blue in color and resemble greatly the Aus-Kel Springs (q. v.) in another part of the same county.

Cold Springs, **Blount County**.—This spring is located one mile south of Blount Springs Hotel, near the bank of Randolph Creek. It derives its name from the fact that the temperature of its water is 59 degrees while the temperature of the air surrounding is 79 degrees. It is principally composed of carbonate of lime.

Cook Springs, **St. Clair County**.—Located in the Coosa Coal field and is situated on the Seaboard Air Line Railway. At the place where the springs are located there are several different kinds of water, among them a chalybeate and a sulphur spring.

Cox Spring, **Jefferson County**.—This spring is located in Shades Valley, a short distance from the wells and springs about Gate City. They are the property of E. T. Cox.

Crook's Spring, **Monroe County**.—See **Monroe County Springs**.

Crutcher Springs, **Madison County**.—These springs are situated near the boundary line of Limestone County, and not a great distance from Wooley Springs (q. v.).

Cullom Springs, **Choctaw County**.—Situated one mile west of Bladon Springs (q. v.) and similar to them.

DeSoto Springs, **Jefferson County**.—This spring is located on Shades Mountain, near Oxmoor.

Dixie Spring, **Walker County**.—This spring is located at Oakman and is now coming into prominence for the medicinal qualities of its waters. The water is derived from the shales of the coal measures.

Eureka, or Sharon Springs, **Choctaw County**.—Located in section 33, township 15, range 3, west. This spring is full of white sulphur water and is of the Tuscaloosa formation.

Eutaw Sands, **Waters from**.—"Practically all these waters belong to the saline and alkaline-saline classes, mainly the latter. With few exceptions they contain large amounts of common salt and are therefore to be classed as muriated. They all contain notable amounts of carbonates. These facts find their explanation in the circumstances that Eutaw sands are marine sediments and contain the salts of the ancient seas in which they were deposited."

Forman's Well, **Center Grove**, **Morgan County**.—The water of this spring has a strong saline taste.

Franklin Springs, **Franklin County**.—These springs are located in section 16, town-

ship 6, range 11 west. They contain sulphur, chalybeate and limestone water.

Gary Springs, **Bibb County**.—Located near Centreville. Water is full of medicinal properties.

Gate City Wells, **Jefferson County**.—Located near Gate City on the western slope of Red Mountain. They consist of four wells and two springs. The water contains limestone.

Glenwood Spring, **Blount County**.—Located in the northwest quarter, northeast quarter, section 6, township 13, range 2, west, near Blount Springs. It is on the property of Mr. G. D. Fitzhugh.

Hale Spring, **Jefferson County**.—Located on Shades Mountain, near Oxmoor. It is of the finest chalybeate water.

Hale's Well, **York, Sumter County**.—Located near York on the place of Dr. R. H. Hale. It is of strong saline water of acid reaction.

Harrell's Well, **Blount County**.—Located one mile north of Blount Springs, on the property of W. F. Harrell. It shows chalybeate water.

Hawkins Well, **Jefferson County**.—Located a mile or two east of Leeds, near the Southern Railway. It is near the boundary line of St. Clair County, and is a well about fifty feet deep. The water is sold for medicinal purposes in the state.

Healing Springs, **Washington County**.—These springs are located on a branch of Santa Bogue Creek, and are 17 in number. The water is pleasant to the taste and there are provisions for caring for those who are in search of health.

Herrington Well and Vicinity.—Escambia County. There are wells on the property of J. A. Jerrigan, at Herrington, and also at Keego, Escambia County, both of which were bored by negroes.

Herrington Mineral Springs, **Escambia County**.—Located at Herrington between Brewton and Pollard in Escambia County. The waters from these springs are highly charged with iron and chalybeate.

Hightower's Well, **Curli's Station**, **Sumter County**.—This well is similar to Altman's and C. B. Mill's. It is sunk in flatwood clay, and resembles the water from the above wells or springs.

Hosiery Mill Well, **Tuscaloosa County**.—This well is located at Tuscaloosa and is used extensively by Tuscaloosa people on account of its mineral qualities.

Ingram Well, **Calhoun County**.—Located one and one half miles east of Chatchee, this well is 28 feet deep and is sunk in Devonian black shale.

Jackson Sulphur Well, **Clarke County**.—Located south of Jackson, near Bassetts Creek. This well gives out a steady stream of sulphur water. There are several other wells in the vicinity. They give out sulphur water and some salt.

Johnson's Well, **Madison County**.—Located in section 26, township 1, range 1, west, near Meridianville. This well contains pos-

sibly the best known mineral water of the county.

Jones' Spring, St. Clair County.—Located 7 miles southwest of Gadsden on the Ashville Road. This is a white sulphur spring.

Jones' Spring, near Epes, Sumter County.—Located about 7 miles northeast of Livingston, three miles southeast of Epes, and about two miles from the Tombigbee River, on the plantation of H. L. Jones. This spring comes up through the chalk land and is thought to have medicinal qualities.

Landers Well, Calhoun County.—This well is the property of Mr. A. M. Landers, of Jacksonville, and affords saline sulphated water of medicinal quality.

Lansford's Spring, Lauderdale County.—Located on the road between Florence and Waterloo. According to Professor Toumey this spring contains chalybeate with considerable sodium chloride.

Lay Spring, Cherokee County.—Located in section 3, township 10, range 7, east. These springs flow underneath the coal measures of Lookout Mountain.

Lee's Spring, Lauderdale County.—This spring is mentioned in one of Professor Toumey's reports.

Livingston Well, Sumter County.—"This well is bored through the selma chalk formation into the Eutaw sands, from which the waters are derived." This water contains much mineral matter. The well is located at Livingston.

Lock 10 Well, Warrior River, Tuscaloosa County.—"Located at Tuscaloosa, this well is a remarkably strong chalybeate water, the percentage of iron being greater than that of all the other basis combined."

Lookout Mountain Springs.—There are two springs on Lookout Mountain, one near the end of the mountain, close to Alabama City, on the Hollingsworth property, known as the "chalybeate spring." There is a sulphur spring at the lower end between Gadsden and Attalla, in the northeast quarter, southeast quarter, section 31, township 11, range 6, east. Several other springs are near this mountain, one east of Cordell Station. Another is the Mentone Springs near Valley Head.

Luverne Spring, Crenshaw County.—Located a short distance south of Luverne. Carbonate of lime is the chief ingredient.

McGraw Well, Wilcox County.—Located at Caledonia on the property of W. H. McGraw. The water contains strong mineral properties.

McGregor Springs, Mobile County.—Located at Spring Hill, three in number. The water is sold in Mobile, and is used in making ginger ale.

Magnolia Springs, Baldwin County.—This place is coming into note as a place for winter tourists. The climate excellent and hotel accommodations excellent. The waters are exceptionally pure, in both the Old Spring and the Allen Spring. The prevailing elements are sodium (Na) chlorides (Cl) and bicarbonic acid (HCO).

Matchless Mineral Water (Roper's Well)

Butler County.—Located three miles east of Greenville. The water is bottled and shipped to all parts of the country.

Mentone Spring, DeKalb County.—Located not far from Valley Head, on the summit of Lookout Mountain. The spring property is owned by the Loring Hotel Company.

Mill's Well, York, Sumter County.—Located at York and has the same composition as the Altman Well, near York, though not as "strongly saturated."

Mobile Bay, Springs and Shallow Wells on.—"Along the Mobile Terrace and in other low grounds about Mobile Bay a plentiful supply of water can commonly be obtained by driving tubes down to depths of 75 feet or more, but the character of the water varies with the locality. On the river front, according to Mr. N. K. Ludlow, extreme salty water was obtained at a depth of 40 feet, while at 75 feet in the same locality the water was free from salt and good for all uses. At the lighthouse and also immediately opposite the city of Mobile a pipe driven to the depth of 150 feet yielded only clear salt water. At the lighthouse the water rose in the tube within 18 inches of the top."

Monroe County Springs.—A group of five springs are located in the north eastern part of this county, near Awin in Wilcox County. The water is good for medicinal purposes.

Moore's Spring, Hale County.—Located two miles from Greensboro in the southwest quarter, southwest quarter, section 7, township 20, range 5, east. It is the property of T. G. Moore, and "belongs to the class of alkaline bicarbonated waters which includes many potable waters as well as waters of reputed medicinal virtue."

Moore's Spring, Limestone County.—Located 12 miles north of Athens, on "Maple Creek." "This is by far the most strongly sulphurated spring in this part of the state. Free carbonic acid is also found in considerable quantity." (Professor Toumey.)

New Market Well, Madison County.—Located in section 33, township 1, range 2 east. First bored in search of oil, sulphur water was struck, at a depth of 118 and 700 feet. The citizens of the village use the well.

Ozment Spring, Tuscaloosa County.—This spring has valuable medicinal qualities. The water is derived from the LaFayette Sands.

Perry County Springs.—There are a large number of springs in Perry County. "The poplar spring, near the old town of Hamburg 5 miles south of Marion, is a cold spring boiling up through the sands. Half a mile southeast of this is a similar spring the 'Norman.' Eight miles southeast of Marion on the Fikes place, one mile from the bridge is a spring, small but constant in all seasons, temperature, 66 degrees. Twelve miles a little east of south of Marion is the Haynesworth spring of chalybeate water. Thirteen miles west of Marion is the Dr. W. T. Downey's sulphur spring. Eleven miles west of Marion on the R. M. Foster's place, are several springs, in the corporate limits of Marion is the magnesia spring on the Perkins place;

three and one half miles east of Marion on the road to Sprott, are the Clinton Springs which comprise several springs of sulphur and iron waters, four and one half miles due east of Marion are the Burrough's Springs, of mineral quality, some of them chalybeate; half a mile due north of Burrough's are several chalybeate springs; 5 miles east of Marion in section 26, township 20, range 8, is C. W. Ford's spring, strong of iron and formerly much used by Marion people."

Pettusville Spring, Limestone County.—Located in section 10, township 1, range 4, west. "The waters come from the Devonian black shale."

Pickens County Springs.—Chalybeate springs are located on Coal Fire and Lubdub Creek.

Raccoon and Sand Mountain Springs.—A large number of springs are located on Raccoon Mountain, many of these "come from the measures just below the conglomerate." Very few of the springs however, have been improved.

Rutledge Springs, Choctaw County.—Located in section 15, township 15, range 3, west, on the property of J. A. Watters, about one half mile from Gay's Landing. The water from this stream pours into the river and on account of its color can be traced for some distance.

St. Clair Springs, St. Clair County.—Located in section 3, township 15, range 2, east, are the St. Clair sulphur springs. They are six in number known as: 1. Black Sulphur; 2. Sulphur; 3. Sulphur; 4. White Sulphur; 5. Red Sulphur; and 6. Lithia. The place has ample provision for the accommodation of visitors.

Salt Wells, Clarke County.—Wells have been sunk in this county for the purpose of securing briny water for the making of salt. Wells are located in township 7, range 1 east, township 6, range 2 east, township 5, range 2 east. These lands have been patented to the state under the name "salt reserve lands."

Salt Wells, Washington County.—There are a large number of salt wells located in Washington County.

Salt Works (lower), Sulphur Springs, Clarke County.—This is a spring which issues from the base of Buhrstone rocks, similar to the Tallahatta.

Sanaqua Mineral Well, Madison County.—There are several located in Madison County in close proximity to Huntsville. The water from one of these which is four miles southwest of Huntsville, on account of its mineral qualities, has been put on the market as "Sanaqua mineral water."

Shades Mountain Springs.—See DeSoto Spring; Hale's Spring; and Towne's Spring.

Shelby Springs, Shelby County.—Located in section 14, township 21, range 1 west. These springs consist of "two sulphur with white deposits, a chalybeate spring, and a magnesium spring."

Soda Spring, Choctaw County.—Located three or four miles south of Bladon Springs (q. v.).

Spring Hill, Mobile County.—Located at the Jesuit College, Spring Hill, fine pure water.

Stuart's Spring, Wilcox County.—Located at Schuster on the property of G. W. Stuart. The spring is said to have fine medicinal qualities.

Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs of the Tennessee Valley. See Chalybeate Springs of the Tennessee Valley.

Sulphur Springs and others in Wilcox County.—Boiling Springs are located on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, between Consul and Gastonburg. Other sulphur springs occur at: Annemanie; Pine Hill, on Southern Railway; Tait's Spring at Black's Bluff, and one near Camden.

Tar Springs.—Located in: section 27, township 5, range 15 west, near the state line of Mississippi; Capps Creek in the lower part of Lawrence County; Town Creek, in northeast quarter, section 16, township 5, range 9 west, and also in northwest quarter township 6, range 9 west. Most of the tar springs borings have been sunk for oil, and some overflow, yielding sulphur, chalybeate and saline waters.

Talladega Springs, Talladega County.—Located near Talladega in Talladega County, these springs contain "both sulphur and chalybeate water." This place is famous as a resort.

Talladega Springs, Talladega County.—Located in section 26, township 11, range 2 east, in the lowlands of Tallahatta Creek. Few visitors come to these springs on account of their unimproved condition.

Tennessee River Valley Springs. See Chalybeate and Sulphur Springs of Tennessee Valley.

Thorington Springs, Choctaw County.—Located in southeast quarter, northeast quarter, section 24, township 11, range 3 west, on Surveyor's Creek. These springs, two or three in number, are thought to be equal to Bladon Springs (q. v.).

Todd's Spring, Lauderdale County.—Located near Bailey's. "This spring described by Professor Toumey, is chalybeate in character and is said to have effected remarkable cures."

Towne's Spring, Jefferson County.—Located on the summit of Shades Mountain, near Oxmoor.

Tunnell Springs, Monroe County.—Located near the site of old Kempsville at Tunnell Springs Station, on Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The springs are two in number and "issue from a high hill of the Buhrstone rock."

Tuscaloosa City Well, Tuscaloosa County.—Bored in 1905, near the courthouse in Tuscaloosa. The water is thought by many citizens to have curative powers.

Tuscaloosa Strata, Waters from.—Wells derived from Tuscaloosa strata are: W. J. McLendon's; Oswichee, Russell County; City Water Works, Union Springs, Bullock County; Academy Well, Prattville, Autauga County; Exchange Hotel Well, Montgomery; C. C. Ferrill's well, Selma, Dallas County;

City Water Works, Well, Demopolis; Waller Land Company Well, Nos. 1 and 2, Akron, Hale County; Williford's Landing Well, Tuscaloosa County; J. A. Elliott's Well, Moundville, Hale County; Y. T. Auxford's Well, Halls, Tuscaloosa County; T. B. Allen's Well, near Moundville, Hale County.

Valhermosa Springs, Morgan County.—These springs consist of three mineral and one freestone.

University Springs, Tuscaloosa County.—Located on grounds of University of Alabama. This spring is used by students.

Washington County Springs.—The springs in this county are of the Hatchitigbee formation.

Witherspoon Spring, Lauderdale County.—Located on the road between Florence and Waterloo.

Wooley Springs, Limestone County.—Located in section 36, township 1, range 3 west, these springs are well known and patronized.

Wyndham Springs, Tuscaloosa County.—Located in northeast quarter of section 8, township 18, range 9 west. Several sulphur and freestone wells are located here. There are excellent hotel and cottage accommodations.

York Mineral Wells, Sumter County.—Located on plantation of Mr. W. A. Altman near York. Water from this well is shipped to all parts of the state.

REFERENCES.—Bulletins of the Alabama Geological Survey and manuscript records in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

MINERAL STATISTICS. The gathering of statistics of the mineral resources of the State was begun in 1847, with the appointment of Prof. Michael Tuomey, as professor of geology in the University of Alabama. Shortly after his appointment he began explorations of various sections of the mineral district and made reports thereon. Since that time statistics of mineral resources, and of mineral production, have been regularly assembled and published by the Geological Survey of Alabama (q. v.), the United States Bureau of the Census, and the United States Geological Survey. In addition to these periodical publications, many valuable statistics on the mineral industry in the State are to be found in Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); Berney, *Handbook* (1892); DeBow, *Resources of the Southern States*; *Manufacturers' Record*; and in the *Statistical Abstracts*, now issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

See for discussions of mineral resources and statistics, *Coal*; *Geological Survey*; *Geology*; *Iron and Steel*; and articles under titles of the various mineral substances.

MINES, BUREAU OF. Projected and operated through the United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. Its object is to promote safety and health among the workers in the mineral industries, and greater efficiency and the prevention of waste in the utilization of mineral resources in the min-

ing industry of the United States as a whole. However, results of research work in the laboratories in one place, or investigative work in another that may prove mutually helpful are disseminated for the benefit of all.

Early in the year of 1911 a temporary mine safety station was located at Birmingham, and during the same year a permanent building was erected, being occupied during the latter part of September. The plot of ground on which this building stands was given to the Government by J. H. Woodward of Birmingham.

The station is in charge of a district engineer, who is assisted by a foreman miner, both of whom are trained in first aid and rescue methods. The station is equipped with a rescue motor truck and a supply of mine rescue and first aid appliances. The chief duties of the mining engineer are to go to mine disasters, to make investigations into their causes and to devise methods of prevention; to assist in any possible way in mine rescue and recovery work; to conduct investigations into the general safety conditions in mines as regards the use of explosives, methods of ventilation, the presence of gas, the use of mining machinery, the conditions surrounding mechanical haulage, hoisting, and loading; the methods of mining with a view to greater safety; methods of timbering; the investigation of spontaneous and other mine fires; and of any mining conditions that may effect safety and efficiency. The foreman miner assists at mine disasters under the direction of the district engineer, and also travels from mine to mine teaching first aid and mine rescue methods. In the fiscal years 1911-16 training was given to 1,400 men through the Birmingham station.

In addition to the above, the bureau publishes a monthly statement of coal mine fatalities, the data relative to Alabama being received from the Chief Mine Inspector of that State. This information shows detailed causes of all fatalities, which are carefully studied and analyzed with a view to devising methods of prevention. In the fiscal years 1913-16, in cooperation with mine and State officials, the Bureau investigated carefully ten coal mine accidents, which, because of the number of men imperiled or the nature of the accident, were deemed worthy of special investigation.

Besides the coal mining work mentioned above, the Bureau of Mines has studied the possibility of concentrating the low grade siliceous iron ores of the Birmingham district. A report dealing with this work is in course of publication.

The Bureau of Mines has also given attention to the quarrying industry of the State. It has published some results of its investigations of marble quarries and is preparing to publish information relating to methods used at cement rock quarries.

REFERENCES.—Reports of the Bureau of Mines; letter from Van H. Manning, Director, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C., in the Alabama State department of archives and history.

MISSISSIPPI AND ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD COMPANY. See Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company.

MISSISSIPPI, GAINESVILLE AND TUSCALOOSA RAIL ROAD COMPANY. See Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY. By the treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain, the latter ceded her claim to that territory known as the province of West Florida, and embracing that part of the country lying south of a line drawn through the mouth of Yazoo River, east to the Chattahoochee River. This territory had been ceded by France in 1763 to Great Britain, and conquered by Spain in 1781. The Paris treaty of 1782 fixed the 31st parallel of latitude as the southern boundary of the United States, therefore, included this Spanish territory.

That part of the territory between the Chattahoochee and Mississippi Rivers became involved in the Yazoo speculation sale, or what was popularly known as the "Yazoo Fraud," and on account of so much dissension between the general government, the State of Georgia, and the indignant protests of the opponents, all papers in connection with the sale and transfer of this territory were burned, in the streets of Louisville, Georgia, "by fire from Heaven," on February 15, 1796. Governor Jared Irwin of Georgia holding a sun glass ignited the pile and the entire lot was consumed. On May 10, 1798, Congress with the consent of the State of Georgia organized the southern portion of all that section lying between 31° and 32° and 28 minutes, into a territory. In 1804 the territory was extended north to the State of Tennessee.

President John Adams, in April, 1799, designated Winthrop Sargent, of Massachusetts, "Governor of the Mississippi Territory." John Steele was appointed Secretary, and Thomas Rodney of Delaware and John Tilton of New Hampshire were named judges of the Superior Courts. Four months later Governor Sargent organized his government at Natchez, decreeing by proclamation the formation of the counties of Adams, and Pickering in the Natchez District.

Six thousand people including slaves resided in that section, at the present time in Mississippi, with a small population in the Texas country, in the present Alabama.

In view of the exposed portion of the territory in the east, it being surrounded by Indian Nations on all sides, as well as the Spanish on the south, the Federal government established a post, called Fort Stodert, on the site of the present Mount Vernon Hospital, and Captain Shaumburg of the second U. S. Infantry, with two companies, was garrisoned here.

A legislature was provided by Congress in 1800, with nine representatives. In 1801 the counties of Adams and Pickering was sub-divided, and became Adams, Jefferson, Wilkerson, and Claiborne, and the seat of Government was removed to Washington. In

1802 "the Natchez Gazette" was established by Colonel Andrew Marschalk and "The Mississippi Messenger" began publication at Washington a short time later. On June 4, 1800, the county of Washington was created by a proclamation, and it embraced all that population of the territory now in the present Alabama. Its limits were, from the Chattahoochee on the east, to the Pearl River on the west, and from the 31st° on the south, to the 32° 28 minutes on the north. Twelve counties in Alabama, and twelve in Mississippi were later created from its territory.

Inhabitants of that section of the territory now in the present Mississippi, took a promiscuous part in the Creek Indian War of 1813, notable among them being Pushmataha's Choctaw Indians, and General Claiborne's Mississippi Volunteers.

In March, 1817, Congress passed the Enabling Act, for the admission of the State into the Union, and on December 10, 1817, the State of Mississippi was admitted with its present boundary lines, leaving that eastern section as the Alabama Territory.

MITCHELL, FORT. A former American fortified post on the Chattahoochee River, in the present Russell County. Among the forts thrown up just prior to the Creek War, due to the dissatisfied and threatening attitude of the Creek Indians, was Fort Mitchell. This fort was built on Alabama soil by Georgians in 1811 and named by them in honor of David Brodie Mitchell, then governor of Georgia. It was garrisoned by U. S. Troops in 1813.

It was one of a chain of forts built on or adjacent to the old Federal Road and during the Creek War was a rendezvous for United States troops.

One event of signal importance in the life of the fort was the visit of General Lafayette. Here it was, that a delegation of prominent Alabamians, militia and Indians, probably about 300, assembled to welcome Lafayette to the State.

Another much honored visitor to the fort was Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner." He was at that time (1833) Federal Commissioner appointed to investigate the dissatisfaction in Russell County occasioned by the conduct of the U. S. deputy marshal, Jeremiah Austill, in enforcing the removal of intruders from the newly ceded Creek lands.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 677, 687; Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1897-98, vol. 2, p. 49; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 511; Woodward, *Reminiscences of the Creek Indians* (1859).

MOBILE. The county seat of Mobile County, and the metropolis of the State of Alabama. It is situated on the N. W. shores of Mobile Bay, just below where the Mobile and Texas Rivers empty into the Bay. It is about 30 miles N. of Fort Morgan, the defense of the Bay. It is about 141 miles NE. of New Orleans; and about 182 miles SW. of Montgomery, by railroad communica-

tion. Altitude: 15 feet. Population: 1850-20,515; 1860-29,258; 1870-32,034; 1880-40,000; 1890-31,076; 1900-38,469; 1910-51,521.

History.—On April 9, 1682, on some dry spot near the mouth of the Mississippi river, with imposing ceremonies, Robert Cavelier de la Salle took possession of "this country of Louisiana," or, as he phrased it in his report, he "took possession of this river, of all the rivers which flow into it and all the countries which they watered." Colonization of this vast Indian world was the all engrossing ambition of LaSalle. Three years later he laid his plans before the King, Louis the Fourteenth, and Seignelay, the Marine and Colonial Minister, and was duly empowered to establish a fort and a colony within the great river. LaSalle returned with his soldiers and colonists, but missed the mouth of the Mississippi and established his colony on Matagorda Bay in Texas. It was an ill-fated enterprise. Some months later, while seeking relief for the colonists, LaSalle perished by the hands of an assassin, and either Spaniards or Indians wiped his colony out of existence. Twelve years passed away and Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur D'Iberville took up the interrupted work of LaSalle. On October 2, 1698, he sailed from Brest with two vessels, the "Badine" and the "Marin," which were accompanied by two transports and later were joined by "Francois," an armed Corvette. Among the colonists was Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, Iberville's brother. They reached Pensacola, recently founded by the Spaniards, on January 27, 1699, and three days later, reached the bar off Mobile Point. Violent rains and storms prevented all exploration for several days, after which the pass to the bay was rounded, and some of the islands at the entrance were explored. Again there was another and more terrific storm, and Iberville was weather-bound for three days on Dauphin Island. After the subsidence of the storm some exploration was made of the shores of Mobile Bay. Then sailing westerly, Iberville discovered many islands, among these Cat Island and Ship Island, the latter having a fine harbor, of which he took possession. The next day Iberville with a small party visited the mainland, which he found inhabited by the Biloxi Indians. The day after when again on the mainland, he gained his first definite information in regard to the Mississippi River from a hunting party of Bayougoula and Mangoulasha Indians whom he was so fortunate as to encounter. Leaving his vessels in Biloxi Bay with thirty-three men in two feluccas, he proceeded to the rediscovery of the "Hidden River." He found it and went up it as far as the village of the Houmas, situated near the present dividing line of Mississippi and Louisiana. Finding no place suitable for the establishment of his colony, Iberville returned to his vessels at Ship Island. Several places having been explored, he finally selected the back bay of Biloxi as the most eligible place for his colony. The soldiers

and colonists with their supplies were landed, small farms were opened, and Fort Maurepas, as it was named, was begun and finished about the last of April. A few days thereafter, Iberville, sailed back to France, leaving Sauvolle in command of the fort and Colony. On January 8, 1700, he was again back at Biloxi, bringing more colonists, among them some young marriageable women, some fine live stock, with cotton seed and sugar cane. His return and presence infused new life into the colonists. But the colony was not destined to remain long at Biloxi. In the fall of 1701, Iberville, then in France, was ordered to occupy Mobile, as it was a better site for a colony as well as a better base to watch the Spaniards, who had ever been jealous of the French occupation of Louisiana. He arrived at Pensacola, November 24, 1701. Here he learned of the death of Sauvolle. Not long after he sent a boat to Biloxi, to his brother Bienville, who had succeeded Sauvolle in command, with orders to transport every thing to Mobile. Early in January, 1702, in boats and rafts, some of the boats being furnished by the Spaniards, the French with all their property and the munitions of war, were transported from Biloxi and Dauphin Island up Mobile River, to Twenty-seven Mile Bluff, the site was selected for the new establishment, which was six leagues below the habitat of the Mobilien Indians. It was named in full "Fort Louis de la Mobile" in honor of Louis XIV, with the supplementary addition to show its proximity to the Mobilien Indians. The town was laid out and the buildings were erected. The fort was in the center of the parade ground. The magazine, which was the only brick structure, was near the river bank. Other public buildings were the church and a hospital. There was a market place and a well which was dug near the magazine. The town was to the north and west of the fort. In it were the houses of the officers and settlers, the mechanics, and the Canadians and voyagers. The farms, mills and other industries were to the west of the town. Iberville sailed to France, April 29, leaving Bienville in control of the colony, of which he became actual governor on his brother's death in 1706.

The history of Fort Louis de la Mobile is largely an account of the relations of the French, friendly and otherwise with the Indian tribes. The colonists had wars with the Alibamos and the Shilimashas. The most important Indian affair was in 1708 when a large band of Alibamos, Abuhkas and Catawas made an inroad and burned many of the cabins of the Mobilien, their neighbors, but refrained from making an attack on Mobile. Some of the most pleasing features in Indian affairs were the treaty which Iberville made with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the peace and reconciliation which were Bienville's, sometimes making peace between two warring tribes, and his settling the fugitive Apalachees, the Chatos and the Tensas in the vicinity of Mobile. The colonists, viewed with modern eyes, were not a

prosperous people. They were often put to great extremities for the want of food supplies, and hence were largely dependent upon their Indian neighbors for their subsistence.

In 1811, in consequence of a great overflow old Mobile was abandoned and a new town, retaining the name of Mobile was built on a plain that ran along the bank of the river. Fort Conde was erected, and all the people of the old town gradually moved to the new, bringing their household belongings in boats and rafts down the river and settling in the new place. The abandoned town was in time covered with a forest growth and there are now but few indications to show that here stood the first French town that was built in the Gulf States. The total population of the old town in 1703, was one hundred and thirty souls. In 1711, the year of the removal, even with the accession of some new colonists, it only amounted to about four hundred, all told. Bienville remained governor of the colony until 1812, when he was named lieutenant governor under Cadillac, the new governor appointed by Antoine Crozat, who had leased Louisiana for fifteen years. Bienville in the meantime was permitted to erect Fort Toulouse, so that by means of its garrison he could control the Indians and their trade and at the same time watch the movements of the English on the Carolina frontier. Crozat was a merchant of vast wealth, which he expected to greatly increase in the lease of Louisiana, by working its gold and silver mines, by the monopoly of the Indian trade and of commerce with Mexico and the Carolinas. He had the exclusive right of importing goods from France and they were exempt from duty. There were other exclusive privileges granted Crozat, but with all the means at his command he failed to make his grand schemes profitable, and in August, 1717, he surrendered his charter. The year prior, 1716, Cadillac, who was, in some measure, the partner of Crozat, was recalled to France. Crozat at once appointed L'Epinay as his successor. He arrived in Mobile in March, 1717, but when Crozat surrendered his charter, he returned to France, leaving Bienville again as governor of the colony. Neither Cadillac nor L'Epinay encouraged agriculture as their minds were ever filled with wild and visionary schemes, by which they hoped to acquire vast personal wealth. Following close upon the failure of Crozat came John Law's grand scheme for the development of Louisiana through the Western Company. This company was granted greater privileges than those enjoyed by Crozat. Law's bank failed in 1721, and this failure was followed by great distress in France and even in Louisiana. The Western Company, however, did one good thing for the colonists in their systematic importation of negro slaves, whose labors created more produce, thus rendering the colony less dependent upon the home country. This produce was sold to the Western Company and something was thus gained in the colonists thus finding a home market. The principal agricultural prod-

ucts were rice and tobacco, while fur, hides, lumber and tar also found a ready sale for exports. Bienville had ever encouraged agriculture and even went so far as to urge upon the home government that those of the colonists who had prospered should not be permitted to return to France. Even in the early years of his government he promoted the erection of saw mills, which at least enabled the people to build better houses than log cabins.

In 1722 Mobile ceased to be the capital of Louisiana, which was transferred to New Orleans, but the former town, owing to its proximity to the large and powerful Indian nations, continued to be the center of Indian influence and diplomacy, mainly through the domination of Fort Tombecbe and Toulouse. In 1733 Bienville again became governor of Louisiana. In this year Mobile suffered much from a disastrous hurricane, which destroyed crops and provisions, and from a fatal epidemic of smallpox. Bienville's administration is noted for its wars against the Chickasaws. He was succeeded in 1743 by the Marquis de Vandreuil whose administration resembled that of Bienville in its Indian disturbances. Vandreuil was succeeded in 1753 by Captain Kerlerec, who was the last governor of Louisiana.

On the whole it must be admitted that agriculture did not greatly flourish in the Province of Louisiana, notwithstanding all the encouragement given to it by the governors coming after Cadillac. During the administration of Kerlerec, there was generally, it seems, a sufficiency of corn raised in the vicinity of Mobile. There were also some orchards of oranges, pomegranates, apples, pears and peaches. Sweet potatoes, turnips, radishes and all kinds of garden vegetables were also raised. Stock raising was fairly successful and by the close of Kerlerec's administration cattle, horses and hogs had become abundant in and around Mobile. During the last years of the Seven Years' War, as commerce with the home country was greatly interrupted, Kerlerec often experienced much difficulty in procuring supplies for his Indian allies, the Choctaws and the Alibamos, whom he pronounced "the bulwarks of the colony." On October 22, 1763, Mobile surrendered to the British, and the grenadiers of the 22nd and 34th regiments took possession of Fort Condé, renamed Fort Charlotte by the English. The French troops withdrew to New Orleans and it seems but few of the people of Mobile accompanied or followed them; for by October 2, 1764, one hundred and twelve adults of the vicinity, ninety-eight families that lived in the district of Mobile had taken the oath of allegiance to the British government in accordance with the manifests of Major Robert Farmar, governor of Louisiana. Thus terminated in a disastrous failure the grand scheme of the long years in which LaSalle, Iberville, and Bienville had labored and toiled to build up for France a great empire in the western world:

British West Florida.—By a royal proclamation of October 7, 1763, the territory acquired from the French and Spaniards was erected into the provinces of East and West Florida, separated from each other by Apalachicola river, with the thirty-first parallel as the northern boundary, but in the following year the northern boundary of West Florida was extended to 32 degree, and 30 minutes. Pensacola was the capital of the western province and George Johnston was the first governor. Major Robert Farmar was the military commandant at Mobile. The first most notable event in the history of British Mobile was the great Choctaw-Chickasaw congress held with the British officials in the town March 26-April 9, 1765. Apart from a definite treaty of peace with the two tribes, the most important business transacted in the congress were a tariff of trade which was agreed upon between the parties, and a cession of land by the Choctaws extending from Hatchetigbee Bluff on the Tombigbee to a point on Bogue Homa, thence down this creek, and down Chickasahay and Pascagoula Rivers to the Gulf coast. Practically Santee Bogue was considered the northern boundary of this cession. It seems that soon after the British tacitly came to the conclusion not to claim the lands embraced in the cession on the east side of the Tombigbee, perhaps on account of the conflicting claims of the Choctaws and Creeks to this territory.

The next event of importance in the history of Mobile occurred a few months later in the embarking of a large fleet of Catteaux under Major Farman that proceeded up the Mississippi River to the Illinois country to take possession of Fort Chartres. The first years of the British occupation of Mobile were not happy ones. The French, a very temperate people, had lived for two generations in the Mobile district and had become thoroughly acclimated, and except during occasional visitations of small pox, were a fairly healthful people. The British troops, coming from the West Indies, unaccustomed to the new climate, and especially prone to various excesses, in consequence became very unhealthy, especially during 1766 and 1767, when such a great mortality prevailed among them, that a contemporary British writer called Mobile, "the grave yard of the Britons." But in time owing to some sanitary regulations, the health of the troops improved. The English have ever shown a genius for self-government, and their government of West Florida differed greatly from that of the French, who made but little difference between military and civil officers. One of the first governmental acts of the British on taking possession of the province was the formation of a legislature, called the general assembly, the upper branch of which was known as the Great Council, and which was appointed by the home government. The lower house was called the House of Commons, the members of which were elected by the property owners at meetings held by the sheriff.

The Governor's Council had the power of

granting public land. The land was surveyed for the applicant asking for so many acres, the grant was signed by the governor and given to the applicant. As in French times the land grants faced the bay, the river, or a large creek, as there were but few roads and the water route was the only intercommunication. The council also had much to do with the control of Indian affairs. Courts were also established, with the governor as chancellor and a Court of Requests for the collection of small debts. All deeds were made out by the notary.

One of the first enterprises was the making of a road connecting Mobile and Pensacola. Indian trails answered all the purposes of the Indian trader, who traveled over them with his packhorses loaded with goods into the Indian villages in the interior. One of the most noted trails was the "Big Trading Path," which extended up from Mobile into the Choctaw country and thence up to the Chickasaw nation. The Indian trade was a very remunerative business.

Unlike the French colony, there was perfect religious toleration in West Florida. The English of Mobile belonged almost exclusively to the Anglican church and had their own rector and house of worship, while their Catholic French neighbors had their own church and priest. There was no friction between the adherents belonging to separate races and creeds. The English rector was also the school teacher of his people for which he received a salary from the government. Governor Johnstone's administration closed in the Spring of 1768, and the Lieutenant-governor, Montfort Browne, succeeded him ad interim, pending the arrival of Elliott, Johnstone's successor. Elliott, however, died at sea and was succeeded by Montfort Browne, who usually resided at Mobile. In 1770 he was succeeded by Elias Durnford and he in turn was succeeded by Peter Chester. In 1779 Durnford was appointed lieutenant-governor and held this office until the close of the British dominion. The merchants and other influential men of Mobile during Governor Chester's administration did not wish the Province to have a legislature as they feared it might pass an act regulating the Indian trade in which they were greatly interested, notably in the profits derived from the barter in the immense quantities of rum carried by the traders into the Indian countries. This profuse introduction of rum among their people aroused the Indians themselves to a protest against it in a congress held by John Stuart in Mobile in 1776. In consequence of their fears in regard to the rum trade, the Mobile members seldom attended the meetings of the legislature. Finally they became involved in a dispute with Governor Chester, because the Mobile voters wanted the legislature elected every year so as to have it directly responsible to the people. Finally matters came to a crisis when the sheriff wrote on the election ticket, which he signed, that the members were elected for only one year. Governor Chester pronounced this action treason, the home

government took the same view and in consequence deprived Mobile of the right of suffrage. The legislature sympathized with Mobile and declined to hold any session and the governor got along the best he could without any legislature until 1778, when there was need of one to pass militia and Indian bills. About this time Clarke, Bladwin, and Washington Counties received many settlers, Tory refugees from Georgia and South Carolina. Some settled on Mobile River. But Mobile was soon to cease to be a British possession.

In 1799 Spain declared war against Great Britain, and in the fall of that year Bernardo Galvez, governor of Spanish Louisiana, captured all the British forts on the Mississippi River, and on March 1, 1780 appeared with his army in front of Mobile. Elias Durnford commanded the small mixed garrison of two hundred and seventy-nine men, all told, in Mobile. After sustaining a brisk cannonade for several days, on March 14, Durnford surrendered his small force to the greatly superior numbers of Governor Galvez. By the terms of surrender the troops were carried to a British port and there landed under parole not to serve against Spain and her allies for eighteen months.

Spanish Rule.—After its conquest by the Spaniards, the Province of West Florida remained under military law until it was ceded to Spain by Great Britain in 1782. The Spanish civil rule was then introduced. The duties of the commandant at Mobile were both military and civil. His civil functions were somewhat the same as those of a probate judge. He took charge of the property of a deceased person, and sealed it up until it was sold to pay the deceased's debts. The duties of the intendant were strictly civil, among other functions, the looking after the revenues. The *alcalde* was the civil officer that was the most in touch with the people. His function closely corresponded with those of a justice of the peace, but with wider powers. Persons who wished to secure a tract of land made a written application in which was a description of the land, which he presented to the commandant, who added a note to the application as to whether the land was vacant and the applicant worthy. These requirements being satisfactory, the intendant issued a formal grant of land. Should there be no intendant the governor or the commandant made the grant. Deeds between two persons were drawn up by a notary and they were signed by the parties in his presence. Some times the commandant acted as notary. Many of the British merchants withdrew from Mobile on the Spanish occupations. Others remained mingled with the French population and contented themselves under the rule of the new government, which was mild in its sway, and sought the welfare of the people. The population in 1785 was 746 souls. Mobile was doubtless as prosperous under the Spanish as under the British rule. There were various industries, but no great staples. Cotton was planted to a considerable extent and from it much domestic cloth was manu-

factured, on looms of a very primitive structure. Indigo was also raised. There were many saw mills more or less distant from the town and numerous brick yards, for the clay in the vicinity of Mobile is of a superior quality. The town had physicians, carpenters, blacksmiths, butchers and bakers, but no lawyers except a prosecuting attorney. The people must have had an abundance of wild game for their tables as a quarter of venison was worth only two bits (twenty-five cents). The Spanish settlers made cattle raising a much larger business than their English and French predecessors. There were many cowpens, in which were kept large herds, which found an abundance of sustenance in the contiguous swamps even in the depth of winter, which made cattle raising a very profitable business. As under the French and British, the Indian trade was a prominent business, from which often great fortunes were made, notably by the firm of Pantón, Leslie and Company. Deer skins was the greatest export from the province. Mexican silver was the coin in most general circulation. There were about a dozen commandants in Mobile during the Spanish times. Among the best known was Folch, who later became intendant of the province. The last commandant was Cayetano Perez, who after the surrender of Mobile continued to reside in the town. The population of Mobile in 1803 was eight hundred and ten souls. Some of these must have settled in the place after the running of Ellicott's line, which caused many Spanish subjects living above the line to move southward. About this time there was such an inflow of Americans into the Spanish territory that an order was issued in 1805 forbidding land grants except to Spanish subjects. The Americans after this could only secure grants of land by becoming Spanish subjects. In 1800 under the compulsion of Napoleon, Spain ceded to France the Province of Louisiana. The United States government was not willing that such a powerful nation as France should have possession of the mouth of the Mississippi River, and after much negotiation Napoleon, in 1803, sold the Province to the United States for fifteen million dollars. In this purchase the United States insisted that Spain in 1800 and France in 1803 had ceded all the territory as far east as Perdido River which would include Mobile. Spain on the other hand contended that Florida to the south of the thirty-first parallel was not a part of the Louisiana territory. As the wording of the treaties was somewhat indefinite the United States government did not press the point, but still claimed the disputed territory, at the same time tacitly permitting Spain to retain possession. This status lasted until the war of 1812 when the Spanish Gulf ports were used by the British as their own in their expeditions against the Americans. In view of this situation in accordance with an act of congress passed in the Spring of 1813, President Madison ordered General James Wilkinson, stationed at New Orleans, to take possession of Mobile. Wilkinson

without delay made an expedition with six hundred men which he landed below Mobile. At the same time Colonel Bowyer descended the Tensaw with his troops and artillery and took a position on the opposite side of the town, while the bay was guarded by Shaw's gunboats. Captain Perez had only sixty men in Fort Charlotte. Environed with such a vastly superior force, on April 13 he surrendered the garrison, which, agreeably to the terms of surrender, was conveyed in transports to Pensacola, and Mobile henceforth after living under three European flags, was destined to be an American possession forever.

By an act of the legislature of the Mississippi Territory, December 18, 1812, four months before the surrender of Mobile, Mobile County was established, its area comprising all the country south of the 31st parallel that was bounded on the east by Perdido River and on the west by the dividing ridge separating Mobile and Pascagoula Rivers. On January 20, 1814, the legislature passed an act for the incorporation of the town of Mobile and in accordance with this act a meeting of citizens was held and seven commissioners were elected, who after having been sworn into office took charge of the town affairs. By a legislative act of December 1, 1814 the town was bounded by a line running straight from Choctaw Point to the western bank of Bayou Chateaugay, thence down the western bank of this stream to its mouth, thence down the river and Bay of Mobile to the place of beginning. This has substantially been the boundary of Mobile ever since. In spite of the surrender the Spaniards still claimed the town, and during the progress of the Creek War dissuaded the Indians from making any attack on it. In August 1814, Gen. Jackson succeeded General Flournoy as commander of the Seventh Military district and was ordered to establish his headquarters at Mobile. He arrived there September 14, with five hundred regulars, and found Col. Richard Sparks in command of Fort Charlotte which was garrisoned by five companies of regulars and a detachment of artillery. This small force was greatly reinforced within a few weeks, and now with an army of three thousand men, on October 26, General Jackson marched towards Pensacola, which he captured on November 10, and on the 16th of the same month was again back at his headquarters at Mobile. About December 1, he put his army in motion for New Orleans, leaving General Winchester with a detachment in command at Mobile. Fort Charlotte had been identified with the history of Mobile for more than a century and at times during that period had been garrisoned by the soldiers of four different nationalities. As Florida had now become an American possession there was no further need of the fort. Yielding to the criticism of the military as the fort was still garrisoned, and to the pressure of the municipal authorities of Mobile, Congress, on April 20, 1818, passed an act for the sale of the fort, but this was not carried

into effect until October 1820, when the land was sold to the Mobile Lot Company and resold to individuals. The fort was dismantled and the garrison and military supplies were transferred to Pensacola.

In 1818 the bank of Mobile was established, which marked the beginning of flush times in Alabama. The town at this time handled seven thousand bales of cotton which two seasons later amounted to ten thousand. The port all the time was full of vessels, some even from Liverpool. By an act of the legislature, December 17, 1819, the city of Mobile was incorporated. In 1822 the population of the city amounted to two thousand seven hundred and eight, and the number of cotton bales had risen to 45,425. Steamboats now began to be improved and hence became more efficient vessels for the transportation of cotton, and the successful trip in the spring of 1823 of the "Cotton Plant" up to Columbus, Miss., and return in thirteen days was the beginning of the Tombigbee River traffic which was to make almost the entire Tombigbee basin tributary to Mobile. In 1830 the city handled more than one hundred thousand bales of cotton and has never fallen under these figures. After cotton, lumber and naval stores from the great pine forests of the coast, became one of the great assets of Mobile.

The year 1824 was signaled by the visit of Lafayette to Mobile, the great Frenchman being received with impressive ceremonies and entertained at several places in the city. In 1836 the city and many private residences were lighted with gas. From 1818 to 1837 Mobile had a career of unbroken prosperity. In the latter year began the great panic which even for years afterwards affected the business of the entire country. The Bank of Mobile was not involved in the panic, being one of the four banks in the United States that did not suspend.

Misfortune and sorrow befell Mobile in 1839 in the form of two great fires, occurring only a few nights apart, which destroyed a large portion of the city. This was followed by a most fatal epidemic of yellow fever, which lasted until frost. The plague however, was the means of bringing into existence an institution that will ever be a lasting memorial to the women of Mobile. There were so many orphans left by the plague that it was needful to provide a home for them, and under the leadership of Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, the Protestant Orphan Asylum was organized in 1839. It was controlled by delegates of women from each Protestant denomination who took charge of the children. In the course of time, these benevolent women were able to buy a large lot on Dauphin Street and a large brick building was erected in 1852, which still stands with its continuous work of charity. In 1840 the population of Mobile was 12,672 souls, a great increase from the 3,194 souls of 1830. Up to this time the city never had a satisfactory supply of water and in 1840 it adopted the franchise plan. A contract was made with Albert Stein, ratified the next year by the legislature, which

resulted in a good supply of water from Spring Hill, through water works still in existence. The river traffic up the Tombigbee, the Black Warrior, and the Alabama Rivers was a great factor in creating the wealth and prosperity of Mobile. Of the 800,000 bales of cotton shipped to Mobile in 1860, at least two thirds came by river. To these factors contributing to the prosperity of the city must be added the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. When this road was completed to West Point, Miss., with branch roads to Columbus and Aberdeen, it brought annually about 90,000 bales of cotton to Mobile. When it reached Tupelo in 1858, it brought 150,000 bales.

Mobile in the fifties had much foreign trade during the cotton season. As deep draft vessels could not come up to the city, the large business firm of Cox, Brainard and Company lightered the cotton down to what was called the Lower Fleet. Cotton was prepared for shipping by compressing it to one-half the original size, there being a dozen presses in the city for this purpose.

A singular episode in Mobile history is the story of the slaver "Clotilde," or "Wanderer," as usually styled. This vessel in 1858 brought from Africa several hundred negroes. The vessel safely reached Mississippi Sound, where it was taken charge of by Tim Meaher, who, without being observed, ran it up the bay and river. The negroes were concealed in the marshes of Upper Baldwin County and the vessel taken to Bayou Conner and burned. The Federal authorities instituted proceedings against Meaher and the case was ably argued by lawyers on both sides. The captain of the slaver meanwhile was kept in concealment, and Meaher proving that he was in and about Mobile all the time was acquitted. After the affair had blown over, Meaher divided the negroes among the persons who were interested in the slave capturing scheme. Some of the negroes and their descendants still remain in the neighborhood above the river and still speak their native tongue. The decade of 1850-1860 was the golden period in the history of Mobile, as it was with the entire south, which in the latter year had reached the height of her prosperity and her unique civilization. Secession, followed by the great war, was ushered in in 1861.

Confederate Period.—Before the secession of Alabama, Forts Morgan and Gaines and the arsenal at Mount Vernon, by the direction of Governor Moore, were taken possession of by Alabama troops. As soon as this was done the governor notified the Federal government that he had taken this action as a matter of precaution. After the secession of the State, Mobile was carefully fortified in all directions by the engineers, Ledbetter and Von Scheleha. Forts Morgan and Gaines were manned, each by a strong force, and the mouth of Mobile River was defended by batteries, and at different times other points were fortified by the erection of forts, as Fort Powell guarding Grant's Pass. The city was surrounded by three lines of earthworks, and altogether General Joseph

E. Johnston pronounced Mobile the best fortified city in the Confederacy. In the early part of the war, cotton was shipped to Havana, Cuba, there unloaded, and thence carried in English ships to Liverpool. By the close of the year the Federal government had thoroughly blockaded all the southern ports. And as cotton commanded such a high price and was in such great demand at Liverpool, blockade running became a regular industry, conducted by private parties, English or Confederate. The most important cargoes brought by the blockade runners were arms and medical stores for the Confederate armies. Many blockade runners were captured, but the great majority managed to elude the vigilance of the Federal blockading fleet.

An interesting incident of the war occurred in 1862 in the destruction of the lighthouse situated on Sand Island between Fort Morgan and the blockading squadron. This structure, a hundred feet high, was sometimes used by the blockaders to look over into the bay. Being an injury to the Mobile shipping, a plan was laid for its destruction. A small party under Captain N. J. Ludlow left Fort Morgan one night in a sail boat, landed on Sand Island and placed a charge of powder at the monument where it would be most effective, fired the fuse and at daylight sailed back to Fort Morgan. In a little while the explosion took place and the lighthouse was utterly destroyed. But from that time onward it was impossible for the Federals to see what was going on in the bay. The civil government of Mobile remained the same during the war as it had been in peace, with the exception of activities for taking care of the families of the soldiers, whose meager pay of eleven dollars a month in Confederate money availed but little in the support of a family. To remedy or palliate this condition, the city authorities saw to it that soldiers' families should have everything at the lowest price, and helped in all other ways possible. Goods, fixed at special prices, were brought down the river and railroad to enable the city to take care of the poor, which in addition to the public soup houses opened in the city buildings, kept even the most destitute families above want.

The military offices were in the Custom House. There were several commanders at Mobile at various times during the war, but the best known was General Dabney H. Maury, whose headquarters were the residence of Congressman E. S. Dargan, who, having sent his family up the country for greater safety tendered his residence to General Maury as his headquarters. New troops were drilled about Mobile, and the veteran regiments were camped out on the Hall's Mill road.

The courts continued in Mobile as before the war, but the business was small. Many of the lawyers had gone into the army, and the few that remained were sufficient for such business as there was.

There was a greater need of physicians and surgeons in Mobile than of doctors. Medicines were very scarce and only at rare inter-

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vals when a blockade runner succeeded in running the gauntlet of the blockading squadron were calomel, quinine, and other medicinal drugs brought into the city. This lack of medicine caused the revival of many ancient pioneer remedies.

The various churches, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, were well attended during the war. In them after defeats were held services of prayer, often connected with fasting, and after victories, services of thanksgiving. The ministers of these denominations passed much of their time in visiting the sick at home and the wounded in the hospitals, and in services in the regiments encamped near the city.

While Mobile saw much of the sad and sorrowful side of life incident to war, there was also a bright and joyous side. Dancing was the order of the day, and after this the visits of the ladies to the camps of the soldiers, who were so appreciative of such attention that their bands never failed to entertain their fair visitors with the inspiring strains of "Dixie" and other Confederate airs.

In spite of the stress of war, literature or rather bookmaking did not become dormant in Mobile. School books were published for the use of the Confederate youth, and Madame Chaudon translated from the German the historical novels of Louise Muhlbach, which were published by S. H. Goetzal and Company and were widely read. The same firm also published a reprint of Hardee's Tactics which was adopted and used in the Confederate armies.

The stores of the merchants were still kept open, but after the first year of the war, but little could be seen on the shelves but home spun goods. Only through the good fortune of a blockade runner was the merchant able to display any of his old time goods. Tea and coffee disappeared, but soon there came a substitute for coffee made from potatoes or rye. As the war progressed the purchasing power of Confederate money fell lower and lower. In 1865 it took two hundred dollars of the depreciated currency to buy a barrel of flour and twelve hundred to buy a suit of clothes. About the middle of the war the Mobile Supply Association was formed, its purpose being to procure food and clothing from the adjacent counties and sell them to the people at the lowest price, after deducting the expense. Agents of the company went up the Mobile and Ohio and the Montgomery railroads, and even as far as East Tennessee, and shipped back goods to Mobile. The railroads, though under military control, facilitated in every way the good work of the association. Corn, bacon and rye, and occasionally potatoes and cabbages were shipped to Mobile, and through most of the war Mobile had in her market the best supplies of food in the Confederacy. As the war progressed nearly every family in Mobile had one or more relatives in the army and news was constantly sought from the front. Every battle, whether bringing victory or defeat to the southern armies meant death

to some household. After paper offices were besieged by making inquiries about an army, but with the interru-larity of the mails it was before the paper could publish and wounded.

The capture of Forts M by Admiral Farragut in A the loss of Blakey and Sp spring of 1865, brought M possession and on May 8, 18 ard Taylor surrendered h ment, an event soon follow everywhere of the last vest- erate government. Mobile new epoch with new enviro widely different conditions, Federal Government.

Modern Facts.—Passing c fifty-five years following the Mobile is enjoying an unp development. Her ship bu taking high rank. The ch deepened by aid of the Fe that the largest vessels can Her population is 60,151. and fifty industrial plan varying from ship building

Mobile has a commissio ment which became effecti In 1915 the city boundaries under legislative enactmen

The City Hall was built is no available record of tion. It stands within two ness center of the town, a city market. The city jail struction. The city is lig and electricity, privately waterworks system owned ity and known as "Spring erected in 1899 at a cost o 1907 the "Bienville Station vate capital at a cost of bought by the municipality and now has a value, includ of \$1,250,000.00. The M ment, consists of ten engin which were formerly owne firemen. The first fire hou about 1852, and the last in

In 1899 the city issued l of \$225,000.00 for a sanitary an additional issue of \$60 and \$100,000.00 in 1912. of the system, including from time to time, without issues, is \$500,000.00.

Parks and Play Grounds play grounds of Mobile Square, located in the hea district, purchased a hundr the proceeds of a bond iss Washington Square, locate part of the city in a residen Park, located in the extren the residential section, co twenty acres, a combinati ground, equipped with base nis court, swimming pool,

ments; Bay Side Park, an extensive tract of land on the Bay front; Monroe Park, privately owned, situated on the Bay front.

There are about 175 miles of paved sidewalks in the city.

The old horse car line was changed to an electric street car system in June, 1893.

The educational institutions consist of the following: Barton Academy, Semmes School, Russell's School, Oak Dale School, Clark's School, Crane School, Marechal School, Old Shell Road School, Spring Hill College, McGill Institute (Private), Baker's School (Private), Knott High School (Private), Ebeltofts Shorthand and Typewriting School, Meux Business College, Mobile Business College, Shepard's School, University Military School, School of Medicine of the University of Alabama, Hunter's School (Private), Emerson Institute (colored).

Churches.—There are a large number of churches in Mobile including every denomination from the historic Catholic Cathedral of Colonial times to the modern church edifice of the Protestants. There are thirteen Baptist, sixteen Catholic, two Christian, one Christian Science, eight Episcopal, one Lutheran, eleven Methodist, two Jewish Synagogues; a non-sectarian church, "Seamen's Bethel," two Salvation Army. The colored churches comprise twenty-three Baptist, one Episcopal, and twenty-one Methodist.

Mobile has ever been distinguished for benevolence. She has two Catholic orphan asylums, a Protestant home, two large hospitals, and infirmary under charge of the Sisters of Charity, a home for the aged and infirm, a home for widows, besides other smaller institutions.

Markets: Owing to its warm climate and productive soil, many early fruits and vegetables are raised in and around Mobile and shipped to northern markets. Mobile has a fine fish market and several oyster canneries.

Mobile Welcome Club.—An organization formed by a few public spirited citizens for the purpose of advertising Mobile as a tourist point. A bureau of information is maintained and the pleasure and interest of strangers are looked after while in the city. Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of every month. Among the charter members were Charles B. Hervy, S. H. Peck, W. H. Reynolds, and others. Gordon Smith was president in 1918.

REFERENCES.—Acts, 1819; Alabama Historical Society, Publications, v. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1900, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1903; Alabama History Commission, Report, vol. 1, 1900; Alabama State Board of Immigration, Alabama's New Era; Berney, *Handbook of Alabama*, p. 316-17; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 386-88, 1872; *Gulf States Historical Magazine*, vol. 1, 1902-03; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, 1910; Hamilton, *The Founding of Mobile*, 1911; Hamilton, *Mobile of the Five Flags*, 1913; Hamilton and Others, *Mobile Bicentennial*, 1911; *Mobile Catholic Church Records*; *Northern Alabama*, p. 238, 1888; Owen's edition, Pickett, *Alabama*, 1900; Toulmin, *Digest*.

MOBILE, PORT OF. Mobile is one of the four largest American ports on the Gulf coast. Its harbor is formed by Mobile Bay and Mobile River, the city being situated on the river just above the head of the upper bay. The harbor has a 27-foot channel from a point some distance above the city wharves to the lower bay. In 1915 efforts were made to secure a 30-foot channel, but without success. The bay is practically landlocked, and offers a safe and convenient harbor to vessels drawing less than 27 feet.

The port of Mobile enjoys the cheapest bunker coal prices of any port in the country, but because of the lack of sufficient depth of channel, it has not been able to derive the full benefit of the circumstances. Many of the large steamers which discharge and receive cargoes at Mobile, and would also take coal there, are forced to obtain their coal in Atlantic ports where a sufficient depth of water is found.

Another advantage enjoyed by the port of Mobile is ample railroad facilities, afforded by through lines to all parts of the country. Three trunk lines enter the city, namely, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, Southern Railway, and Louisville & Nashville Railroad. In addition, there is the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad which traverses parts of Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

The city of Mobile is distant from various important commercial and transportation centers of the country, as follows: St. Louis, 647 miles; Chicago, 857 miles; Kansas City, 868 miles. The distances from Mobile to several foreign Gulf ports are: Colon, 1,375 miles; Havana, 375 miles; Vera Cruz, 700 miles; Progresso, 678 miles.

Recent Improvements.—The harbor has a river frontage on the west, or city side, of 24,800 feet, of which about half is improved; and a frontage on the east side of 20,400 feet, of which about one-sixth has been improved for the convenience of shipping. Since 1900 additions to the docking facilities of the port have been made, as follows: a slip, 500 feet long, affording docking facilities of 1,000 feet, constructed by the city at a cost of \$75,000; a slip of the same dimensions and capacity, by the Southern Railway Co. at a cost of \$200,000; fruit terminals and warehouses with docking capacity of 660 feet, by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co., at a cost of \$250,000; a dock 1,500 feet long, by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. at a cost of \$100,000; a pier with docking facilities of 1,800 feet, by the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad Co. at a cost of \$100,000; a pier and slip with docking capacity of 1,000 feet, by Markley & Miller, at a cost of \$50,000; coal pier, by the Mobile Coal Co., at a cost of \$50,000; the Turner, Hartwell dock, on the east bank of the river, with a capacity of 650 feet, at a cost of \$50,000; and two other docks on the east bank, with combined capacity of 1,200 feet, costing \$100,000.

Since the completion of the foregoing improvements, additional docks, piers, slips, warehouses, and other facilities for shipping

REAR ADMIRAL RAPHAEL SEMMES,
COMMANDER OF THE ALABAMA

CONFEDERATE FLAG PRESENTED TO
ADMIRAL SEMMES BY LADIES OF
ENGLAND THROUGH LADY DE
HOGHTON, 1864

have been undertaken whose aggregate cost will exceed \$1,250,000. The harbor is further equipped with a dry-dock of 3,500 tons capacity; a sectional dry-dock of 1,200 tons capacity; a marine railway of 1,650 tons capacity, and a number of small marine-ways for tugs and small coasting vessels. There is also an adequate equipment of floating steam-derricks and wrecking machines.

History.—Mobile, like New Orleans, has always been chiefly important as a port. It has never been a manufacturing city, and its growth and prosperity have been peculiarly dependent on the prosperity of its shipping interests. The city had attained considerable importance as a port before it became a part of American territory. As early as 1764 the harbor had been mapped, and a British Admiralty chart of 1771 showed the variations of depth-of-channel from the outer bay to the city. By 1819 the cotton alone handled through the port of Mobile aggregated 10,000 bales. By 1829 the business had increased to 103,000 bales, and until the outbreak of the War, the business of the port, imports and exports, continued to increase gradually, so that during the thirties, forties, and fifties Mobile was the second largest cotton port in the world. During several years prior to 1861 the average annual commerce in cotton of the port was 500,000 bales. An idea of the activity of Mobile Harbor may be obtained from the fact that on January 18, 1860, there were 116 vessels in the bay; 55 ships, 16 barks, 16 brigs, and 29 schooners.

During the War the port of Mobile became important in a different way. Its shipping was greatly hampered because of the necessity of obtaining supplies from foreign countries, not only for the inhabitants of Alabama, but also for those other States of the Confederacy, and the port became of the utmost military importance. Among the first military measures taken by the State were precautions for the defense of the port of Mobile.

Government Improvement Projects.—Soon after the War the construction of railroads in various parts of the State was begun, and as a result, the water-borne commerce of Mobile was greatly reduced. In fact, during the seventies the city had almost ceased to be a port. However, its citizens, with the aid of the United States Government, undertook the improvement of the harbor and docking facilities in order to reestablish the shipping industry. Their efforts have been successful, and for many years the port and the city have enjoyed a steadily increasing growth and prosperity. The first work done by the United States Government toward the improvement of the harbor was in 1827. From that time until 1856 a total of \$226,830.68 was appropriated by Congress for the purpose. Nothing further was done until 1870, when efforts were made by the State to improve the harbor, but without much success. About the same time the Federal Government undertook a second project of improvement, and similar projects have been undertaken from time to time

which have resulted in the establishment and maintenance of a 27-foot channel.

Control of the Port.—All regulations governing the use of the harbor and docking facilities of Mobile were for years administered by the city government. The ordinances governing shipping are found in the Code of Mobile, sections 455-457, 555-561, and appendix, pages 386-399. The active control of the harbor with respect to the erection of bulkheads, wharves, dry-docks, and similar structures was in the hands of the Mobile River Commission, the use of the docks and wharves being supervised by the harbor master and wardens, which office was first created by the legislature of Alabama Territory, November 21, 1818. The regulation of all features of the port's improvement, maintenance, and use are now governed by the act of September 25, 1915, creating the State harbor commission.

See Import Duties; Mobile, City of; Mobile Bay and Harbor; Mobile River Commission; State Harbor Commission; Water-borne Commerce.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), pp. 854-859; *Code*, 1907, secs. 4901-4957, 7807-7812, 7863-7873; Hamilton, *Charter and code of ordinances*, city of Mobile (1897), secs. 455-457, 555-561, Appendix, pp. 386-401. *General Acts*, 1915, pp. 311, 678-697; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910); and *Mobile of the five flags* (1913); Lewis Troost, *Report on the formation of a harbor for the city of Mobile* (1867, pp. 33); Mobile Commercial Club; *Mobile as a sea port* (1896); River and Harbor Committee of Mobile, *Report* (1910, pp. 36 with map); *Statistics and argument in favor of 27-foot channel at Mobile* (1910, pp. 19); Committee on Rivers and Harbors, *Hearings on improvement of harbor at Mobile* (Washington, 1914, pp. 16).

MOBILE AND ALABAMA GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD COMPANY. See East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

MOBILE AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY COMPANY. See East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

MOBILE AND GIRARD RAILROAD COMPANY. One of the pioneer railroad enterprises of southeastern Alabama. It dates from a legislative act of January 25, 1845, which authorized Samuel G. Ingersoll and John Goodwin and their associates to organize the Girard Rail Road Co., to build a railroad extending 7 miles out from Girard, Russell County; capital stock, \$30,000; empowered to hold lands and other property; charter to remain in force for 30 years. Apparently this was a log road subsidiary to Ingersoll's sawmill, and there is no record of its having been originally, or later, a common-carrier railroad. However, in the following year, a charter was granted to the Girard Rail Road Co. It was organized by James Abercrombie, Anderson Abercrombie, William Davis, Samuel Ingersoll, John Goodwin, Walter B. Harris, James Drummond, William

Barrett, Robert S. Hardaway, Benjamin Baker, Henry Morfill, John Allen, William Luther, Thomas Kemp, Bryant S. Mangham, Dr. Floyd and Nimrod Long, under authority of an act of the legislature of January 21, 1846, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Girard, on the Chattahoochee River, "to intersect, or connect, with the navigable waters of the Mobile Bay, or with the Rail Road leading from Montgomery to West Point, at the nearest and most suitable point of said road"; capital stock authorized, \$2,000,000 in \$100 shares; \$100,000 in subscriptions requisite to organization; five directors to be elected annually; authorized to borrow money and execute mortgages; the exercise of banking powers prohibited; tolls, collectible as portions of the road were put in operation, limited to one-half cent per hundred-weight per mile for freight, and 6 cents per mile for passengers; forbidden to build road nearer than 10 miles from the line of the Montgomery & West Point Railroad except with the consent of the latter company; a strict annual accounting to stockholders required of the officers and payment of dividends out of profits provided for.

Amendments to Charter and Change of Name.—On December 12, 1849, an act was passed enabling this company to unite with the Eufaula & Mobile Rail Road Co. An act of February 2, 1850, amended the charter so as to permit the company to issue additional stock certificates for an amount equal to the estimated value of the grading completed, in order to obtain funds with which to carry on the work of construction. On February 7, 1852, a further amendment of the charter was enacted which increased the directors from five to seven; increased the authorized capital stock to \$4,000,000; authorized the construction of branch roads to Eufaula and to Montgomery, and a connection with the Montgomery & West Point Railroad; also the construction of a bridge over Mobile Bay. On January 30, 1854, the charter was again amended to change the name of the company to the Mobile & Girard Rail Road Co., and to fix the time of the annual election of officers.

Extension to Troy.—By an act, February 23, 1860, a charter was issued to the Troy Railroad Co., to build a road from Troy to a connection with the Girard & Mobile Railroad; capital stock, \$500,000 in \$100 shares; \$50,000 subscriptions requisite to organization; 100 feet right-of-way authorized plus the needs for depots, turn-outs and borrow-pits; all property exempted from taxation until the completion of the road or the payment of a dividend; in other respects the company to be governed by the charter of the Girard & Mobile Rail Road Co. This was merely a convenient method of procuring financial assistance from the inhabitants of the country adjacent to the projected route of the southern portion of the Mobile & Girard Railroad, and there is no further record of the activities of the subsidiary company.

On December 4, 1863, the charter of the Mobile & Girard was amended so as to ex-

tend its provisions and keep them in force until after the ratification of a treaty of peace. The construction of the road was resumed after the War and it was completed as far as Troy in 1870, being opened for traffic on June 15. The bridge over the Chattahoochee River was completed and put in use on January 1, 1869. This made a road of 85 miles between Columbus, Ga., and Troy, Ala., which was the extent of the company's realization of its ambitious projection of a railroad 228 miles long, connecting Columbus with Mobile.

Financed by Central Railroad & Banking Co. of Georgia.—The earnings of the road were never sufficient to pay its expenses and the interest on its bonds, and the history of the company consists mainly of the record of its struggles to keep out of bankruptcy until the property could be disposed of to advantage. In 1873, Pres. Wm. M. Wadley stated in his annual report (p. 4), that the board of directors, realizing that interest on bonds could not be met as it fell due, had passed a resolution requesting the Central Railroad & Banking Co. of Georgia to purchase the maturing bonds and coupons and hold them as a past-due security for account of the Mobile & Girard Railroad Co., thus increasing its bonded indebtedness to the extent of the interest as it accrued. "We are not informed as to how long that company will continue this liberal arrangement," he said, "but we hope they may do so until a brighter day shall dawn."

The Central Railroad & Banking Co. continued its financial assistance of the Mobile & Girard for several years, purchasing and holding the latter's interest coupons, thus keeping the Mobile & Girard out of bankruptcy and foreclosure proceedings. These conditions probably had much weight in bringing about the long-term lease of the Mobile & Girard by the Central Railroad & Banking Co. subsequently arranged.

On February 8, 1877, an act was approved which authorized the Mobile & Girard Railroad Co. to issue \$1,000,000 bonds, to be used only at par in settlement or exchange of its then valid indebtedness. It was arranged with the Central Railroad & Banking Co. that if the amendment authorizing the new bond issue should be passed, and accepted by the board of directors of the Mobile & Girard, the rate of interest charged by the former upon the redeemed securities of the latter should be reduced to 4 per cent, which, it was believed, could be paid from the earnings of the road.

Lease to Central of Georgia Railway Co.—The Mobile & Girard Railroad was leased to the Central Railroad & Banking Co. of Georgia for 99 years from June 1, 1886, at a guaranteed rental of 1½ per cent per annum upon its capital stock. The road has since been operated as a part of the system of the Central of Georgia Railway Co. (q. v.).

REFERENCES.—Railroad Commission of Alabama, *Annual reports*, 1889 *et seq.*; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 382; *Poor's manual of railroads*; Mobile & Girard R. R. Co., *Annual reports*, 1873-1880, 1884-1886; Thomas H. Clark,

"Railroads and navigation," in *Memorial record of Alabama* (1893), p. 326; Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), p. 605; *Acts*, 1844-45, p. 95; 1845-46, pp. 57-62; 1849-50, pp. 152-154, 169; 1851-52, p. 215; 1853-54, p. 398; 1859-60, pp. 296-298; 1863, p. 178; 1876-77, p. 278.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY. A consolidation of two of the early railroad enterprises in Alabama, the Alabama & Florida Rail Road Co., and the Mobile & Great Northern Railroad Co. Its corporate existence dates from an act of the legislature, August 5, 1868, validating the consolidation of these two companies. It is now owned by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. (q. v.), and operated as a division of that system, all records and accounts being merged in those of the Louisville & Nashville.

Alabama & Florida Railroad.—The oldest of its constituent companies was the Alabama & Florida Railroad Co., chartered February 11, 1850, by Messrs. Walker Anderson, W. H. Chase, B. D. Wright, O. M. Avery, of Pensacola, Fla., Mortimore Boulware, John G. McLean, Julius G. Robinson, A. J. Robertson, H. F. Sterns, Charles Snowden, Wilson Ashley, Asa Johnson, Thomas A. McIver, A. Russell, Allen Fowler, of Conecuh County, E. H. Pickens, L. J. Bolling, W. J. Streety, James Dunklin, T. J. Burnett, H. L. Henderson, J. L. McMullen, of Butler County, Conrad Webb, A. J. Perry, George Harrison, H. C. Swanson, John Walker, of Lowndes County, Charles Cromelin, James E. Belser, E. Sanford Sayre, John Cragin, J. J. Seibels, B. S. Bibb, B. W. Hilliard, Elconah Barnes, James R. Dillard, Richard Wall, and George Matthews, of Montgomery County, for the purpose of building a road from Montgomery to Pensacola, Fla.; authorized capital stock, \$1,500,000, to be increased to \$2,500,000 if necessary; \$100,000 in subscriptions to capital stock to be paid in before the company should be organized, but "materials, labor, provisions, and all and every thing necessary for the construction of said road," were made receivable in payment of such subscriptions.

The company organized under this charter did not, however, represent the first attempt to construct a railway between Montgomery and Mobile Bay. On December 23, 1836, an act of the legislature was approved, constituting William Bayard and his associates a corporation, under the title, the City of Alabama & Montgomery Rail Road Co., with power "to survey, locate, establish and construct a railroad from the town of Montgomery to the new city on the Bay of Mobile," on such route as might be deemed most expedient. Its capital stock was fixed at \$500,000. This project was not carried through and the charter lapsed by the expiration of the time limit of six years. The plan was revived in 1850 by the incorporation of the Alabama & Florida Rail Road Co. as cited above, but the later enterprise did not progress rapidly; in fact, practically nothing appears to have been done until Charles T. Pollard (q. v.),

president of the Montgomery & West Point Rail Road Co., and Samuel G. Jones (q. v.), chief engineer of the same company, took hold of the project in 1853. In 1851, Pres. Pollard called the attention of the directors of the Montgomery & West Point Co. to the desirability of a road between Montgomery and Mobile or Pensacola, and discussed with considerable particularity the various features of the situation. (For a summary of his report, see *Western Railway of Alabama*.)

In order to expedite construction, Samuel G. Jones was appointed in 1853 to make a thorough survey and full estimates of the cost of a road on various routes. He submitted an important and valuable report, addressed jointly to Thomas J. Judge, president of the Alabama & Florida Rail Road Co. (Ala.), and Hon. Walker Anderson, president of the Alabama & Florida Rail Road Co. (Fla.), on January 2, 1854.

In furtherance of the enterprise, authority was obtained from the legislature, by an act of February 16, 1854, for the company to receive a subscription to its capital stock from the city of Montgomery; and to unite or make joint stock with the Alabama & Florida Rail Road Co. of the State of Florida, "to enable the two companies to act together for the purposes contemplated by the charter granted by the State." On February 20, the charter was further amended to permit the construction of a branch from the southern terminus of the road at the south boundary of Conecuh County to Mobile.

On January 30, 1857, the company issued \$300,000 in bonds of \$500 each, payable 10 years after July 1, with interest at 8 per cent per annum payable quarterly. These bonds were guaranteed by the Montgomery & West Point Rail Road Co. The legislature validated the endorsement of the bonds, January 11, 1858. On February 8, the charter of the Alabama & Florida was again amended to authorize the construction of a branch from Montgomery to Selma, to connect with the Alabama & Mississippi Rivers Railroad; also to build a bridge over the Alabama River. This company did not avail itself of the privileges conferred by the latter amendment, the road from Montgomery to Selma being later built by the Western Railroad of Alabama and opened for traffic in December, 1870.

The governor, February 8, 1861, was authorized to make a loan of \$30,000 to the company for three years, with interest at 8 per cent payable annually, on its note with satisfactory personal security, and further conditioned upon the road between Montgomery and the Florida line being "completed and in running order" by June 1, 1861. It was opened for traffic May 1, 1861.

On November 10, 1863, Mr. Pollard, then its president, reported a total of \$854,447.93 received by the road during the 15 months ending September 30, from passengers, freight, and mail pay; and \$309,005.03 expended for working and keeping up repairs of the road and outfit; leaving surplus earnings of \$545,442.90; out of which there must

be paid \$113,086.25 interest, and \$50,000 Confederate tax on net income; which would leave the net profits for the period mentioned, \$382,356.55. The capital stock he reported as \$946,000, on which a dividend of \$10 per share, payable in Confederate notes on and after September 15, 1863, had been declared.

By an act approved February 11, 1867, the sale of that part of the road between the Florida line and the town of Pollard, Ala., to the Alabama & Florida Railroad Co. of Florida was authorized.

In May, 1858, the governor appointed John T. Milner (q. v.) chief engineer to have charge of a reconnoissance to ascertain the most practicable route for a railroad to connect the Tennessee River with the navigable waters of Mobile Bay, with reference to the development of the mineral region of the State. On November 1, 1859, Milner submitted his report to the governor. He went exhaustively into the whole question of railroad enterprise in all its phases, not only in Alabama, but also in the entire country. The desideratum, in his opinion, was a system of roads connecting the Tennessee River Valley and the mineral region in the vicinity of Sand Mountain and the Warrior River, with lines tapping the agricultural sections of central Alabama, all to converge at Mobile, which was to be made the most important port in the southern part of the country. Of that city he said: "Mobile is not all that we could wish as a shipping point, but next to Pensacola and Norfolk, it is the deepest harbor in the South, there being from 20 to 21 feet of water on the outer bar. She is superior to New Orleans as a shipping point, and equal, all things considered, to Savannah or Charleston; the greatest drawback being the high rates of insurance around the capes of Florida. . . . We have then in Mobile a shipping point which, on account of its proximity to the products of Alabama, and its harbor facilities, is better adapted to the wants of the people of Alabama than any other except, perhaps, Pensacola, and the question is, will we make for our people there a commercial emporium second to none in the cotton States? . . .

"Mobile has struggled manfully for an existence and has expended all her energies on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and deserves the sympathy of Alabamians, especially when we can, by helping her assist all the railroad interests in the State. Dissolve the mystery which shrouds the minds of railroad men north and east of the Alabama river in regard to crossing Mobile river and marsh and Tensas river, by either building across them or giving aid to do it, and in less than five years, the Savannah and Mobile, Girard and Mobile, Montgomery and Mobile, and Selma and Mobile railroads will be built by individual capital and the valuable grants of lands these interests have (provided they complete their roads by 1866, ten years from the date of the grants) . . . I have been permitted to examine the sales of lands by the Alabama & Florida Railroad Company,

and they range from 2½ to \$5.00 per acre for pine lands. This company get 394,000 acres to help build 115 miles of Railroad, costing about 2½ millions, which, at \$2. per acre, will be \$788,000—more than enough to build one-third of the Road."

By way of illustrating the benefits of the contiguous country to be derived from the construction of railroads, he cited the enhancement in value of real estate in Butler County resulting from the completion of the Alabama & Florida Railroad, and showed that in 1848, before the road was projected, the total value of real estate in the county was \$469,488; in 1853, when the route was surveyed, it had increased to \$640,495; in 1858, when trains were running within five miles of Greenville, the county seat, its valuation was \$2,550,648—44.32 per cent increase in 10 years. He urged by every argument at his command that the State assist in the development of its resources by aiding, financially and otherwise, the construction of these lines connecting the isolated portions of her territory with the port of Mobile. His report had particular reference to the proposed Alabama Central Railroad, now the South & North Alabama Railroad (q. v.), but he advocated also the early location and construction of lines to intersect and connect with it, so as to form parts of the vast system of trade arteries of which he had a vision.

It will be observed that Milner preferred Mobile to Pensacola as the heart of his proposed "system of trade arteries"; and in this particular his views were opposed to those advanced by Samuel G. Jones in his report on the location of the Alabama & Florida Railroad. The legislature solved the problem presented by these diverse views amongst the railway advocates by making contributions to all the enterprises from the funds of the State; and, in accordance with this plan, authorized, by an act of August 5, 1868, the consolidation of the Alabama & Florida Railroad Co. with the Mobile & Great Northern Railroad Co., in order to form a through line from Montgomery to Mobile. After consolidation, the total length of the line under operation was 164 miles, between Montgomery and the Tensas River, passengers and freight being transferred to steamboats for transportation to Mobile. On March 5, 1872, the road was opened through to Mobile.

Mobile & Great Northern Railroad.—The Mobile & Great Northern Railroad Co., organized by William Jones, jr., John A. M. Battle, Francis B. Clarke, T. B. Bethea, John J. Walker, H. A. Schroeder, Newton St. John, Murray F. Smith, C. C. Langdon, Jacob Magee, William F. Cleveland, Thomas McPrince, Alexander Carleton and J. G. Hawkins, for the purpose of building a road from Mobile to the southern terminus of the Alabama & Florida Railroad at Pollard, and a branch to connect with the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad at some convenient point on its line, was chartered by act of February 15, 1856, its capital stock to be \$1,500,000 in shares of \$100 each, to be increased to an amount equal to the cost of the road. On February

the lands so granted should vest in full and complete title in the "Mobile and Ohio Rail Road Company," for the purposes set forth in the act of Congress, as soon as the company should have executed and delivered to the governor a sufficient bond faithfully to use the lands for the purposes of its donation.

An act of December 20, 1851, repealed that part of a previous act authorizing Mobile to raise \$300,000 by taxation, for the benefit of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co., and granted in lieu thereof authority to levy a tax on all real estate within the city limits of 2 per cent per annum for 5 years, provided, "that those who have personally subscribed to the stock of the Mobile and Ohio railroad company shall, for all sums paid on said stock over and above 20 per cent, be allowed to deduct the same from the tax collectible under this act." Power was also given the corporate authorities to anticipate the last two years' taxes by issuing bonds at a rate of interest not to exceed 8 per cent per annum, to be redeemed by the taxes collected for the two years in question; and provision was made for an expression from the voters of the city as to whether or not they preferred that a portion of the subscription should go to some other railroad within the State, designating the portion of the tax and the name of the road to which it should be applied.

The State was authorized by act of February 17, 1854, to lend the company \$400,000 for two years, with the option of repayment before the expiration of that time, either on its first-mortgage bonds, secured by a deed of trust in favor of the State, or on satisfactory personal security, or both, at the discretion of the governor, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable quarterly. It was further stipulated that the loans should be repaid in funds of not less than par value.

Gainesville & Mississippi Railroad.—The Gainesville & Mississippi Road Co., whose line from Gainesville Junction, Miss., to Gainesville, Ala., was later acquired by the Mobile & Ohio, was organized by Messrs. William M. Lewis, Robert Craig, Jonathan Bliss, Greene B. Moody, William O. Winston, Daniel Rencher and Francis S. W. Nelson, under a charter granted by the legislature, February 10, 1852, for the purpose of, "constructing either a plankroad or a railroad, as the stockholders may elect, or if they shall chose, first the one and afterwards the other, if found preferable, from the town of Gainesville, in the county of Sumter, to such point on or near the Mississippi state line as the stockholders or the officers or the agents of said company hereinafter named may decide upon or adopt"; capital stock, if a plankroad, \$50,000, if a railroad, \$200,000.

An amendment to this act, approved January 14, 1854, increased the number of directors from eight to nine, and defined their powers; prescribed the width of right-of-way; increased the capital stock to \$400,000; and authorized an extension from Gainesville to some point on the Alabama and Noxubee Rail Road, or Northport, or Tuscaloosa. On Feb-

ruary 14, the charter was again amended to confer on the company the power to extend the road from Tuscaloosa in the direction of Montevallo, or to a junction with the Alabama & Tennessee Rivers Rail Road, or the "Alabama State Central Rail Road." This amendment also changed the name of the company to the Mississippi, Gainesville & Tuscaloosa Rail Road Co. The charter was again amended January 22, 1855, so as to prescribe the width of right-of-way the company was entitled to acquire and hold, which was fixed at 100 feet along the line, and 100 feet additional where needed for construction materials, turnouts, station grounds, &c. On February 2, an act was approved which authorized the company to sell \$500,000 of 15-year, 8 per cent bonds, secured by mortgage on its property.

The data to show the progress of the construction of this road are not available, but up to 1869 it had completed only 22 miles, between Gainesville Junction, Miss., where it connected with the Mobile & Ohio, and Gainesville, Ala. On February 15, 1867, the charter was amended to permit an extension from Gainesville to Eutaw, but the extension was not built. On October 20, 1870, the road was sold for its debts, and purchased by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co., which operated it as a branch of its line until April 14, 1879.

For a renewal of the loan of \$400,000 to the Mobile & Ohio for two years, it was necessary to pass the act, January 12, 1856, over the veto of Gov. Winston (q. v.). On February 5, 1858, an act was approved which again extended the time for payment of the debt, and provided for its payment in four installments, one-sixth on January 1, 1860, one-sixth on January 1, 1861, one-third January 1, 1862, and one-third December 1, 1862. On December 15, 1859, an act was passed, "Further to extend the times for payment of the balance of the debt due from the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to the State."

Pickensville Branch.—A company was incorporated, February 9, 1860, to build the "Pickensville Branch of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad," between Pickensville, Ala., and a point on the Mobile & Ohio main line at or near Brooksville, Miss. Its charter was substantially the same as that of the Mobile & Ohio. The branch was not built and the charter expired.

It was five years after the date of the sixth annual report of the board of directors, before the road between Mobile, Ala., and Columbus, Ky.—472 miles, of which 61 miles were within the State of Alabama—was completed. The line was opened for through traffic April 22, 1861, and was operated practically without change or alteration for more than 20 years. Between Columbus and Cairo, Ill., and between Columbus and Belmont, Mo., the southeastern terminus of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, the line was supplemented by steamers, which received and delivered cars without breaking bulk.

War Losses.—The Mobile & Ohio suffered from the ravages of war like other roads in the South—possibly more than most of them.

prorated to that special purpose. Of the proceeds, \$500,000 was specifically set aside for equipment of the new division. The cost of the new division exceeded the proceeds of the bonds issued for its construction by more than a hundred thousand dollars, but its average cost per mile was not excessive, being less than \$20,000.

The Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co. has acquired practically the entire capital stock of the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad, which it had leased for 45 years, by means of an issue of 4 per cent, collateral trust gold bonds dated May 1, 1900, which it exchanged for stock at the rate of \$1,000 in bonds for \$3,000 in stock. In 1901 the Southern Railway Co. obtained control of the Mobile & Ohio by purchasing more than 90 per cent of its capital stock and more than 70 per cent of its general-mortgage bonds.

Subsidiary Companies.—The Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co. owns the Mobile & Bay Shore Railway from Pritchards to Bayou LaBatre, 34.1 miles, and Delchamps to Alabama Port, 4.26 miles, which was chartered November 7, 1898, and opened September 1, 1899, holding its entire capital stock; and guarantees the bonds, both principal and interest. The capital stock is \$50,000 and the funded debt, \$200,000. It was purchased by the Mobile & Ohio, April 1, 1903.

The Mobile & Ohio also owns 50 per cent of the stock of the Gulf Terminal Co. at Mobile, being joint owner with the Southern Railway Co.; 20 per cent of the stock of the Meridian Terminal Co.; the entire stock of the Mobile Docks Co., the Warrior Southern Railway Co., and the Alabama Land & Development Co.

On June 30, 1915, this company operated within the State, the following railroad; between Mobile and Mississippi State line, 60.83 miles; Montgomery and Mississippi State line, 158.37; Mobile and Bay Shore Junction and Bayou LaBatre, 34.10; Delchamps and Alabama Port, 4.26; Mann and Dawes, 7.94; Tuscaloosa and Tidewater, 9.51; Eoline and Blocton, 12.90; Tidewater and Kellerman, 13.60; Illinois Central Railroad between Mississippi State line and Haleyville, 37.85; Northern Alabama Railroad, Haleyville and Parish, 49.69; Southern Railway, Parish and Birmingham, 42; Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, within terminals at Montgomery, 1.20; Louisville & Nashville Railroad, within terminals at Montgomery, 0.62; Woodstock and Blocton Railway, T. C. I. & R. R. Junction and Blocton, 0.92; total, 433.79 miles.

REFERENCES.—Railroad Commission of Ala., *Annual reports, 1889 et seq.*; M. & O. R. R. Co., *Annual reports, 1849-1915*; *Poor's manual of railroads, 1869 et seq.*; Clark, "Railroads and navigation," in *Memorial record of Alabama* (1893), vol. 1, p. 326; Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), p. 260; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); and Martin, "Internal improvements in Alabama" in *Johns Hopkins University Studies in historical and political science*, (1902); M. & O. R. R. Co., *32d annual report, 1879-80*; *Acts, 1847-48*, pp. 225-231; 1849-50, pp. 150-152; 1851-52, pp. 45, 207-209, 328; 1853-54, pp. 36,

267-269; 1855-56, pp. 10, 113, 305-308; 1857-58, p. 268; 1859-60, pp. 60, 199-205, 292; 1866-67, p. 482.

MOBILE AND SPRING HILL RAILROAD COMPANY. Chartered by L. M. Wilson, David Stodder, W. T. Anderson, John Johnson, T. S. Blount, T. C. DuBose, James L. Irwin, T. Dumont, T. J. Fettyplace, L. C. Hubbell, C. A. Bradford, O. Mazenge, A. Knapp, Wm. D. Dunn, Thomas T. Butler, James Sanford, John S. Gliddon, Alex Campbell, M. R. Evans, Charles E. Vincent, Ed. George, John C. Dawson, and C. W. Dorrance, under an act of the legislature approved February 23, 1860, for the purpose of building a railroad from the city of Mobile to the Mississippi state line, along a route designated in the act, with a branch road to Toulminville; capital stock, \$70,000 in \$100 shares; authorized to make contracts and joint stock with other companies, and to borrow money and execute bonds and mortgages; three years allowed in which to begin work of construction or forfeit charter.

On November 11, 1861, the charter was amended by the following act: "Whereas the power is given by said act chartering the company to the municipal authorities of the city of Mobile to impose an annual tax of one dollar on every one hundred dollars of the gross earnings of said company, and by the terms of said act, the said municipal authorities claim the right to impose the said tax upon the gross earnings of the said company, outside of the corporate limits of said city, and to collect the same by the said city's tax collectors, contrary to the spirit and intent of said act, and to the manifest justice of the case, since the company receive none of the franchises or privileges from said municipal authorities, outside of the city limits; now, therefore,

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the true intent and meaning of said act, is, that the said municipal authorities should only have the power to impose said tax on the gross earnings of said company, within the limits of the said city of Mobile."

The road was built through the streets of Mobile and to Spring Hill, a distance of 7½ miles, and opened for traffic in 1862. It was constructed of very light rail, but with standard gauge, and was operated by steam, mainly for passenger business, for many years before the use of electricity was introduced, and before the road was converted into an electric suburban line. In 1893 the property was put in the hands of J. H. W. Wilson, of Mobile, as receiver, who operated it as a combination steam and electric road, using both kinds of motive power on the same track. It was sold under foreclosure in April, 1896, and purchased on behalf of the bondholders. On July 1, 1897, the entire property was sold to the Mobile Light & Railroad Co., which made it a part of its city electric street car system.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1859-60, pp. 263-271; 1861, p. 107; *Poor's manual of railroads*, 1879 et seq.

MOBILE AND WEST ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY. See East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

MOBILE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY. See East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

MOBILE BASIN AND TENNESSEE RIVER ASSOCIATION. A voluntary body of business men, of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee, organized at Birmingham, Alabama, November 19, 1907, for the purpose of developing the trade interests of the Gulf region, through the improvement of the Tennessee River and the rivers draining into Mobile Bay. The first officers appear to have been: President, John Craft, Mobile, Ala.; 1st vice president, John W. Maddox, Rome, Ga.; 2nd vice president, W. F. Vandiver, Montgomery, Ala.; 3d vice president, J. A. van Hoose, Birmingham, Ala.; 4th vice president, E. R. Sherman, Columbus, Miss.; secretary, Robert K. Warren, Mobile, Ala.; assistant secretary, W. C. Rayburn, Guntersville, Ala.; and assistant secretary and treasurer, B. B. Cox, Mobile, Ala. The Association was active for a time, but apparently is now defunct. If it issued any publications, copies have not been seen.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Department of Archives and History.

MOBILE BASIN, OR ALABAMA-TOMBIGBEE RIVER SYSTEM. See River and Drainage Systems.

MOBILE BAY, BATTLE OF. On August 5, 1864, Fort Morgan fell at the conclusion of one of the fiercest naval conflicts fought during the War of Secession. Mobile had been under blockade for three years. During the summer of 1864 reinforcements had come in, and Admiral David Farragut had been placed in command of the Gulf fleet. Fort Gaines was besieged on August 3 by a force of about 1,500 land troops. About daybreak on the morning of August 5, 4 iron-clad monitors and 14 steamers moved into the bay. The steamers were lashed two abreast. The Federal fleet consisted of the monitors, *Tecumseh* and *Manhattan*, each carrying two 15-inch guns, and the *Winnebago* and *Chicasa*, each carrying four 11-inch guns; and the steamers *Hartford* of twenty-eight guns; the *Brooklyn* twenty-six; the *Octorara* ten; *Metacomet* ten; *Richmond* twenty-four; *Port Royal* eight; *Lackawanna* fourteen; *Seminole* nine; *Monongahela* twelve; *Kennebec* five; *Osage* thirteen; *Itaska* four; *Onida* ten; *Galena* thirteen; a total of one hundred and ninety-nine guns, and twenty-seven hundred men.

After sailing into the bay, they opened fire on both Forts Morgan and Gaines. The first monitor struck a torpedo, and almost immediately went down, only 10 of her crew of 130 being saved. The Confederate fleet im-

mediately gave battle. The larger number of the enemy vessels and their greater speed gave them superior advantage. The Confederate gun-boats *Selma*, *Morgan* and *Gaines* were soon put out of action. The Federal fleet, now well beyond the forts, were about to cast anchor four miles inside the bay. Then it was the Tennessee, under Admiral Buchanan, and Capt. J. D. Johnston, engaged the entire enemy fleet alone. After two hours the flag of the Tennessee came down, after what Admiral Farragut characterizes as "one of the fiercest naval campaigns on record." The Confederate losses were 10 killed and 16 wounded, on all the vessels. The Federal loss was 52 killed, 170 wounded, and the 120 that sank with the *Tecumseh*.

Fort Gaines could not withstand the land investment, and the attack of the fleet combined, and therefore on August 6, 1864, Col. Charles D. Anderson, of the 21st Alabama Infantry Regiment, asked for terms, but surrendered unconditionally two days afterward.

Fort Powell on Cedar Point, was abandoned by its garrison on August 5. Two companies of the 21st Infantry Regiment were stationed at this fort, and withstood a bombardment of two weeks from five gunboats and six mortar boats which undertook to force Grant's Pass, with a loss of only one killed. Of the remainder of the 21st Regiment, six companies were captured at Fort Gaines, and two at Fort Morgan. It was not until April, 1865, that Mobile fell.

The small Confederate fleet in the bay consisted of the ram-monitor *Tennessee*, of six guns, and the wooden gunboats *Morgan* and *Gaines*, 6 guns each, and the *Selma*, of 4 guns, all with a grand total of 22 guns and 470 men. Of the *Tennessee* Brewer says:

"The *Tennessee* was a magnificent vessel of over two thousand tons burthen. She was built at Selma, one hundred feet above low water mark, and launched in March, 1864, during an opportune freshet in the Alabama. Her armament was four 64 10-inch, and two 72 10-inch rifled guns, each weighing nearly 25,000 pounds. She drew fourteen feet of water, and was passed over the Dog river bar—a distance of ten miles, on which only nine feet of water could be found—by a rare achievement in naval science. Three huge floats or 'camels' were sunk on each side of her, and huge chains passed under the *Tennessee* and the ends attached to them. The water was then pumped out of the floats, and they rose to the surface, elevating the *Tennessee* seven feet, when it became easy to tow her to an anchorage in deep water near Fort Morgan."

MOBILE BAY AND HARBOR. The harbor formed by Mobile Bay and Mobile River (q. v.). The city of Mobile is situated on the river and is made accessible to shipping by means of a dredged channel between the deep water of the lower bay and a point in Mobile River some distance above the city, which permits vessels of 27 feet draft to load and unload at the city wharves. Mobile is the State's only seaport. Mobile Bay is

practically landlocked. Its length, from its mouth to the city wharves, is about 30 miles; its width, at the entrance from the gulf, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, at the lower anchorage, about 22, and at its northern extremity, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Its area is approximately 375 square miles, and its average depth, 13 feet, except at its lower extremity, near the entrance from the gulf, where its depth is 32 feet. Mobile Bay receives the discharge of the combined Alabama-Tombigbee drainage systems, through the five mouths of the Mobile River, the Blakeley, the Appalachee, the Tensas, the Spanish, and the Mobile, forming a delta containing about 250 square miles. The average aggregate discharge of water from these rivers into the bay is 100,000 cubic feet per second. After passing through the bay, this large volume of water reaches the open Gulf through three outlets, the main one between Sand Island and Dixie and Coffee Islands, another between Dixie and Coffee Islands and Mobile Point (Fort Morgan), and the third between Dauphin Island and Sand Island. There is also a fourth outlet between Dauphin Island and Cedar Point, into Mississippi Sound. The quantity of tidal water which passes from the Gulf into the bay, and back into the Gulf, every 24 hours with the ebb and flow of the tide is more than twice as great as that discharged into the bay by the rivers, and it is this immense volume of water, passing through the contracted outlets to the Gulf, which has dug out the deep channel in the lower bay.

The channel leading from Mobile to the Gulf of Mexico has been subject to many fluctuations in depth. A map made in 1764 shows a depth of 15 feet over the outer bar at flood tide. A British Admiralty chart, dated 1771, shows a depth of only 10 feet over the outer bar and less than that to the city of Mobile. Another map, made in 1820 shows about 16 feet over the outer bar and from 7 to 8 feet to the city. Pickett states, in his History of Alabama (Owen's edition, 1900), page 170: "Iberville had passed with his ship-of-war, the Palmier, over the bar of Mobile point, finding at least 20 feet of water." Little or no work has been necessary on the outer bar, as there has always been a depth of water there greater than could be obtained through the bay to the city.

The first work done by the United States Government on the channel through Mobile Bay was in 1827. From that time until 1856 a total of \$226,830.68 was appropriated by Congress for that purpose. The result was a channel 10 feet deep from Mobile to the Gulf. Nothing further was done by the Government until 1870. In 1869 the Alabama Legislature established a commission for the improvement of Mobile Harbor. The funds for the work were raised by the sale of the bonds of Mobile County. Some dredging was done on Dog River Bar, some obstructions removed from the harbor, and dikes built at Pinto Pass, Pinto Point, and Garrow's Bend. The work of the commission ceased in 1873. Subsequently some of the dikes constructed under its administration were found

to be detrimental and were removed. From 1870 to 1876 the Federal Government was engaged on a second project of improvement upon which \$401,000 was spent, and in 1878 a third project was begun which contemplated a channel 200 feet wide and 17 feet deep. In carrying out this plan, a total of \$750,000 was expended. Before the completion of this project, a new plan was submitted which contemplated a channel 23 feet deep at mean low water, and changing the location of its upper end from the wharves at Mobile to the mouth of Chickasawbogue Creek, more than two miles further up Mobile River. Upon this project, a total of \$1,993,800 was spent. The fifth project, adopted in 1899, was intended to provide a channel 23 feet deep and 100 feet wide at the bottom. A sixth project was adopted in 1910, calling for a channel 300 feet wide in Mobile River and 200 feet in the bay with a depth of 27 feet at mean low water. The work has been completed and the harbor now has a channel navigable for vessels drawing 27 feet from the mouth of Chickasawbogue to the Gulf, a distance of $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Up to June 30, 1915, the Government had spent on the improvement of this harbor the sum of \$7,322,362.33. The cost of maintaining the channel is estimated at \$100,000 per annum. In 1914, an effort was made by the Mobile Chamber of Commerce to have the improvement project altered to provide for a channel 30 feet deep. A hearing was had before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors on February 11, but the effort to secure an increased depth of channel was not successful.

See Mobile, City of; Mobile River; Mobile River Commission; River and Drainage Systems; Water-borne Commerce.

Appropriations.—The dates, amounts, and the aggregate of appropriations by the Federal Government for improvement of this stream, as compiled to March 4, 1915, in Appropriations for Rivers and Harbors (House Doc. 1491, 63d Cong., 3d sess., 1916), are shown in the appended table:

Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound, Ala., channel between:	
May 23, 1828 (Pass Au Heron).\$	18,000.00
July 25, 1912.....	50,000.00
Mar. 4, 1913.....	20,000.00
	88,000.00
Transferred under authority of the act of Mar. 4, 1915.....	
	20,000.00
	68,000.00
Mobile Harbor, Bay and River, Ala.:	
May 20, 1826.....	10,000.00
Mar. 2, 1829.....	20,000.00
June 28, 1834 (Choctaw Pass)..	10,000.00
Mar. 3, 1835 (Choctaw Pass)..	17,997.60
Mar. 3, 1837.....	50,000.00
July 7, 1838.....	50,000.00
Aug. 30, 1852 (Dog River Bar and Choctaw Pass)	50,000.00
Mar. 3, 1857 (relief appropriation)	20,833.00

water is always brackish." Twenty different types of soil are encountered.

Among the principal rivers and creeks may be mentioned Mobile (q. v.) and Middle Rivers, Cedar and Chickasaw Creeks, Dog River and a number of smaller creeks. The western part of the county drains into Dog or Esatawpa River, and Beaver Creek, which cross the Mississippi State line before flowing into Mississippi Sound. The southern part of the county drains into Mississippi Sound.

Mobile (q. v.) Alabama's only seaport, is situated on Mobile Bay, at the mouth of the Mobile River, which is formed by the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, near the northern boundary of the county.

Transportation facilities are excellent, and are afforded to many points in Mobile and adjoining counties over the lines of the Southern, Mobile and Ohio, Louisville and Nashville, New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago, and the Tombigbee Valley Railroads.

The city of Mobile furnishes a good market for a large amount of the farm and truck produce, the greater portion of the truck crops, however, being shipped to Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

The ordinary dirt road prevails in the county, but with materials for repair always at hand they are kept in excellent condition.

Among the crops of the county may be mentioned: cotton, corn, cabbage, oats, peas, vetch, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, beans, asparagus, tomatoes, radishes, onions, okra, strawberries, sugar cane, sorghum, and melons. Satsuma oranges are also becoming very profitable. A large number of sheep are raised, in addition to other livestock.

Aboriginal and Later History.—The name of the county goes back to the Maubila Indians called Mobilians by the French who named the post established in 1702 on Mobile River, Fort Louis de la Mobile. When the French founded Fort Louis de la Mobile, the only Indian tribe found whose habitat was within the present area of Mobile County, was the Mobilians. Other tribes which resided in Mobile County were the Tensas, the Chattos and Apalachees. This county can justly claim being the first county in Alabama trodden by European feet. The evidence is conclusive that the Spanish navigator Pineda, in 1519, sailed six leagues up Mobile River, where some forty days were spent in trading with the Indians. Two of the men of de Narvez, who halted for a time in Mobile Bay in 1528, deserted to the Indians where they remained until the coming of DeSoto in 1540. The site of Mobile was the landing place of the expedition of Tristan de Luna, whence expeditions were made to several parts of the present Mobile County.

In 1707 saw the French beginning of agriculture in the establishment of truck patches on Dauphin Island (q. v.). The Spanish occupation like the French forbade any religion but the Catholic, hence on the Spanish conquest a considerable amount of farming lands

was abandoned by their owners and became royal Spanish domain that could be granted to the first applicant. The Spanish regime was mild and gave satisfaction to those living under it. Gov. Farmer is the only British governor of note. He liked Mobile County so well, that after his term of office expired he spent the remainder of his days there. Mobile became an American possession in 1813.

During the War of Secession one of the most important naval engagements that has been fought in the "waters of this hemisphere" took place August 5, 1864, in Mobile Bay (q. v.).

For additional information see sketches of Dauphin Island, Dog River, Mobile Bay, Mardi Gras, Mobile, etc.

Aboriginal evidences in the shape of shell-heaps, mounds and cemeteries are met with in many parts of the county, though mostly along the Mobile River and on the coast. The section was first visited in 1528 by members of the de Narvaez expedition who found the coast thickly peopled. Shell heaps or mounds in which not only pottery and ornaments have been found, but where human remains are met with, are found on the north side of Bayou Coq de Inde, near its mouth a few miles from Bayou la Batre; at the mouth of Bayou Como and further along the coast; on the north side of Dauphin Island from which was obtained by burning much of the lime used in the construction of Forts Morgan and Gaines; at Shell Beach on Fowl River, near Mount Vernon three miles from Alabama river is a burial mound. At Naunahubla Bluff, east of Calvert, on Tombigbee River is a large mound and cemetery. Many relics have been found here. On Mobile river at Twenty-one-mile bluff and at Twenty-four-mile bluff are mounds and near Coden Bayou is another. Piles of bones on the southern coast of Dauphin Island gave it first the name of Massacre Island. Doubtless this was a large aboriginal cemetery and the remains were unearthed by the wash of storms as the locality is much exposed. The French established the first permanent colony in the state at Twenty-Seven-Mile Bluff on the Mobile River, the remnants of old Fort St. Louis being still visible.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 1,278.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 881.

Foreign-born white, 111.

Negro and other nonwhite, 286.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, 6.

3 to 9 acres, 176.

10 to 19 acres, 155.

20 to 49 acres, 391.

50 to 99 acres, 211.

100 to 174 acres, 214.

175 to 259 acres, 56.

260 to 499 acres, 33.

500 to 999 acres, 22.
1,000 acres and over, 14.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 784,640 acres.
Land in farms, 144,460 acres.
Improved land in farms, 22,031 acres.
Woodland in farms, 98,341 acres.
Other unimproved land in farms, 24,088.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$3,905,392.
Land, \$2,227,284.
Buildings, \$974,690.
Implements and machinery, \$129,625.
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$573,793.
Average values:
All property per farm, \$3,056.
Land and buildings per farm, \$2,505.
Land per acre, \$15.42.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 1,218.
Domestic animals, value, \$546,143.
Cattle: total, 21,184; value, \$297,892.
Dairy cows only, 4,593.
Horses: total, 1,756; value, \$142,607.
Mules: total, 410; value, \$52,320.
Asses and burros: total, 5; value, \$285.
Swine: total, 10,425; value, \$25,170.
Sheep: total, 10,726; value, \$24,457.
Goats: total, 4,765; value, \$3,412.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 41,679; value, \$24,748.
Bee colonies, 1,104; value, \$2,902.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,110.
Per cent of all farms, 86.9.
Land in farms, 125,904 acres.
Improved land in farms, 18,384 acres.
Land and buildings, \$2,525,874.
Farms of owned land only, 1,072.
Farms of owned and hired land, 38.
Native white owners, 760.
Foreign-born white, 99.
Negro and other nonwhite, 251.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 155.
Per cent of all farms, 12.1.
Land in farms, 16,285 acres.
Improved land in farms, 2,612 acres.
Land and buildings, \$478,180.
Share tenants, 10.
Share-cash tenants, 3.
Cash tenants, 101.
Tenure not specified, 41.
Native white tenants, 112.
Foreign-born white, 9.
Negro and other nonwhite, 34.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 13.
Land in farms, 2,271 acres.
Improved land in farms, 1,035 acres.
Value of land and buildings, \$197,920.

Live Stock Products.

Dairy Products.

Milk: Produced, 698,990; sold, 339,536 gallons.
Cream sold, 1,316 gallons.
Butter fat sold, —.
Butter: Produced, 73,919; sold, 17,715 pounds.
Cheese: Produced, 300; sold, 300 pounds.
Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$127,063.
Sale of dairy products, \$112,400.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 64,417; sold 19,921.
Eggs: Produced, 179,480; sold, 86,420 dozens.
Poultry and eggs produced, \$69,884.
Sale of poultry and eggs, \$30,305.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 9,292 pounds.
Wax produced, 476 pounds.
Value of honey and wax produced, \$1,209.

Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 3,036.
Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 61.
Wool and mohair produced, \$2,439.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 631.
Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 1,325.
Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 40.
Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 3,063.
Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 926.
Sale of animals, \$27,254.
Value of animals slaughtered, \$20,678.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$906,251.
Cereals, \$103,320.
Other grains and seeds, \$2,542.
Hay and forage, \$59,952.
Vegetables, \$503,376.
Fruits and nuts, \$21,738.
All other crops, \$215,323.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 5,659 acres; 117,122 bushels.
Corn, 5,596 acres; 115,869 bushels.
Oats, 58 acres; 1,125 bushels.
Wheat, —.
Rye, —.
Kafir corn and milo maize, 5 acres; 110 bushels.
Rice, 18 bushels.
Other grains:
Dry peas, 75 acres; 690 bushels.
Dry edible beans, 3 acres; 57 bushels.
Peanuts, 46 acres; 475 bushels.
Hay and forage: total, 3,901 acres; 4,639 tons.
All tame or cultivated grasses, 3,414 acres; 4,063 tons.
Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 180 acres; 171 tons.
Grains cut green, 270 acres; 326 tons.
Coarse forage, 37 acres; 79 tons.
Special crops:
Potatoes, 1,301 acres; 140,233 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, and yams, 1,514 acres;
154,147 bushels.
Tobacco, 5 acres; 4,710 pounds.
Cotton, 892 acres; 374 bushels.
Cane—sugar, 320 acres; 3,271 tons.
Sirup made, 73,582 gallons.
Cane—sorghum, 1 acre; 4 tons.
Sirup made, 46 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 13,870 trees; 10,192 bushels.
Apples, 329 trees; 26 bushels.
Peaches and nectarines, 7,703 trees; 1,065 bushels.
Pears, 4,729 trees; 8,931 bushels.
Plums and prunes, 958 trees; 90 bushels.
Cherries, 2 trees.
Quinces, 143 trees; 80 bushels.
Grapes, 18,189 vines; 58,073 pounds.
Tropical fruits: total, 4,287 trees.
Figs, 3,005 trees; 86,907 pounds.
Oranges, 985 trees; 249 boxes.
Small fruits: total, 27 acres; 53,282 quarts.
Strawberries, 27 acres; 53,212 quarts.
Nuts: total, 3,158 trees; 26,430 pounds.
Pecans, 3,090 trees; 25,850 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 582.
Cash expended, \$124,298.
Rent and board furnished, \$11,887.
Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 955.
Amount expended, \$130,543.
Feed—Farms reporting, 850.
Amount expended, \$137,567.
Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$4,124.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 2,541.
Value of domestic animals, \$488,098.
Cattle: total, 4,327; value, \$99,603.
Number of dairy cows, 2,306.
Horses: total, 2,377; value, \$274,712.
Mules and asses and burros: total, 755;
value, \$107,252.
Swine: total, 1,567; value, \$5,183.
Sheep and goats: total, 876; value, \$1,348.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Axis	Magazine
Bayou Labatre	Mobile (ch)—1
Bucks	Mount Vernon
Calvert	Oak Grove
Chunchula—2	Plateau
Citronelle—2	Prichard
Coden	Reiking
Creola—1	Saint Elmo
Crichton—1	Salco
Dauphin Island	Saraland
Delchamps	Satsuma
Fowl River	Semmes
Grand Bay—2	Spring Hill—1
Gulfcrest	Theodore—2
Irvington—1	Whistler
Kushla	Wilmer—1
Lambert	

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1820	1,653	1,019	2,672
1830	3,440	2,827	6,267
1840	11,763	6,978	18,741
1850	17,303	10,297	27,600
1860	28,559	12,571	41,131
1870	28,195	21,107	49,311
1880	27,187	21,443	48,630
1890	28,369	22,804	51,959
1900	34,306	28,409	62,740
1910	46,119	34,712	80,854
1920			98,538

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1819—Samuel H. Garrow.
1861—John Bragg; George A. Ketchum; Edmund S. Dargan; H. G. Humphries.
1865—Charles C. Langdon; James Bond; Gipson Y. Overall; Charles P. Gage.
1867—Gustavus Horton; Albert Griffin; Alfred E. Buck; John Carraway (colored); Ovid Gregory (colored).
1875—Charles C. Langdon; Leroy Brewer; Thomas H. Herndon.
1901—Gregory L. Smith; Harry Pilans; B. Boykin Boone; L. E. Brooks.

Senators.—

1819-20—J. L. Seaberry.
1821-2—John Elliott.
1822-3—Francis W. Armstrong.
1824-5—James Taggart.
1825-6—William Crawford.
1826-7—Willoughby Barton.
1828-9—Jack F. Ross.
1829-30—John B. Hogan.
1832-3—John B. Hogan.
1835-6—James S. Roberts.
1838-9—Theophilus L. Toulmin.
1841-2—Theophilus L. Toulmin.
1844-5—Edward S. Dargan.
1845-6—Joseph Seawell.
1847-8—George N. Stewart.
1851-2—Theophilus L. Toulmin.
1853-4—T. B. Bethea.
1857-8—James S. Deas.
1859-60—Theophilus L. Toulmin.
1863-4—Theophilus L. Toulmin.
1865-6—Charles P. Gage.
1868—F. G. Bromberg.
1871-2—F. G. Bromberg; J. A. Yordy.
1872-3—Peter Hamilton.
1873—Peter Hamilton.
1874-5—Peter Hamilton.
1875-6—Peter Hamilton.
1876-7—L. E. Brooks.
1878-9—L. E. Brooks.
1880-1—L. E. Brooks.
1882-3—Leslie E. Brooks.
1884-5—Daniel Smith.
1886-7—Daniel Smith.
1888-9—Daniel Smith.
1890-1—Daniel Smith.
1892-3—H. Austill.
1894-5—Hurlosco Austill.
1896-7—Thomas H. Smith.
1898-9—A. S. Lyons.
1899 (Spec.)—A. S. Lyons.

Emma Sansom

**Who guided General Forrest's forces across
Black Creek, in pursuit of Federal General
A. D. Streight.**

Mrs. A. F. Hopkins

**Who gave one-half million dollars in
property to the Confederacy and who had
charge of Alabama's hospitals in Richmond
during the entire period of the war.**

CONFEDERATE HEROINES

- 1900-01—Joel W. Goldsby.
- 1903—Joel Walker Winston Goldsby.
- 1907—Max Hamburger.
- 1907 (Spec.)—Max Hamburger.
- 1909 (Spec.)—Max Hamburger.
- 1911—T. M. Stevens.
- 1915—H. T. Hartwell.
- 1919—John Craft.

Representatives.—

- 1819-20—James W. Peters.
- 1820-1—Francis W. Armstrong.
- 1821 (called)—Francis W. Armstrong.
- 1821-2—Francis W. Armstrong.
- 1822-3—Thomas L. Hallett.
- 1823-4—Thomas L. Hallett.
- 1824-5—Willoughby Barton.
- 1825-6—Willoughby Barton; Thomas L. Hallett.
- 1826-7—Jack F. Ross; Elijah Montgomery.
- 1827-8—Jack F. Ross; William D. Stone.
- 1828-9—John W. Townsend; Thomas H. Lane.
- 1829-30—Joseph Bates, Jr.; Thomas Byrnes.
- 1830-1—Alexander D. Durand; John F. Everett.
- 1831-2—Theophilus L. Toulmin; Isaac H. Ervin.
- 1832 (called)—Benjamin Brent Breedin; Henry Chamberlain.
- 1832-3—Benjamin Brent Breedin; Henry Chamberlain.
- 1833-4—William R. Hallett; Henry Chamberlain.
- 1834-5—John F. Everett; Samuel Roberts.
- 1835-6—Jack F. Ross; George J. S. Walker.
- 1836-7—Joseph Bates, Jr.; John F. Everett.
- 1837 (called)—Joseph Bates, Jr.; John F. Everett.
- 1837-8—Joseph Bates, Jr.; Theophilus L. Toulmin.
- 1838-9—Abner S. Lipscomb; Blanton McAlpin.
- 1839-40—W. F. Cleveland; Isaac H. Ervin; Charles C. Langdon; Percy Walker.
- 1840-1—Joseph Bates; A. C. Hollinger; C. C. Langdon; Thomas McC. Prince.
- 1841 (called)—Joseph Bates; A. C. Hollinger; C. C. Langdon; Thomas McC. Prince.
- 1841-2—Isaac H. Ervin; John B. Hogan; Blanton McAlpin; R. C. McAlpin.
- 1842-3—William D. Dunn; John Ervin; John A. Campbell; Thomas W. McCoy.
- 1843-4—William D. Dunn; R. C. McAlpin; J. W. Long; J. B. Todd.
- 1844-5—William D. Dunn; Philip Phillips; Daniel Chandler; Joseph Seawell.
- 1845-6—Jeremiah Austill; William P. Browne; Joseph C. Smith.
- 1847-8—Percy Walker; Peter Hamilton; E. Lockwood.
- 1849-50—William G. Jones; C. W. Gazzan; E. Lockwood.
- 1851-2—Philip Phillips; Price Williams; C. P. Robinson.
- 1853-4—Percy Walker; Alexander B. Meek; J. Bell, Jr.; R. B. Owen.

- 1855-6—Jones M. Withers (resigned and succeeded by Charles C. Langdon); William B. H. Howard; W. M. Smith; J. Battle (resigned and succeeded by John T. Taylor).
- 1857-8—Henry Chamberlain; William G. Jones; T. H. Herndon; H. F. Drummond.
- 1859-60—Percy Walker; John Forsyth; Alexander B. Meek; G. Y. Overall.
- 1861 (1st called)—Percy Walker; John Forsyth; Alexander B. Meek; G. Y. Overall.
- 1861 (2d called)—Charles C. Langdon; William Boyles; Thomas J. Riley; Samuel Wolff.
- 1861-2—Charles C. Langdon; William Boyles; Thomas J. Riley; Samuel Wolff.
- 1862 (called)—Charles C. Langdon; William Boyles; Thomas J. Riley; Samuel Wolff.
- 1862-3—Charles C. Langdon; William Boyles; Thomas J. Riley; Samuel Wolff.
- 1863 (called)—John T. Taylor; Jacob Magee; C. F. Moulton; Samuel Wolff.
- 1863-4—John T. Taylor; Jacob Magee; C. F. Moulton; Samuel Wolff.
- 1864 (called)—John T. Taylor; Jacob Magee; C. F. Moulton; Samuel Wolff.
- 1864-5—John T. Taylor; Jacob Magee; C. F. Moulton; Samuel Wolff.
- 1865-6—Alexander McKinstry; John R. Tompkins; F. B. Clarke; John Grant.
- 1866-7—Alexander McKinstry; John R. Tompkins; F. B. Clarke; John Grant.
- 1868—George F. Harrington; John Carraway; Ovide Gregory; James Shaw; J. E. Quinn.
- 1869-70—George F. Harrington; Alexander McKinstry; John Carraway; Adolph Proskauer; J. E. Quinn; Jacob Magee.
- 1870-1—George H. Ellison; O. J. Semmes; H. T. Toulmin; James McDermott; Nat Strauss.
- 1871-2—George H. Ellison; James McDermott; O. J. Semmes; Nat Strauss; H. T. Toulmin.
- 1872-3—D. C. Anderson; Leroy Brewer; Frank Draxler; John H. McHugh; A. R. Manning.
- 1873—D. C. Anderson; Leroy Brewer; Frank Draxler; John H. McHugh; A. R. Manning.
- 1874-5—L. Brewer; John Forsyth; T. H. Price; J. M. Rabby; D. C. Anderson.
- 1875-6—L. Brewer; John Forsyth; T. H. Price; J. M. Rabby; D. C. Anderson.
- 1876-7—Oliver S. Beers; John H. Glennon; Thos. H. Herndon; Samuel C. Muldon; W. A. Shields.
- 1878-9—G. B. Clark; W. F. Jolly; Samuel C. Muldon; Neil McCarron; J. Little Smith.
- 1880-1—H. Austill; C. C. Langdon; M. Pounds; L. B. Sheldon; Thos. H. Price.
- 1882-3—L. Brewer; C. C. Langdon; S. C. Muldon; Peter Hamilton.
- 1884-5—Z. M. P. Inge; Rufus Dane; W. D. Toler; C. C. McDonald.
- 1886-7—D. H. Lay; E. Ledyard; T. G. Bush; J. C. Coleman.
- 1888-9—D. H. Lay; Erwin Ledyard; Winfield S. Lewis; W. A. Anderson.

1890-1—W. S. Lewis; M. B. Kelly; E. H. Buck; G. J. Sullivan.

1892-3—Neil McCarron; C. L. Lavretta; J. A. W. Goldsby.

1894-5—Leslie E. Brooks; Thos. H. Smith; Edward M. Robinson.

1896-7—E. M. Robinson; L. E. Sheldon; J. J. Delchamps.

1898-9—J. J. Delchamps; C. L. Lavretta; E. M. Robinson.

1899 (Spec.)—J. J. Delchamps; C. L. Lavretta; E. M. Robinson.

1900-01—R. H. Clarke; L. E. Brooks; John Craft.

1903—Francis Otey Hoffman; Albert Sidney Lyons; Joseph Carlos Rich.

1907—Francis O. Hoffman; A. S. Lyons; Jos. H. Norville.

1907 (Spec.)—Francis O. Hoffman; A. S. Lyons; Jos. H. Norville.

1909 (Spec.)—Francis O. Hoffman; A. S. Lyons; Jos. H. Norville.

1911—Albert P. Bush; B. B. Chamberlain; Geo. J. Sullivan.

1915—B. B. Chamberlain; W. K. P. Willson; C. A. Grayton.

1919—Daniel B. Cobbs; Footer K. Hale, sr.; John J. Russell.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 385; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 316; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 201; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 238; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 168; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1912), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 112; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

MOBILE FEDERAL BUILDINGS. The Federal building at Mobile is used jointly as customhouse and post office. The original building was authorized, September 30, 1850, and an appropriation made for the site and building to cost \$100,000. Additional expenditures on the building were authorized and funds appropriated as follows: July 21, 1852, \$100,000; August 4, 1854, \$65,000; March 3, 1855, \$95,000. Subsequent appropriations for repairing damages caused by fire, for the purchase of furniture, and for various repairs, were made as follows: June 12, 1858, \$32,600; March 3, 1859, \$10,000; April 20, 1870, \$15,000. The building was completed and occupied in 1856, having cost \$379,564.93. It contained 23 rooms which were occupied by the post office, custom service, lighthouse engineers, weather bureau, and the Federal courts. The cubic contents of the building were 1,009,600 feet; it was heated by steam and open grates; and equipped with elevators.

The above-described building was not the first erected by the United States Government, for Congress by acts of May 24, 1828, and April 30, 1830, authorized the purchase of a plot of ground at the southwest corner

of St. Francis and Royal Streets for the sum of \$3,400, on which a customhouse should be erected. The purchase was made May 25, 1831, and a building whose cost is not available, was soon after constructed. Additional appropriations for alterations and repairs of this building were made by acts of May 3, 1843, and August 10, 1846, but the amounts are not at hand. The act of September 30, 1850, referred to above, authorized the purchase of additional land and the removal of the old building. Sufficient land was accordingly bought to extend the frontage on Royal Street to 101 feet and on St. Francis Street to 178 feet.

On May 30, 1908, Congress authorized the purchase of a new site for a post office building and appropriated \$125,000 for the purpose. The construction of a building to cost \$225,000 was authorized June 25, 1910, and the first appropriation for its construction, \$40,000, was made August 24, 1912. The limit of cost was increased by \$75,000, March 4, 1913, and additional appropriations for the completion of the building were made as follows: June 23, 1913, \$140,000; August 1, 1914, \$50,000; March 3, 1915, \$70,000. The new lot, 195x142 feet, at the corner of St. Michael and St. Joseph Streets, was acquired October 25, 1909, and the building, now in process of construction, is practically completed.

REFERENCES.—U. S. *Statutes at Large*, vol. 9, p. 539; vol. 10, pp. 22, 559, 659; vol. 11, pp. 84, 323, 324, 425; vol. 16, pp. 84, 324; vol. 35, pp. 487, 532; vol. 36, p. 696; vol. 37, pp. 422, 866; vol. 38, pp. 11, 612, 826; *History of public buildings under control of Treasury Department* (1901), p. 11; Supervising Architect of the Treasury, *Annual report*, 1916, pp. 248-250.

MOBILE GAS COMPANY. A public utility corporation, chartered May 31, 1906, in Alabama, and owning the properties of the Mobile Gas Light & Coke Co. and the Electric Lighting Co. of Mobile; capital stock authorized and outstanding, \$600,000; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$1,408,000; property in Alabama—coal-gas plant of 600,000 feet daily capacity, and a water gas plant of 700,000 feet, 84.76 miles of mains in Mobile and suburbs; franchises do not expire before 1926; supplies all the gas for light, heat, and fuel to Mobile and suburbs; offices: Chicago and Mobile.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, p. 378.

MOBILE, HATTIESBURG AND JACKSON RAILROAD COMPANY. See New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad Company.

MOBILE HEBREW RELIEF ASSOCIATION. On February 16, 1860, the "Mobile Hebrew Relief Association," was incorporated by B. L. Sim, Isaac Goldsmith, Joseph Aaron, S. Ellmann, M. Goldsmith, Joseph Stein, J. Rosenthal and J. B. Schuster as incorporators. Extensive powers were conferred, including the right to hold real and

personal property not to exceed \$50,000.—
Acts, 1859-60, p. 463.

MOBILE, JACKSON AND KANSAS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY. See New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad Company.

MOBILE LIBRARY. See Libraries.

MOBILE LIGHT AND RAILROAD COMPANY. A public utility corporation, chartered in perpetuity by the legislature, February 6, 1897; capital stock authorized and outstanding, \$2,250,000; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$2,093,000; property in Alabama—62.21 miles of electric railway in the city of Mobile, and between Mobile and Magazine Point, Spring Hill, Whistler, and Monroe Park, power station, 85 passenger cars, 13 other motor cars, also Monroe Park (40 acres), water power, and 320 acres of land near Mobile; franchises expire in 1955. It purchased the property and franchises of the Mobile Light & Railway Co. and the Mobile & Spring Hill Railway Co., July 1, 1897, and of the Mobile Street Railroad Co., September 19, 1901; and sold the electric light plant thus acquired to the Mobile Illuminating Co., a subsidiary operating company, in July, 1906; offices: Mobile.

Street railways in Mobile date from acts of the legislature, February 4 and 23, 1860, the first "To enable the corporate authorities of the city of Mobile to grant the privilege of constructing Railroads within the corporate limits of said city," and the second "To incorporate the Mobile and Spring Hill Railroad Company," (q. v.). Under authority of these laws the Spring Hill Railroad, and later the Dauphin Street line, were constructed, both being completed before the commencement of the War. During the 20 years beginning with 1866, lines in different parts of the city were built and operated by several independent companies; on Dauphin, Royal, Conception, and Government Streets, for example, and the line on Davis Avenue. All these lines were gradually acquired by a company known as the City Railroad Co., and were later merged into the system of the Mobile Street Railway Co., since consolidated and reorganized under the present title as shown above. Franchises for lines on various streets were granted by the city, as follows: Royal Street to the bay, January 1, 1866; Government Street, April 6, 1866; Washington Avenue and Conception Street, July 12, 1866; Dauphin Street from Royal to Commerce, July 15, 1872; Davis Avenue to Bienville Square, December 26, 1879; Government and Royal Streets curve, June 10, 1880; State Street and Davis Avenue, October 18, 1882; Live Oak extension of Bay Shore Railroad, July 5, 1883; double track on Royal Street from Government to State, October 5, 1883; City Railroad extension, September 5, 1886. An ordinance of 1887 was the basis for the consolidations which resulted in the present system. Authority for the introduction of electric power was given in ordinances of 1891 and 1893. The principal franchises of the Mo-

bile Light & Railway Co., acquired by the present company, July 1, 1897, were granted by city ordinance, July 1, 1893.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1859-60, pp. 261-263, 263-271; 1896-97, pp. 586-598; *Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, pp. 379-380; Berney, *Code of Mobile* (1907), p. 521.

MOBILE NATIONAL CEMETERY. A reservation acquired for cemetery purposes, containing 116,736 square feet of ground, situated in the City of Mobile, and used as a National Military Cemetery. Part of this plot was deeded by the City of Mobile, to the United States, May 31, 1866, conveying squares numbered 20 and 24, in what is known as the "New Graveyard." A small strip south of, and adjoining the original tract, was conveyed on July 30, 1894. The State of Alabama ceded all rights and title to the original enclosure by an Act approved March 6, 1875. The lot is an irregular figure, 440 feet east and west, by 280 feet north and south, containing about three acres of level sandy land.

The known interments, on June 30, 1913, were 874. The unknown interments at that time were 238. While the cemetery contains bodies of a number of men who were killed or died in service, during the War of Secession, and whose original interment was at Forts Morgan and Gaines, and at Pollard and Conecuh, there are 66 bodies of unknown soldiers from Fort Jackson Military Cemetery, transferred here during the '90s of the last century. These men were all soldiers, killed during the Indian War of 1813-14, and had been exhumed from various places in the northern and eastern parts of the State, and interred at Fort Jackson.

A Superintendent and one assistant are stationed here. There is a lodge or chapel and the grounds enclosed by a brick wall.

REFERENCES.—Mms. references in Alabama Department Archives and History; U. S. War Department *Reports*.

MOBILE RIVER. Formed by the junction of the Alabama (q. v.) and the Tombigbee (q. v.) Rivers, 45 miles north of the Mobile Bay, and emptying into the bay through five separate mouths, known as the Blakeley, the Appalachee, the Tensas, the Spanish, and the Mobile. It forms the southern extremity of the great Alabama-Tombigbee drainage system. Its average width from the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee to the point where it begins to divide so as to form the Mobile Delta, a distance of about 5 miles, is 1,050 feet, and its average depth about 40 feet. The delta formed by the Mobile and its several branches contains about 375 square miles.

The Mobile River traverses a part of Mobile County and divides that county from Baldwin County for some distance. It flows through a low, marshy, flat country, much of which is heavily timbered. The river is navigable throughout its length, and practically no improvements for navigation have been

made by the Government except in connection with Mobile Harbor (q. v.), of which the lower river forms a part.

See Mobile, City of.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

MOBILE RIVER COMMISSION. An ex officio commission composed of the mayor of the city of Mobile; the president of the Board of Revenue and Road Commissioners of Mobile county; the president of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce; the United States Engineer in charge of Mobile Harbor; and a lawyer of not less than 10 years standing at the bar of Mobile, to be appointed by the governor every 4 years. The mayor of Mobile is ex officio the chairman, and the city clerk of Mobile, ex officio the clerk of the board. The jurisdiction of the commission extends over the Mobile and Tensas Rivers from a point 100 yards above the head of Tensas River to a line in Mobile Bay running east and west through the light house at the mouth of Mobile River; and over all the tributaries and cut-offs of those rivers as far up as tidewater extends; that is, over the whole of what is known as the Mobile Delta. The commission was established to regulate the navigation of Mobile Harbor (q. v.), including the location, construction, and maintenance of bulkheads, wharves, dry-docks, boomlines, and similar structures; and is authorized to have maps of all the waters under its supervision prepared at the expense of Mobile County. It is required to hold a regular meeting at least as often as once every two months. The members serve without compensation, but the secretary is entitled to stipulated fees for recording and transcribing the minutes of its meetings.

An act of February 28, 1889, amended the foregoing in various particulars, namely, the personnel was changed to the mayor of Mobile, the president of the Board of Revenue and Road Commissioners of Mobile County, the president of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce, a lawyer of not less than 10 years standing at the bar of Mobile, and a citizen of the county of Mobile of not less than 4 years residence therein, the last two to be appointed by the governor for terms of 4 years; and prosecutions and other litigation conducted by the commission were made triable before the mayor of the city of Mobile. Other minor changes in the provisions of the law were made but need not be discussed here.

The law establishing the commission provided that it should adopt by-laws for its government, and procure an official seal. A set of by-laws (bearing no date), and a seal were adopted and the former printed in pamphlet form soon after the commission's establishment. Aside from this, no other publications appear to have been issued.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1886-87, pp. 647-656; 1888-89, pp. 793-797; By-laws and act of establishment, 1887, pp. 10, 6.

MOBILE SAMARITAN SOCIETY. On February 23, 1860, the Samaritan Society of Mobile was chartered with David McNeil, William Stewart, Daniel Wheeler, H. V. H. Vorsees, G. Horton, R. C. Cunningham, William Barnewall, Jr., H. A. Lowe, John Wylie, and William P. Hammond as incorporators. Power was given to hold real and personal property, and to exercise such powers as are incident to private corporations and "necessary for the benevolent purposes of its organization." The act recites that the incorporators "have associated themselves for charitable and benevolent purposes, and the relief of the sick and destitute, within the limits of the city and county of Mobile."—*Acts*, 1859-60, p. 464.

MOBILIANS, NANIABAS, AND TOHOMES. Three small coast tribes, of the Muskogean group, or linguistic stock. They are of Choctaw lineage. Their seats were in south Alabama, along the lower Alabama, the Tombigbee and the Mobile Rivers. These tribes living near each other, and with a language substantially in common, were held together in a league, or loose confederacy, and had an inter-tribal council house. They are reported as thrifty and industrious farmers, as having on several occasions supplied the French with corn; and their relations with their white neighbors were always friendly. About a hundred years ago they lost their identity by absorption with the Choctaw nation.

In 1700 the three tribes are given 600 warriors; in 1702, 350 warriors and 350 families, and in 1758, 100 warriors, including some of the Chattos. The figures are given comparatively.

Mobilians.—The most important of these three small tribes was the Mobilians, now quite definitely known to have been the descendants of the Maubilas of the De Soto period. Prof. H. S. Halbert is authority for the statement that in all probability the Indian town of Nanipacna (q. v.) contained a remnant of the people residing in the town destroyed by De Soto in 1540. It is of interest to note that De Crenay's map of 1733 places Les Vieux Mobilians, "The Old Mobilians," in the same locality, on the east side of the Alabama River, and just below the influx of the Pine Barren Creek. This location as given by De Crenay was evidently their habitat before their removal further south.

Their last homes in Alabama were on both sides of the Mobile River, and in its islands. Their main formation was on the east side of the river six miles above Fort Mobile. They kept up their tribal organization until 1765. To them must be assigned all the place names on the Alabama River significant in the Choctaw language, that are found recorded on D'Anville's map, 1732, and De Crenay's map, 1733. This evidence of the Mobilian dialect of the Choctaws to the east led to its adoption as the trade language, or medium of intercommunication by all the southern tribes from the Atlantic seaboard

to the Mississippi River. There is strong inferential evidence that this language was used in the days of De Soto, and was doubtless in use centuries before the coming of the Spaniards.

Father Alexander Huvé, July 27, 1715, at Fort Louis de la Mobile, baptized an Indian, to whom was given the name Jean Louis Mauvila, "ou comme l'on dit vulgairement Mobilienne nation." This name, Mauvila, is here noted as the form of the tribal name used by themselves, and as it sounded to the ears of Father Huvé a Frenchman. It is however more than likely that the natives used a "w" instead of a small "v," making the pronunciation of the name found as if written Mo-wil-a, since the letter "v" does not exist in the Choctaw-Muscogee dialects. It may here be noted also that the word Mobile is called Mo-il-a, by the modern Choctaws.

Naniabas.—The name of this tribe is also written Nanna Hubba, meaning "fish-eaters," and they were known descriptively as Les Gens de la Fourche, "The people of the fork." They lived on the west side of the Tombigbee just above the junction with the Alabama River, and their settlements apparently extended as far north as Bates Creek. Their principal village was at Nannahubba Bluff, which will always locally perpetuate their presence in the State. Like the Mobilians they kept up an independent tribal organization, although they federated both with that tribe and with the Tohomies. Hamilton is authority for the statement that "their mounds are still seen in the woods, and bones are found about the Seaboard wharf. Arrow heads abounded back of Beaufort's Landing, on the line between Mobile and Washington Counties, and a little bronze pot has been picked up not far away."

Tohomies.—This tribe, one of the small group of coast Indians, lived on the west side of the Tombigbee, their habitat being apparently bounded on the north by Bassett's Creek. Earlier writers often confuse them with their neighbors, the Mobilians and the Nannahubbas. Iberville classes them with the former. They appear to have lost their identity after 1711 when Fort Louis was moved to the present site of Mobile, and were probably absorbed with the Mobilians. The name is sometimes written Thomez.

REFERENCES.—Margry, *Decouvertes* (1880), vol. 4, pp. 427, 429, 504, 512, 514, 517, 531, 594, 602; *Ibid* (1883), vol. 5, pp. 427, 429, 477, 478; Romans, *Florida*, p. 331; La Harpe's "Journal," in French, *Historical Collections of Louisiana* (1851), vol. 3, p. 34; *Mississippi Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 239.

MOCULIXA. An Indian village situated on the east side of the Tombigbee, in Pickens County, and visited by De Soto's army in November, 1540. It is almost certain that this was the name, not of the village, but of its chief, as the Spaniards in their ignorance of the languages of the natives sometimes mistook the name of the chief for that of his

village. If the x in Moculixa is to be pronounced as k, then we have a very common personal name among the Choctaws, "Moshulika," or "Mosholika," or "Musholika," "o" and "u" being interchangeable. In the case of The Choctaw Nation of Indians v. The United States, in the Court of Claims, No. 12,742, filed in 1881, appear the names of sixteen Choctaws bearing this name, but spelled in various ways. The fact is interesting that the name of a Choctaw chief in the days of De Soto, should be a common Choctaw personal name in modern times. Moshulika has lost its initial vowel in the rapidity of speech, and is the word Amoshuli, with the definite particle ka suffixed, which adds a kind of personality to the term.

REFERENCES.—*Narratives of De Soto* (Trail makers series, 1904), vol. 2, p. 129; Mms. records Alabama Department Archives and History.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA. A fraternal and beneficial society, Pioneer Camp No. 1, the first local Camp of the Society was organized at Lyons, Clinton County, Iowa, on the evening of January 5, 1883, with 21 charter members, J. C. Root, founder. On May 5, 1884, a charter was granted to the Society by the State of Illinois, under which it has since operated. In 1897, the head office was removed to Rock Island, Ill. The Head Camp is the Supreme governing body of the Society, convenes quadrennially, and is composed of delegates chosen by State Camps in proportion to the membership in good standing in each State. When the Society was first organized it was forbidden by its own rules to operate south of Mason and Dixon Line, but in 1911 the rules stated that the territory in which local camps might be organized should embrace the United States of America, and certain provinces of Canada. The first Sunday in June of each year has been designated as Memorial Day of the Society, and the graves of deceased members are decorated, and appropriate services are held in each camp. The emblems of the Society are the axe, beetle and wedge. The official colors are red, white and green. Insurance in force in 1917 amounted to \$1,611,602,000. The Society owns a Sanatorium at Woodmen, Colo., 12 miles northwest of Colorado Springs, comprising 1,380 acres of land, for the benefit of its members afflicted with tuberculosis.

Alabama was made a part of the jurisdiction Modern Woodmen of America, September 1, 1911. On July 1, 1918, the total membership in the State was 6,923, in 230 camps or lodges. The total amount of insurance in force represented by the Alabama membership on July 1, 1918, amounted to \$9,311,500. From September 1, 1911, to August 1, 1918, the Society had paid a total of 116 death claims in Alabama, amounting to \$167,168.50.

REFERENCES.—Official literature of the Society; letter and data from J. G. Ray, Assis-

tant Head clerk, M. W. of A., Rock Island, Ill.

MONROE COUNTY. Created by proclamation of David Holmes, Governor of the Mississippi Territory, June 29, 1815. The county embraced all the lands which had been ceded by the Creeks at the treaty of Fort Jackson, August 9, 1814, an area making nearly one half of the present area of the state. But in a very short time its dimensions were reduced by the successive formations of Montgomery, Conecuh and Wilcox Counties, it receiving its final shape and size by a part being added to Clarke County November 28, 1821.

It has a total area of nearly 990 square miles, or 647,680 acres.

The county was named for James Monroe, who at the time of its establishment was secretary of state to President James Madison.

Location and Physical Description.—Situating in the southwestern part of the state, it is bounded on the north by Wilcox, on the south by Conecuh, east by Butler and Conecuh, and on the west by Clarke Counties. The surface of the northern part of the county is hilly and broken, that of the central and southern undulating.

The rocks which underly the county are of the Tertiary formation, aluminous and siliceous sandstone of the Burkstone group occur in the northern section of the county, while white limestone underlies the southern part. Sand, pebbles and loam belonging to the Stratified Drift formation are spread over these older rock, and help in the formation of the greater part of the soils.

The principal varieties of soil are the brown loam, gray and red sandy soils. The prevailing series are the Orangeburg, Norfolk, Susquehanna, and Ruston in the uplands, and Kalmia, Cahaba, Leaf, and Ocklocknee in the Alluvial or bottom lands. The principal crops are cotton, corn, oats, peas, potatoes, sorghum, sugar cane, truck crops, feed and forage crops, such as peanuts, velvet beans, soy beans, and grasses. Fruits and nuts also grow well on certain soils. The timber and turpentine industry is one of considerable importance. The creeks of the county are Big Flat, Limestone, with its four prongs, Shoal, Bush Walker's and Downey's, Randons, Bagleys' and Hallingers. The forest growth consists of long leaf pine, white, black and red oaks, poplar, ash, beech and sweet gum.

Aboriginal and Later History.—The country originally embraced in this county, contained all lands ceded by the Creeks at Fort Jackson, August 9, 1814. Aboriginal evidences are found in a few places on Alabama River, on Little River and occasionally in the interior sections of the county. Half mile from the mouth of Little River, on the left hand side going up, is a burial mound. One mile south of Potts Landing on Alabama River is a small mound. Near Nancy Harris landing is to be found remains of an Indian cemetery, however practically all indications

have been washed away now. Mr. Clarence B. Moore, in 1901, secured some fine shell ornaments and characteristic pottery from the Little River mound. On December 7, 1815, the Territorial Legislature named Fort Claiborne as the place for holding courts. It continued to be the seat of justice until 1832, when it was succeeded by Monroeville. In 1818 election precincts were established in the county at Choctaw Bluff, Lower Peach Tree, at Claiborne, and one near Burnt Corn.

The most notable event of the Creek war, which took place in Monroe County, was the Canoe Fight (q. v.), at the mouth of Randons Creek, November 12, 1813.

For sketches of prominent men who have lived in this county, see Biographical volumes.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 4,613.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 1,953.

Foreign-born white, 10.

Negro and other nonwhite, 2,650.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, 3.

3 to 9 acres, 345.

10 to 19 acres, 771.

20 to 49 acres, 1,943.

50 to 99 acres, 651.

100 to 174 acres, 446.

175 to 259 acres, 162.

260 to 499 acres, 164.

500 to 999 acres, 79.

1,000 acres and over, 49.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 647,680 acres.

Land in farms, 439,289 acres.

Improved land in farms, 164,765 acres.

Woodland in farms, 247,241 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 27,283 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$5,911,390.

Land, \$3,316,666.

Buildings, \$1,244,466.

Implements and machinery, \$298,251.

Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,052,007.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,281.

Land and buildings per farm, \$989.

Land per acre, \$7.55.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 4,180.

Domestic animals, value, \$1,023,599.

Cattle: total, 22,594; value, \$273,286.

Dairy cows only, 7,540.

Horses: total, 2,538; value, \$249,163.

Mules: total, 3,202; value, \$420,506.

Asses and burros: total, 18; value, \$1,730.

Swine: total, 28,467; value, \$76,096.

Sheep: total, 974; value, \$1,636.

Goats: total, 2,270; value, \$1,182.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 76,742; value, \$24,944.
Bee colonies, 3,125; value, \$3,464.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,801.
Per cent of all farms, 39.0.
Land in farms, 335,096 acres.
Improved land in farms, 94,692 acres.
Land and buildings, \$3,175,124.
Farms of owned land only, 1,423.
Farms of owned and hired land, 378.
Native white owners, 1,165.
Foreign-born white, 4.
Negro and other nonwhite, 632.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 2,808.
Per cent of all farms, 60.9.
Land in farms, 88,882 acres.
Improved land in farms, 69,223 acres.
Land and buildings, \$1,241,283.
Share tenants, 492.
Share cash-tenants, 65.
Cash tenants, 2,036.
Tenure not specified, 215.
Native white tenants, 784.
Foreign-born white, 6.
Negro and other nonwhite, 2,018.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 4.
Land in farms, 15,311.
Improved land in farms, 850.
Value of land and buildings, \$144,725.

*Live Stock Products.**Dairy Products.*

Milk: Produced, 1,012,812; sold, 1,720 gallons.
Cream sold, —.
Butter fat sold, 230 pounds.
Butter: Produced, 296,467; sold, 12,040 pounds.
Cheese: Produced, —.
Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$64,367.
Sale of dairy products, \$2,923.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 186,370; sold, 28,581.
Eggs: Produced, 273,810; sold, 61,003 dozens.
Poultry and eggs produced, \$86,925.
Sale of poultry and eggs, \$16,452.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 27,698 pounds.
Wax produced, 2,454 pounds.
Value of honey and wax produced, \$2,662.

Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 358.
Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.
Wool and mohair produced, \$182.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 269.

Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 5,089.
Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 285.
Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 11,195.
Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 223.
Sale of animals, \$84,442.
Value of animals slaughtered, \$127,039.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$2,526,974.
Cereals, \$406,958.
Other grains and seeds, \$36,094.
Hay and forage, \$35,293.
Vegetables, \$156,452.
Fruits and nuts, \$16,712.
All other crops, \$1,875,465.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 38,421 acres; 423,208 bushels.
Corn, 35,316 acres; 385,276 bushels.
Oats, 3,101 acres; 37,882 bushels.
Wheat, —.
Rye, —.
Kafir corn and milo maize, 2 acres; 10 bushels.
Rice, 2 acres; 40 bushels.
Other grains:
Dry peas, 2,138 acres; 10,385 bushels.
Dry edible beans, 11 acres; 55 bushels.
Peanuts, 1,539 acres; 17,463 bushels.
Hay and forage: total, 2,607 acres; 2,571 tons.
All tame or cultivated grasses, 1,939 acres; 1,908 tons.
Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 135 acres; 146 tons.
Grains cut green, 340 acres; 329 tons.
Coarse forage, 193 acres; 188 tons.
Special crops:
Potatoes, 87 acres; 5,897 bushels.
Sweet potatoes and yams, 1,437 acres; 115,709 bushels.
Tobacco, 110 pounds.
Cotton, 65,954 acres; 21,358 bales.
Cane—sugar, 699 acres; 6,743 tons.
Syrup made, 88,995 gallons.
Cane—sorghum, 5 acres; 29 tons.
Syrup made, 390 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 33,782 trees; 12,403 bushels.
Apples, 2,635 trees; 1,997 bushels.
Peaches and nectarines, 27,230 trees; 7,628 bushels.
Pears, 992 trees; 2,019 bushels.
Plums and prunes, 2,779 trees; 661 bushels.
Cherries, 29 trees; 19 bushels.
Quinces, 22 trees; 12 bushels.
Grapes, 300 vines; 5,854 pounds.
Tropical fruits: total, 2,352 trees.
Figs, 2,167 trees; 62,833 pounds.
Oranges, 129 trees; 10 boxes.
Small fruits: total, 2 acres; 1,630 quarts.
Strawberries, 2 acres; 1,344 quarts.
Nuts: total, 1,088 trees; 11,615 pounds.
Pecans, 1,005 trees; 10,588 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,689.
 Cash expended, \$113,581.
 Rent and board furnished, \$33,441.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 3,465.
 Amount expended, \$171,547.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 2,023.
 Amount expended, \$100,241.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$7,365.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 134.
 Value of domestic animals, \$40,752.
 Cattle: total, 568; value, \$12,109.
 Number of dairy cows, 163.
 Horses: total, 118; value, \$16,170.
 Mules, and asses and burros: total, 64; value, \$11,125.
 Swine: total, 243; value, \$1,329.
 Sheep and goats: total, 14; value, \$19.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Beatrice	Monroeville (ch.)—1
Bermuda	Mount Pleasant
Buena Vista	Mous
Burnt Corn	Nadawah
Chestnut	Natchez
Clalborne	Perdue Hill—1
Drewry—1	Peterman
Eliska—1	Pineville
Excel	Roy—2
Finchburg	Tinela
Franklin	Tunnel Springs
Hixon	Turkestan
Jeddo—1	Uriah
Mexia	Vredenburgh
Monroe	Wainwright

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1820	5,014	3,824	8,838
1830	5,165	3,617	8,782
1840	5,370	5,310	10,680
1850	5,648	6,365	12,013
1860	6,878	8,751	15,667
1870	6,625	7,572	14,214
1880	7,780	9,234	17,014
1890	8,379	10,608	18,990
1900	10,529	13,116	23,666
1910	11,137	15,727	27,155
1920 .....	.....	.....	28,884

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1819—John Murphy; John Watkins; James Pickens; Thomas Wiggins.
 1861—Lyman Gibbons.
 1865—S. J. Cumming.
 1867—M. D. Brainard.
 1875—R. C. Torrey, John S. Dickinson.
 1901—E. R. Morrissett; L. W. Locklin; J. H. Barefield.

Senators.—

1819-20—John Watkins.
 1821-2—William Wingate.
 1822-3—John Murphy.
 1825-6—Arthur P. Bagby.

1827-8—Thomas Evans.
 1828-9—Neil Smith.
 1830-31—Neil Smith.
 1833-4—Samuel W. Wilkerson.
 1836-7—Neil Smith.
 1839-40—S. S. Andrews.
 1842-3—John Watkins.
 1845-6—John Morrissett.
 1847-8—John Morrissett.
 1851-2—William Perry Leslie.
 1853-4—James S. Dickinson.
 1855-6—James S. Jenkins.
 1857-8—Noah A. Agee.
 1859-60—Stephen B. Cleveland.
 1863-4—Robert Broadnax.
 1865-6—John Y. Kilpatrick.
 1868—R. N. Barr.
 1871-2—R. N. Barr.
 1872-3—J. D. Driesbach.
 1873—J. D. Driesbach.
 1874-5—J. D. Driesbach.
 1875-6—J. D. Driesbach.
 1876-7—R. C. Torrey.
 1878-9—R. C. Torrey.
 1880-1—W. Y. Titcomb.
 1882-3—W. Y. Titcomb.
 1884-5—J. M. Davidson.
 1886-7—J. M. Davidson.
 1888-9—Daniel Williams.
 1890-1—Daniel Williams.
 1892-3—W. B. Kemp.
 1894-5—W. B. Kemp.
 1896-7—C. S. Lee.
 1898-9—C. S. Lee.
 1899 (Spec.)—C. S. Lee.
 1900-01—D. D. Hall.
 1903—Daniel Dillon Hall.
 1907—O. O. Bayles.
 1907 (Spec.)—O. O. Bayles.
 1909 (Spec.)—O. O. Bayles (deceased).
 1911—E. M. Lovelace.
 1915—H. H. Holmes.
 1919—Riley Kelly.

Representatives.—

1819-20—James Dellet; P. Harrison; G. W. Owen; W. Bates; S. Dale.
 1820-1—J. Murphy; J. H. Draughn; G. W. Owen; T. Evans; S. Dale.
 1821 (called)—J. Murphy; J. H. Draughn; G. W. Owen; T. Evans; S. Dale.
 1821-2—J. Dellet; J. Carr; T. Evans; Arthur P. Bagby; S. Dale.
 1822-3—John Gayle; A. P. Bagby; H. L. Reviere.
 1823-4—John Gayle; Samuel Dale; W. McCornico.
 1824-5—Arthur P. Bagby; Samuel Dale; J. W. Moore.
 1825-6—James Dellet; John W. Moore.
 1826-7—Samuel Dale; Pink A. Edwards.
 1827-8—D. R. McRae; T. Wiggins.
 1828-9—Samuel Dale; Enoch Parsons; Benjamin C. Foster.
 1829-30—Samuel Dale; Enoch Parsons; John Morrissett.
 1830-1—James Dellet; John Faulk; Nathan Coker.
 1831-2—James Dellet; John Faulk; William Y. Haynes.

1832 (called)—John Morrissett; Nathan Coker; Benjamin F. Porter.
 1832-3—John Morrissett; Nathan Coker; Benjamin F. Porter.
 1833-4—John Morrissett; Samuel Dubose; Benjamin F. Porter.
 1834-5—Arthur P. Bagby; Benjamin F. Porter.
 1835-6—Arthur P. Bagby; John Faulk.
 1836-7—Arthur P. Bagby; S. R. Andrews.
 1837 (called)—Arthur P. Bagby; S. R. Andrews.
 1837-8—S. S. Address; J. O. Rawls.
 1838-9—S. R. Andrews; S. Crawford.
 1839-40—L. A. Kidd; S. Crawford.
 1840-1—L. A. Kidd; E. T. Broughton.
 1841 (called)—L. A. Kidd; E. T. Broughton.
 1841-2—L. A. Kidd; E. T. Broughton.
 1842-3—John Morrissett; ——— Cunningham.
 1843-4—John Morrissett; W. B. H. Howard.
 1844-5—John Morrissett; William B. H. Howard.
 1845-6—Aaron B. Cooper.
 1847-8—Aaron B. Cooper.
 1849-50—Edward L. Smith.
 1851-2—C. McCaskill.
 1853-4—Noah A. Agee.
 1855-6—Samuel G. Portis.
 1857-8—F. E. Richardson.
 1859-60—H. O. Abney.
 1861 (1st called)—H. O. Abney.
 1861 (2d called)—F. H. Liddell.
 1861-2—F. H. Liddell.
 1862 (called)—F. H. Liddell.
 1862-3—F. H. Liddell.
 1863 (called)—Samuel J. Cumming.
 1863-4—Samuel J. Cumming.
 1864 (called)—Samuel J. Cumming.
 1864-5—Samuel J. Cumming.
 1865-6—W. W. McMillan.
 1866-7—W. W. McMillan.
 1868—D. L. Neville.
 1869-70—J. J. Parker.
 1870-1—J. M. Lindsay.
 1871-2—J. M. Lindsay.
 1872-3—S. H. Barnett.
 1873—S. A. Barnett.
 1874-5—S. A. Barnett.
 1876-7—Robert Cunningham.
 1878-9—W. F. Nettles.
 1880-1—W. T. Nettles.
 1882-3—W. W. McMillan.
 1884-5—B. J. Skinner.
 1886-7—N. J. Stallworth.
 1888-9—W. B. Kemp.
 1890-1—W. B. Kemp.
 1892-3—M. R. Rogers.
 1894-5—W. G. McCorvey.
 1896-7—B. L. Hibbard.
 1898-9—O. O. Bayles.
 1899 (Spec.)—O. O. Bayles.
 1900-01—James W. Jones.
 1903—Thomas Stephen Wiggins.
 1907—John McDuffie.
 1907 (Spec.)—John McDuffie.

1909 (Spec.)—John McDuffie.
 1911—J. W. Jones.
 1915—J. K. Kyser.
 1919—F. W. Hare.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 433; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 317; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 210; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 237; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 175; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 118; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley Regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

MONROEVILLE. County seat of Monroe County, on the Gulf, Florida & Alabama Railroad in the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 36, T. 7, R. 7, 1 mile southwest of Walkers Creek, about 40 miles north of Flomaton, and 22 miles west of Evergreen. Population: 1872—250; 1880—400; 1890—400; 1900—422; 1910—616; 1916—1,000. It was incorporated as a town, March 4, 1901, and in 1909 adopted the municipal code of 1907. The corporate limits now extend 1 mile each way from the courthouse. The town has no municipal buildings nor public utility plants, but it has 5 miles of graveled streets and sidewalks. Its bonded indebtedness is \$7,300, issued in 1910 to aid in construction of the Monroe County High School, and payable in instalments of \$500 per annum with interest at 5 per cent. The Monroe County Bank (State) is its only banking institution. The Monroe Journal, a Democratic weekly, established in 1866, and the Jeweler and Optician, a quarterly trade journal established in 1912, are published there. Its industries are a sawmill, a ginnery, a gristmill, a fertilizer plant, a machine shop, lumber mills, and a privately owned waterworks plant installed in 1903. It is the location of the Monroe County High School, whose building was erected in 1910 at a cost of \$12,000.

The first settler near this locality, was Major Walker, who settled in 1815, between the present site of Monroeville and Burnt Corn, on a small creek, which now bears his name. In 1822 he built the first gristmill, using water power. He was soon joined by James Grace, Joel Lee, the Morrisette, McDuffy, Hunter, Burns, Warren and Bagby families, who settled on the 'Old Wolf Trail,' the Indian path that led from Fort Claiborne on the Alabama, via Burnt Corn, to the Chatahoochee River. The community was known as "Walker's Mill and Store," until 1832, when the county seat was changed from Claiborne to Monroeville, the new seat of justice being named in honor of the county, which had been named for James Monroe, afterward President.

Samuel Dale, called the Daniel Boone of Alabama, was the first tax collector of Monroe County. He moved his home from Clai-

borne to Monroeville. William Weatherford lived the quiet life of a farmer in the southern part of Monroe County.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1900-1901, pp. 2308-2315; *Brewer, Alabama* (1872), p. 434; *Berney, Handbook* (1892), p. 317; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 237; *Riley, Alabama* (1887), p. 188; and *Conecuh County* (1881), pp. 59, 60, 85; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 556; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

MONTALA MANUFACTURING CO., Montgomery. See Cotton Manufacturing.

MONTEVALLO. Incorporated town and educational center, in the southwest corner of Shelby County, in secs. 20, 21, and 29, T. 22, S. R. 3 W., and secs. 3 and 4, T. 24, R. 12 E., on the Southern Railway, about 6 miles west of Calera, 15 miles southwest of Columbiana, and about 50 miles south of Birmingham. Altitude: 418 feet. Population: 1870—793 whites, 484 colored, total 1,276; 1880—402; 1910—923.

"Wilson's Hill" was settled about 1815. In 1822 a survey placed a part of the place, and much adjacent land, in the tract donated to the State university. The board of trustees surveyed a town on this land, and undertook its development, but without success. The present town of Montevallo, established on the same site, was incorporated March 3, 1848. A new charter was issued by the legislature, December 11, 1900. It is now operated under the municipal code of 1907. It has a jail and school buildings, privately owned electric light and waterworks plants, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of paved sidewalks. Its tax rate is 5 mills, and its bonded indebtedness \$10,000, maturing in 1924 and drawing interest at 6 per cent. The Merchants and Planters Bank (State) is its only bank. The Bulletin of the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, a quarterly established in 1907, is published there. Its industries are an ice factory, electric light plant, waterworks plant, a flour mill, a gristmill, 2 cotton gineries, a cotton warehouse, 2 limekilns, a cooperage factory, a sawmill, a lumber yard and planing mill, and 2 large coal mines. Its churches are Methodist Episcopal, South, established in 1818, Baptist, organized in 1820, Cumberland Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Presbyterian. The Alabama Girls' Technical Institute was established at Montevallo in 1892.

The locality was settled by Jesse Wilson, one of Andrew Jackson's soldiers. In 1817 he was joined by Edmund King, James T. Walker, James Woodruff, and Obediah Lovelady. Later arrivals were Samuel Mardis and Daniel Watrous. Other pioneer settlers were the Joshua West, Henry Harless, Powell, Hearne, and Alexander Nelson families.

See Girls' Technical Institute, Alabama.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1848, pp. 161-162; *Brewer, Alabama* (1872), pp. 519-520; *Armes, Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 160; *West, History of Methodism in Alabama* (1893), pp. 119-127;

Polk's Alabama gazetteer, 1888-9, p. 557; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

MONTEVALLO MALE INSTITUTE. Private institution for the education of young men, was established in the fall of 1851 at Montevallo. The act of incorporation was approved February 10, 1852, and named Edmund King, George D. Shortridge, John S. Storrs and Daniel E. Watrous, associates and their successors in office—a body corporate by the name and style of "The president and board of trustees of the Montevallo male institute." The following powers were delegated to them: "to receive donations, borrow money, purchase, have and hold real estate, not to exceed in value the sum of \$20,000, and sell the same; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, receive subscriptions of stock, recover all debts due or owing or belonging to said institution as property thereof."

The lot on which the school stood was purchased from the University of Alabama, "the lands in this vicinity having been included in the selection under the Federal grant, and the town having been laid off by the trustees of the University." The bricks used in the erection of the building were baked on the grounds; the building was laid off by Gen. C. M. Shelley. The funds of the corporation were evidently exhausted before the completion of the building, for George R. Allen obtained a judgment for work and labor as carpenter, and this execution caused the sale of the property, which was purchased by the incorporators of the school. The operations of the Institute must not have been successful, for it is found that by an act approved February 6, 1858, "The Montevallo Male and Female Collegiate Institutes of the Union Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church" was incorporated with the following board of trustees: Joseph D. Nelly, Edward Davis, John P. Morgan, James McAmis, H. M. Jones, Edmund Cobb, A. S. Woolley, Needham Lee, L. J. Hale, W. L. Prentice, E. M. Carlton, Samuel Acton, Sr., and T. H. Booth. Their powers were the same as those of the Montevallo Male Institute. Separate male and female departments were maintained. The exercises of the school were suspended on account of the War of Secession. Later the original Male Institute was turned over to Rev. Wm. H. Meredith, the Synod having thenceforth no connection with it. "The Montevallo Female Institute" was reestablished and conducted several years by Dr. Meredith and his wife. The two institutions were later consolidated and conducted by Mrs. Meredith after her husband's death. In 1885 the school closed and property was abandoned for several years, when it was purchased by Dr. Howard Griggs, who later moved to Talladega. In 1895 an option was secured on this and the adjoining property which was offered as a location for the Alabama Girls Industrial Institute (q. v.). The offer was finally accepted and the old Montevallo Male Institute became the nucleus of that school.

REFERENCES.—Acts of the Legislature (see supra); sketch of Alabama Girls Technical Institute (q. v.); mss. Letter from E. S. Lyman.

MONTEZUMA UNIVERSITY. A private school for the education of white males and females, located at Bessemer. This institution was founded in 1895, and was chartered by act of November 30, 1896, being the result of the joint action of the Bessemer Land and Improvement Company and the Citizens of Bessemer. The first trustees were Rev. E. H. Hawkins, Rev. W. R. Ivey, Rev. H. W. Flynn, T. S. Chandler, W. S. Winter, H. M. McNut, Rev. J. A. B. Lovett, S. C. Carson, E. M. Robinson. The college buildings, two in number, were located in the center of a ten acre campus. They were heated with steam and were well lighted, ventilated, and supplied with running water. The students boarded in the college building. The following courses were offered: preparatory, academic and post graduate, commerce, music, art, expression, fine arts, medicine, pharmacy, and pedagogy. A good library was maintained in connection with the school. Excellent laboratories were fitted with chemical and physical apparatus for the use of the students.

Organizations.—Corps of Cadets, Athletic association, and literary societies.

Presidents.—J. A. B. Lovett, 1895—.

Presidents of the Trustees.—Rev. E. H. Hawkins, 1895—.

REFERENCES.—Catalogues, 1895-1897.

MONTGOMERY. The capital of the State of Alabama. It is situated on the south bank of the Alabama River, in the north part of Montgomery County. It is located 40 miles southwest below the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, and has water communication, all the year round, with Mobile 400 miles southwest. Montgomery is 96 miles southeast of Birmingham, and 175 miles southwest of Atlanta.

Altitude: 160 feet. **Population:** 1850—4,722; 1860—8,843; 1870—10,583; 1880—30,000; 1890—21,883; 1900—30,346; 1910—38,136; 1916—50,000.

History.—Montgomery, the capital city of Alabama, marks its organized beginning from December 3, 1819, on which date it was incorporated, and was so named by the first Legislature of the State of Alabama. The first settler on the site of the present city, of whom record is preserved, was Arthur Moore, who in 1814 erected his cabin on one of the bluffs of the river, just below or near the present union passenger station. In 1815 and 1816 other settlers drifted in, and by 1817, the locality had been visited by many enterprising home-seekers. At Milledgeville, Ga., in 1817, the lands of Montgomery County were put on sale. The lands in the immediate vicinity of the present city were purchased by a number of enterprising men, who foresaw the advantages of the location. Among these were Andrew Dexter, who founded "New Philadelphia," George R. Clayton and asso-

ciates, who founded "East Alabama," a General John Scott and associates founded the town of "Alabama." These rival villages grew apace until 1819, when New Philadelphia and East Alabama were incorporated under the name "Montgomery." Later Alabama town was added.

Prior to the coming of the white man, and for generations, the region on the east side of the Alabama river embracing the capital city, was inhabited by an Indian tribe, known as the Alabamas or Alibamos. On the west side of the river were living their neighbors the Coshatties, who spoke the same language. These peoples, as is learned from linguistic evidence, were more nearly akin to the Choctaws and Chickasaws than to the Muscogees. Like other Indians, they were mound builders. In the vicinity of Montgomery, are many relics of ancient Indian occupancy, as shell mounds, arrow-points, potsherds, etc. Within the historic period six Indian towns were situated on the east side of the river, two of which are to be especially noted. One of these was "Towassa," located three miles below the present city, on the site of which the army of De Soto rested, September 6 to 15, 1540. The other was "Ikanatchati," which signifies red earth, so called from the red soil of the lands. The capital city of Montgomery occupies the site of this ancient Alabama village.

Reference has been made to the invasion of De Soto, and of his sojourn at Towassa. Without doubt he and his men were the first Europeans whose eyes ever rested upon the site of Montgomery, for they passed directly by Ikanatchati on their way to Towassa three miles below. It is not unlikely that the Spanish expedition of 1560 from Nacama to Coosa passed by this point.

More than a century passed before there is any record of the site of Montgomery being again seen or visited by European travelers or adventurers. In 1697 three adventurous and hardy Englishmen from Carolina went down the Alabama river in boats to the Mobilian Indians, on Mobile Bay, and it may safely be conjectured that they spent a brief season at the Indian village Ikanatchati. In 1714 Bienville came up the Alabama river, and founded Fort Toulouse, near the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, as a remote French outpost against the British on the east. From this time for this section, as indeed all Alabama, has well-defined place in the historic development of the old Southwest.

The region, of which Fort Toulouse was the center, was known among the French as "Aux Alibamos." The Alabamas, to which previous reference has been made, were component part of the Creek Confederacy.

The first white man to locate in all this section as a permanent resident was James McQueen, a Scotchman, born in 1683, and who came to the Creek Nation in 1716. He died in 1811 at the great age of 128 years and is buried on the west side of Eufaul Creek, in Montgomery County. Years after

the advent of McQueen, other white people came, and among them Abraham Mordecai; a white woman named Milly, widow of a deserter from the British army; and Colonel Tate, a British officer, who during the Revolutionary War, is said to have drilled squads of Tories at Ikanatchati.

At the outbreak of the Creek War in 1813 the Alabamas were among the most hostile of all the towns of the Creeks. The result of this war, was disastrous to the Creeks. The Battle of the Horseshoe Bend on March 27, 1814, broke the power of this great aboriginal Confederacy. On August 9, 1814, by the treaty of Fort Jackson, their lands west of the Coosa River and of a line drawn approximately from Fort Jackson to the present Eufaula, were ceded to the Americans.

The year of the cession found Arthur Moore, previously referred to, in his lonely cabin, on the site which had come to be known among the traders and hunters as "Hostile Bluff."

With the close of the Creek War, and the throwing open of the new lands to settlement, hardy pioneers were not wanting, and when the new town received its charter in 1819, the population of both the town and the county of Montgomery was very considerable. The citizens were not wanting in enterprise. Andrew Dexter, the leading spirit, foresaw the metropolitan importance of the town and promptly laid aside a square, on which the State Capitol was subsequently to be erected, as he confidently believed. By 1821 steamboats were making regular trips from Mobile to Montgomery, and in the same year the Montgomery Republican was issued by Jonathan Battelle.

The first framed storehouse and dwelling were erected in the fall of 1817, by Jonathan C. Farley, at the present Madigan corner, Dexter Avenue and Hull Street. Dr. James Mitchell was the first practicing physician in the town. The earliest teacher was Samuel W. Patterson, 1818, and the next was Neil Blue, 1819. The first lawyer was Nimrod E. Benson. The earliest merchants were Messrs. Klinck and Dice, Mr. Farley above referred to and John Falconer. The first postmaster was Mr. Falconer, and the postoffice was located in a store, near the present Capitol square. In 1821 a stage line, one trip each week, was established from Montgomery eastward. Mr. Jonathan Battelle, above mentioned, was the founder of the Montgomery press. Mr. James Vickers was the first innkeeper.

Courts for Montgomery County were first held at Fort Jackson, within the limits of the present Elmore County. In 1817, however, the courts and county offices were removed to the present county seat, and in 1822, the court house was located on Court Square, the site of the present artesian basin. Here it remained until 1855, when it was removed to its present commanding position, corner Washington and Lawrence Streets.

The first Christian minister to hold religious services in the City of Montgomery was the Rev. James King, a Methodist minister

from North Carolina. The first church services were held in the county court house, and in private residences. Near and south of the town, about 1819, the Methodists had erected a meeting house, which seems to have been the first in the vicinity of the city. In 1825 a union church building was erected on the site of the present Court Street Methodist Church, which was used by all churches until 1832, when it went into the hands of the Methodists.

Although not marking the first appearance of the members of the several denominations, the following are the dates of the formal institution of churches within the city limits: Presbyterian, as a congregation, January, 1824, and as a church, November, 1829; Methodist Episcopal, September 15, 1829; Baptist, November 29, 1829; Methodist Protestant, 1830; St. John's Protestant Episcopal, January 9, 1834; St. Peter's Catholic, April 25, 1834; a Universalist Church, June, 1834; and Kahl Montgomery, June 3, 1849.

Montgomery from the beginning has been the home of many of Alabama's most distinguished public men, and many of the State's representative families. Among the latter are the Bibb, Graves, Hall, Caffey, Pickett, Harris, Jackson, Elmore, Fitzpatrick, Blue, Oliver, Ware, Baldwin, Goodwyn, Abercrombie, Goldthwaite, Yancey, Holt, Graham, Martin, Seibels, Clayton, Wyman, Farley, Winter, Gindrat, Thorington, Gayle, Bell, Bolling, Blakey, Gunter, Scott, Taylor, Crommelin, Henry, Semple, MacIntyre, Lomax, Watts, Troy, Benson, and Sayre families.

The early settlers were enthusiastic patriots. Independence Day, and the birthdays of distinguished Americans were celebrated by feasts, balls, and the firing of cannons. Volunteer militia companies were early organized. In 1835, a company from Montgomery entered the service of the Republic of Texas; in 1836 another company volunteered for the Seminole War in Florida. Captain Rush Elmore carried a company to the Mexican War, and Col. J. J. Seibels raised a battalion, which did service at Orizaba. Hundreds of Montgomery's noblest young men saw service in the armies of the Confederacy, while many of her sons were general officers of high rank. William Lowndes Yancey, the great leader of Secession, resided in Montgomery. Montgomery was the home of Thomas Hill Watts, Attorney-General of the Confederacy, and third War Governor of Alabama.

As stated, at the time he laid off New Philadelphia, Andrew Dexter, reserved a square at the head of what was first known as Market Street, later to bear his name, as that of the real founder of Montgomery, on which he anticipated the ultimate placing of the State Capitol. The Capitol had been removed from Cahaba to Tuscaloosa, in 1826, and from time to time thereafter discussion arose as to its removal from the latter point. At the session of the Legislature, 1845-46, the subject was again advanced, and in January, 1846, Montgomery was chosen. The news was received in the city on January 30,

1846, and at once there was wide-spread rejoicing. A building was soon erected, paid for by the City of Montgomery. The Legislature of 1847-48 held its sessions in the new building. On December 14, 1849, during the sitting of the second biennial session of the Legislature, the building was destroyed by fire. It was at once rebuilt. From time to time additions and enlargements have been made.

On the Capitol grounds is placed a handsome monument to the memory of the Confederate dead of Alabama. Its erection is due to the Ladies' Memorial Association of Montgomery. It is said to have cost forty-six thousand dollars. The corner stone was laid by Jefferson Davis, first and only President of the Confederate States of America, on April 26, 1886. It was completed and dedicated December 7, 1898.

In 1861, when the Southern States were planning for the formation of a new Confederacy, Montgomery was chosen as the place for the meeting of delegates to a Provisional Congress. It is therefore, appropriately known as the first Capital of the Confederacy. In the Senate chamber of the State Capitol, on February 4, 1861, the deputies from six seceding States assembled, and after solemn deliberation, organized the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America. There they adopted a provisional constitution, and elected Jefferson Davis and Alexander Stephens, President and Vice-President, respectively, of the new Confederation. On the portico Mr. Davis was inaugurated, February 18, 1861, in the presence of thousands of people. A brass star marks the spot where he stood. The government offices were located in what is now known as the Clancey Hotel, near the corner of Bibb and Commerce Streets. This fact is commemorated by a marble tablet, placed on the Commerce Street side of the building by the Sophie Bibb Chapter, U. D. C. President Davis, while in Montgomery, occupied the two story residence, corner Bibb and Lee Streets, now known as the first White House of the Confederacy.

During its history, the city has been visited by many distinguished men and women, including LaFayette, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, General Jacob Brown, Capt. Basil Hall, Washington Irving, the Siamese Twins, Gen. E. P. Gaines, John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, Henry Clay, Tom Thumb, Gen. David Twiggs, Gen. James Shields, Gen. John A. Quitman, James J. Kolb, Mrs. Zachary Taylor, Sam Houston, Millard Fillmore, "Ole" Bull, besides many others in more recent years.

It is proper to note that in Montgomery the first electric trolley car ever known in the world's history was operated. The story of the discovery of electricity as a motive power and its practical application as a means of rapid transit is a thrilling one. To Charles Vanderpoel, a Belgian chemist, working in an improvised shop in Detroit, Mich., is due the distinction of the discovery. The initial trip of the car was made on the morn-

ing of April 7, 1885, in the City of Montgomery, the whole work being done by Mr. Vanderpoel, under the direction of J. A. Gahoury, then the chief owner of the Montgomery street car lines.

The location of Montgomery at the head of navigation on the Alabama River, gave the place from the beginning a commanding position. The main line of travel from Georgia and the East passed through or near it. The removal of the Indians, and the consequent opening up of all East Alabama to settlement, increased its commercial, social and political importance. With the coming of railroads, the most important trunk lines of which ran through the city, its commercial ascendancy was still further emphasized.

More Recent Facts.—The city administration since January, 1916, has been run by a commission form of government. Montgomery is one of the largest distributing centers in the south for farm products and agricultural implements and fertilizers. Six trunk line railroads, with river traffic competitive rates give the city a mercantile advantage. The city water system, supplied from artesian wells is a great asset, the quality being so pure that it is shipped to other points and used on trains for drinking purposes. There are a number of handsome churches of all denominations; a good public school system with a modern high school building named for Sidney Lanier, the Georgia poet who at one time resided in Montgomery.

Woman's College of Alabama, (q. v.).—Built by the Methodists of the State is located south of Cloverdale and is a growing institution of A grade rank.

Negro Schools, of the public school system, include among others the Swayne school, erected in 1867, by Northern contributions and named in honor of Gen. Wager Swayne, who at that time was in charge of the Freedman's Bureau in Montgomery. The State Normal School for Negroes is also located there, the ground having been donated by Jim Hale, ex-slave and wealthy Negro contractor.

Park System, includes Oak Park, a natural woodland of thirty acres within the corporate limits and several small parks or playgrounds.

Points of Interest, in the city are the State capitol, the central portion of which is historic, especially for having been the meeting place of the provisional government of the Confederacy; the Confederate monument on the capitol grounds, the cornerstone of which was laid by Jefferson Davis; St. Margaret's hospital, the west building of which was the former home of Thomas H. Watts, Alabama's war governor; the building on Dexter Avenue, whence was sent the telegram from LeRoy Pope Walker, Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, commander of the Confederate forces in Charleston, S. C., the immediate incident that precipitated hostilities between the sections; the Exchange Hotel, successor of the old Exchange Hotel, which was the official headquarters of the Confederacy while Montgomery was the seat of government;

Oakwood and Greenwood cemeteries where many distinguished Alabamians are buried; the Governors' Mansion on Perry Street; the First White House of the Confederacy, which was rented by the Confederate Government as a residence for the President of the Confederacy and occupied by Jefferson Davis and family for the few weeks of their stay in Montgomery before the removal of the seat of government to Richmond, Va.; Woman's College; the County Club and its fine golf links.

Mayors.—Samuel D. Holt, 1838; Jack Thornton, 1839-1840; Hardy Herbert, 1841; Perez Coleman, 1842-1846; Nimrod E. Benson, 1847; Edwin B. Harris, 1848-1849; Robert T. Davis, 1850; Thomas Welsh, 1851; Samuel D. Holt, 1852; Charles R. Hansford, 1853-1859; Andrew J. Noble, 1860-1861; J. F. Johnson, 1862-1863; Walter L. Coleman, 1864-1868; Thomas O. Glasscock, 1868-1870; H. E. Faber, 1870-1875; M. L. Moses, 1875-1881; J. B. Gaston, 1881-1885; W. S. Reese, 1885-1889; Edward A. Graham, 1889-1891; John G. Crommelin, 1891-1895; John H. Clisby, 1895-1899; E. B. Joseph, 1900-1903; Thomas H. Carr, 1903-1905; W. M. Teague, 1905-1909; Gaston Gunter, 1909-1910; W. A. Gunter, Jr., 1910-1915; W. T. Robertson, 1915-1919; W. A. Gunter, Jr., 1919—.

Clerks of the City Council.—Moseley Hooker, 1838-1839; Richard A. Colclough, 1840; Marlon Pond, 1841; Nathaniel H. Wright, 1842; Leonidas B. Hansford, 1843-1860; Stephen Hooker, 1860; Augustus Underwood, 1861-1865; A. J. Noble, 1865; William B. Hughes, 1866-1875; R. B. Snodgrass, 1875-1897; C. P. Hardaway, 1897-1906; W. F. Black, 1907-1911-15; E. J. Deviney, 1915-17; C. J. Fay, 1917-19; Brooks Smith, 1919—.

See State Capitals; Davis, Jefferson; Confederate Monuments; Montgomery Federal Building; Confederate Government at Montgomery.

REFERENCES.—Rand and McNally; Official and Statistical Register; Mss. in Department of Archives and History.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY. Incorporated by the legislature, January 13, 1860, which authorized Arnold Seale, Richard H. Powell, Francis Bugbee, Israel W. Roberts, Lewis Owen, William D. Mathews, William B. Gilmer, Marion A. Baldwin, John H. Murphy, Thomas H. Watts and David S. Blakey, "directors of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company, together with the subscribers and stockholders of the said company heretofore organized, or attempted to be, and such other persons as shall associate with them for that purpose," to construct a railroad from Montgomery to Eufaula, through Union Springs; capital stock, \$2,000,000 in \$100 shares; subscriptions payable in money, labor, materials or supplies; company empowered to make contracts, and joint stock with other companies if considered advisable; right-of-way, 100 feet in width plus needs for depots, turnouts and borrow-pits; authorized to borrow

money and execute bonds and mortgages; tolls collectible as portions of the road were put in operation at rates to be fixed by the board of directors.

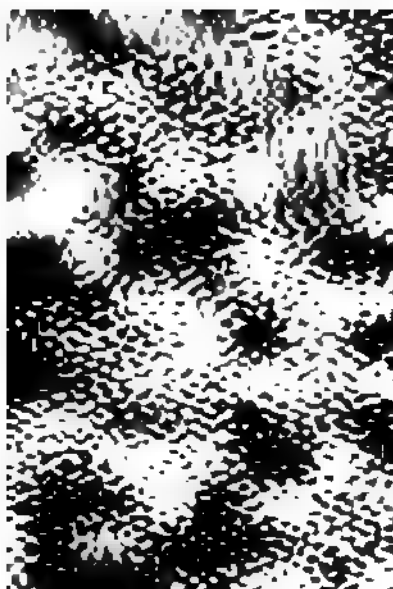
Very little was accomplished by this company toward building its road prior to the outbreak of the War, notwithstanding the fact that \$30,000 had been loaned to it from the three per cent fund (q. v.) shortly after its incorporation—under act of February 18, 1860.

Blue (History of Montgomery, p. 35), says: "The construction of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad was commenced in 1860, with Col. Lewis Owen as President and John Gray as Civil Engineer, the latter having surveyed the route at his own expense. Only a few miles were completed, when the late war came on and the work ceased. A locomotive named John H. Murphy was put upon the track on the 16th of September, 1860. After the war, Col. Owen recommenced the work, in the face of heavy obstacles, and labored on, with assistance from the city, and 'State aid,' until the road was completed in 1871, securing to Montgomery a long-desired and most important railroad connection with the Chattahoochee river at Eufaula. This road now is part of the favorite route to East Florida."

On February 17, 1866, the legislature passed an act for the purpose of extending the indebtedness of this company for five years from May 16, 1865, at the same rate of interest, provided the sureties on the existing contract gave their written assent to the extension. The "Reconstruction Legislature" passed a law on December 30, 1868, directing the governor to endorse the bonds of this company. It read: "That the governor of this State be, and he is hereby authorized to endorse the bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company to the extent authorized by the act 'To establish a system of internal improvements in the State of Alabama,' passed and approved 19th February, 1867, and the amendments made to said act, notwithstanding the indebtedness of said company to the State of Alabama, for thirty thousand dollars, and the mortgage made by said company to the State, under the act approved 17th February, 1866; Provided, That all sums of money which has been heretofore advanced by the State of Alabama by the endorsement of bonds hitherto shall be reckoned and regarded as so much of the amount authorized to be extended to said road by the authority of this act." Under this law, the company received the endorsement of the State on its total mileage at the rate of \$16,000 per mile, amounting to \$1,280,000.

On March 3, 1870, the legislature passed an act, "To lend the credit of the State of Alabama to the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company," for the purpose of expediting the construction of its railroad within the State, having the following preamble:

"Whereas, The multiplication of the means of transportation by railway from the central, and other portions of Alabama to the



Capt. H. D. Capers, left,
Capt. George W. Dixon, right,
of Auburn Guards

Capt. N. H. R. Dawson

Lt. Col. Owen K. McLamore
4th and 14th Alabama Infantry Regiment

Lt. Charles Lewis
Tuskegee Light Infantry

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS, ILLUSTRATING C. S. A. UNIFORMS

best harbors or ports of the Atlantic, is essential to the reduction of the high rates which still prevail for transportation between the points above indicated;

"Whereas, The railroad of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company will increase the facilities and reduce the price of transportation between said points, and thus contribute materially to the welfare and prosperity of the people of Alabama;

"Whereas, The considerable portion of said railroad must necessarily be constructed through one of the best agricultural regions of the earth, but which is a region of prairie requiring extra ordinary expense in the construction and maintenance of a railroad: Therefore," etc., etc.

The act authorized and required the governor to lend the company \$300,000 in the bonds of the State, payable in not less than 15, nor more than 30 years from their date, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable semiannually in the city of New York, upon the execution of its second-mortgage bonds for the like amount, and with like interest, the interest on these second-mortgage bonds to be payable in every instance at the treasury of the State, at least 15 days before the corresponding interest on the State bonds was payable. The acceptance of the loan bound the railroad company never to apply for any further aid from the State. The act further provided that the bonds should not be sold for less than 90 cents on the dollar; that the company should create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the principal of the loan; that before receiving the loan, the company should furnish to the governor "undoubted and satisfactory security for the faithful application of the bonds, or the proceeds thereof, to the further construction and equipment of the road;" that bond with personal security should be given for the completion of the road to Eufaula by October 1, 1871.

The State board of equalization for the year 1871 fixed the value of the road and its equipment at \$824,289.50. At this time the actual and contingent liability of the State on straight and endorsed bonds of the company aggregated \$1,580,000. Charges of bribery in securing the enactment of the loan law were made. A former president of the road refused to answer when questioned on this point by the house investigating committee. On January 19, 1872, the legislature again came to the relief of this company, which, in spite of the liberal aid extended by the State, had failed to pay its taxes, by passing an act to release it from the payment of the penalty of 10 per cent imposed under the revenue laws on its delinquent taxes for the year 1871.

In 1873 a proposition was made by capitalists to lease and operate the road for a rental equivalent to the interest on its bonds, provided the State would release the road from its lien on account of the \$300,000 State bonds and the \$30,000 of the three per cent fund loaned to the company. On April 15 of that year, an act was passed which directed

the governor to make a settlement with the road on the following basis: that the State be released from or protected against liability for its endorsement of the first-mortgage bonds of the company, amounting to \$1,280,000, and in consideration of the release of the State from such liability, the State to surrender to the company its second-mortgage bonds for \$300,000 and the past-due coupons thereon, and to assume the payment of the bonds given by the railroad company to secure the payment of the \$30,000 loaned it from the three per cent fund, with the accrued interest thereon.

Central Railroad and Banking Co.—The same year the road went into the hands of a receiver, and was operated by him until May 1, 1879, when it was sold under a foreclosure decree of the United States District Court to satisfy the claim of the State. It was purchased for \$2,120,000 by Wm. M. Wadley, who later transferred it to the Montgomery & Eufaula Railway Co. A contract was made by this company with the Central Railroad & Banking Co. of Georgia to operate the road, the rental being an amount sufficient to pay the interest on outstanding bonds, any surplus going to the lessee. In the years 1879 and 1880 this surplus was applied to improving the road. The connections made with other lines after the lessee took charge, and the advantages of through traffic derived from these connections, increased the earnings of the road to such an extent as to provide for its interest charges and for a profit to the lessee. In 1881 the profit received by the Central Railroad & Banking Co. was 10 per cent; in 1882, \$5.88 per share; in 1883, \$8.67½; and in 1885, \$8.43. In 1884 the net earnings were used to purchase steel rails and to improve terminal facilities. During this period the rolling stock and other equipment was added to and improved, and the general character of the property was raised from a local road to what in this section at that time was considered a trunk line railway.

The operation of the road continued to be reasonably profitable until 1893, when the financial panic of that year retarded business of all kinds. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the deficit from operation amounted to \$28,020. The interest due on bonds, \$90,000, brought the total deficit up to \$118,020. The Central Railroad & Banking Co. charged this deficit to its own income account, and continued to operate the road, but was unable to pay, or to fund, the interest due July 1, on the bonds of the Montgomery & Eufaula and several of its other subsidiary companies. The Central had defaulted in interest payments on its own first-mortgage bonds and certificates of indebtedness in the previous year. Upon default on the Montgomery & Eufaula bonds, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. of New York brought suit, and in July, 1894, obtained a judgment for \$1,640,000, being the principal and interest since July 1, 1893. The court's order directed the receiver to tender the possession of its leased roads to their owners, giving them the option of leaving

their roads in the hands of the court to be operated by the receiver. The Montgomery & Eufaula was left in the hands of the court and was included in the plan of reorganization of the Central Railroad & Banking Co. of Georgia, by which the new consolidated bonds of the reorganized company, known as the Central of Georgia Railway Co., were made a first lien upon the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad and its other property, thus making the latter an integral part of the former. The holders of the old Montgomery & Eufaula first-mortgage bonds were tendered the new consolidated bonds in exchange at par for their holdings, all past-due interest to be paid in cash.

The history of the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad Co. from that time has been a part of that of the Central of Georgia Railway Co. (q. v.).

REFERENCES.—Railroad Commission of Ala., *Annual reports, 1889 et seq.*; State Auditor, *Annual reports, 1870-1873*; Special House Committee, appointed to investigate railroad matters, *Report* (1872), pp. 22-23; Gov. David P. Lewis, *Message*, Nov. 17, 1873, p. 9; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 382; Blue, *History of Montgomery* (1878), p. 35; Clark, "Railroads and navigation," in *Memorial record of Alabama* (1893), p. 326; Martin, "Internal improvements in Alabama," in *Johns Hopkins University Studies in historical and political science* (1902), p. 72; Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), p. 603; *Acts, 1859-60*, pp. 54-61, 224-231; 1865-66, p. 565; 1868, p. 497; 1869-70, p. 376; 1871-72, p. 11; 1872-73, p. 58.

MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD COMPANY. See Western Railway of Alabama.

MONTGOMERY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE. Organization for the prevention and cure of Tuberculosis. Organized in 1908 under the leadership of Dr. Gaston Griel. Its first officers were: Dr. B. J. Baldwin, President; M. Mohr, Vice President; Miss Fannie Matthews, 2d Vice President; and John J. Flowers, Treasurer. The purpose of the League is: "To disseminate information pertaining to the prevention and cure of Tuberculosis, the how-not to give and take this dread disease." On Feb. 20, 1909, B. G. Betty was elected Secretary and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties. The first annual meeting of the association was held in 1909, and later in that year Miss Bessie Pritchett was elected to succeed B. G. Betty, who had resigned. In 1911 Messrs. M. M. Sweatt, B. Wolff, and M. Mohr, were selected as a committee to secure a site for the location of the fresh air camp, which the Association had been contemplating constructing. A Tag Day was set aside when members of the League would aid in securing funds for the purchasing of the property which had been selected. This Tag Day led to the formation of the Young Ladies Auxiliary, whose first president was Miss Lillian Hill. The site for the camp

was purchased on June 6, 1911, and was soon paid for and a number of cottages donated. The camp is located about two miles above Montgomery on the Upper Wetumpka Road. There have as a rule been twenty patients in the care of the nurses and Physicians. Miss Julia Johnston who had succeeded Miss Pritchett in 1910, resigned in 1911, and Miss Ida Clay was elected to the office. Miss Clay upon her marriage in 1915, resigned and was succeeded by Miss Lucy Dowe. Tag-Days, Fairs, Charity balls and private contributions have enabled the League to continue its noble work. About four hundred dollars are contributed monthly; \$175 is donated by the city and county, while the other \$225 is contributed by private individuals. Publications: "The Key," monthly magazine published for several years. First edited by B. G. Betty. Now discontinued.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—*The Montgomery Advertiser*, Feb. 13, 1915; circular letters, newspaper articles and various editorials.

MONTGOMERY CORDAGE CO., Montgomery. See Cotton Manufacturing.

MONTGOMERY COTTON MILLS, Montgomery. See Cotton Manufacturing.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY. Created by an act of the legislature of Mississippi Territory, dated December 6, 1816. The county government was organized three years before Alabama was admitted to the Union, but its area was later greatly reduced in size by the relinquishment of territory which went to form parts of Elmore, Bullock, and Crenshaw Counties.

The county was named in honor of Major Lemuel Putnam Montgomery, a native of Tennessee, who was killed in the fight with the Creek Indians at Horse Shoe Bend, March 27, 1814. The county has an area of 499,328 acres, or about 780 square miles.

Location and Physical Description.—The county is situated in the south central part of the state, between 31° 55' and 32° 30' north latitude, and 86° 30' west longitude. On the north it is bounded by the Alabama and Tallapoosa Rivers immediately north of which are Autauga and Elmore Counties; on the east by Macon, Bullock and Pike Counties; on the south by Pike and Crenshaw Counties; and on the west by Crenshaw and Lowndes Counties.

The highest elevations are between 500 and 600 feet above sea level, while the river plains vary from 100 to 200 feet. The annual mean temperature is 65.2° F, and the annual precipitation is 52.72 inches.

Among the varieties of soil to be found are the red lands, which are the sandy lands of the uplands; the post oak and black prairie soils, and the light gray sandy loams lying between the red lands and the river bottoms. Surface features show the terrain to consist of the level to rolling, "and in places, high uplands, and the stream valleys, which consist of first and second bottoms." All soils

in the county are of sedimentary origin, "derived either directly from ocean sediments, or from these remade and modified by stream action." There are sixteen types of soil recognized, Susquehanna Clay; Houston clay; Yazoo clay; Norfolk fine sandy loam; Norfolk clay; Congaree loam; Norfolk sandy loam; Orangeburg sandy loam; Orangeburg loam; Congaree clay; Meadow; Norfolk fine sand; Susquehanna gravelly loam; Orangeburg fine sandy loam; Norfolk sand; Norfolk gravelly loam.

The county has two distinct drainage systems. One consists of the Alabama and Tallapoosa Rivers, with Pintlala, Catoma and Line Creeks and many small tributaries, the other consists of creeks flowing south among which are Chester, Blue and Greenbriar. The Alabama River is navigable as far north as Montgomery.

The principal forest growths of the county are: of the prairie lands, post oak, hickory, hawthorn, wild plum, ash; of the red loam lands, oaks, hickory, short leaf pine; of the sandy lands, short leaf pines and oaks, with water oaks and gums in the flats. A large number of fruit trees and magnolias are also found in this county.

Cotton, corn, potatoes, fruits, vegetables, oats, sorghum, sugar cane, are the most common crops. Cotton however is the all important one.

Practically all of the roads in the county have been either gravelled or macadamized at a heavy expense, and are in excellent shape all the year round.

Railroad facilities are excellent in all parts of the county, with the exception of the extreme southeastern corner where some points are 12 to 18 miles from the nearest railroad station. The roads passing through or terminating in Montgomery are the Louisville and Nashville, Western Railway of Alabama, and terminals of the Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, Central of Georgia, and Mobile and Ohio Railroad. All of these railroads afford service to northern and eastern markets.

Aboriginal History.—The county is rich in remains left by its aboriginal people. They are found along the Tallapoosa River on the north, the Alabama River on the northwest, the Pintlala Creek on the southwest, along Okfuskee or Line Creek on the northeast and on Catoma Creek in the Central and lower sections. DeSoto entered the county at Coloomi in September, 1540, crossed to Toasi, one mile below the present city of Montgomery, and left it at a point somewhere near the mouth of Pintlala Creek. There were towns even at this early date at these three points and in later times were located the towns of Alibamu, northeast of Montgomery near the present Jacksons Ferry; Ikan' Hatki, a Shawnee town, just below Coloomi on Tallapoosa River; Muklasa, a small upper Creek town, one mile below Sawanogi and contiguous to a branch village of Coloomi, which village was in Montgomery County opposite to the main town in Elmore. Sawanogi, a Shawnee-Creek town, near the present Wares

Ferry just below and adjoining what was in later times the American town of Augusta. This town is identical with or the main branch of Ikan' Hatki. Village sites which cannot be positively identified are found at the mouth of Pintlala Creek, on Catoma Creek at the point where the Western of Alabama Railroad crosses the creek, and at points in the central parts of the county on the upper branches of Catoma Creek. A group of five mounds was formerly noted "9 miles southwest of Montgomery on Alabama River bank," this no doubt being a reference to the group now known as the "Charlotte Thompson mounds," which are however nearer the city. On the Rogers place, one mile above the former site, is a domiciliary mound. In what is known as the Big Eddy field on the plantation of Mr. Pruett (formerly the A. M. Baldwin place) is a large domiciliary mound situated across the creek and about half mile from two burial mounds in "Thirty acre field." Mr. Clarence Moore, in 1899, secured from here some very fine objects, comparable only to those of Moundville. At the point opposite Coloomi are two large mounds, one of which is thought to contain burials. Some fine objects have been picked up on the surface. Adjoining the site of Augusta, at the intersection of the Wares Ferry and Mount Meig's Station roads, are two mounds, one of which is now almost obliterated. The other a large, low flat top structure on which is a four room negro cabin and garden. A small burial mound on Tallapoosa River one mile from Scotts Station on Western of Alabama Railway, on the property of Mrs. Fannie Dreyspring marks the site of Hu-ithle-walli, which was located at the mouth of Mitchells Creek on both sides of the Tallapoosa. The finds of relics which have been made here are very numerous. Other mounds are found: one on south side of Catoma Creek fifty yards above Atlantic Coast Line Railroad bridge. Two small mounds in canebrake one half mile above Thirty-acre field mound and one in woods one mile above; one in swamp on Parkers Island, one mile below the junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers; one immediately on west side of the Wetumpka Road, half mile south of Hughes Ferry on State Prison farm No. 4. An extensive workshop site and mound is located about one-fourth of a mile west of this mound and a village site half mile east, at which point are two more mounds. All on State property. One and half miles above Hughes Ferry is a large mound. These mounds no doubt mark the location of the many settlements which the early writers say were to be found along the Tallapoosa to its mouth. Two miles south of Hope Hull on the Marsden road is a mound and village site, located near Pintlala Creek about 10 miles above its mouth. Mound and village site on west side of Jacksons Ferry road, one mile south of Ferry; mound on east side of the road one mile south of Ferry and one on same side of road nearer the river crossing, these three mounds and site marking the location of one Alibamu towns referred to. On the old Math-

ews place, on Catoma Creek, now owned by Dr. Charles Moaks, are three mounds which have been slightly explored and some relics taken therefrom. Near Sellers Station on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad is a considerable town site and burial mound from which some fine objects have been taken. It is on property of Mr. William Howard. On the plantation of Mr. Robert Halles, formerly the Felder place, on the Hayneville Road 10 miles from the city of Montgomery, is a large mound and town site. A domiciliary mound 300 yards west of the cemetery is found at Toasi, just below Montgomery. On Catoma Creek just left of the Hayneville Road on the Wescott place is a large mound and town site, from which some fine objects have been taken. On the Thrasher place, on Alabama River $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Montgomery is a burial, and what appears to be a domiciliary mound, the burial mound being now under cultivation. On the Ernest Dreyspring place, 12 miles east of Montgomery, on Tallapoosa River, is to be found an extensive site from which there are nearly 1000 objects in the collection of P. A. Brannon of Montgomery. This is thought to be Sawonogi of earliest days. Econchatti, a town which existed nearly up to the founding of the city of Montgomery, was located along the river from a point above the Toll bridge on the Birmingham Road to the present West End of today. On the Brewer plantation, on the south side of Catoma Creek, near the "falls" one mile above the bridge on the Wire Road to Selma, is a site at which burials have been found. At the mouth of Catoma Creek is a village site. Half mile north of Selma Road and 8 miles west of Montgomery on the George Wright place is a site. One mile northwest of the former point, on the Robert Ashley place, is another site. Immediately on the river, one and a half miles below the mouth of Catoma Creek, on the "Doctor Stone River" place, is an extensive site. Near Carpenter's Ford on Catoma Creek, eight miles west of Montgomery and one mile north of Selma Road is another site. A town site accompanied by a cemetery is located on Pintiala Creek 4 miles below Ada. On the plantation of J. A. Cobb of Stones is a site located opposite to, but further down stream, from the Ashley site immediately below the Western Railroad of Alabama. From these two places alone there is in the collection of R. D. Chamberlain of St. Mathews, Ky., more than a thousand "bird points" less than one inch in length. On the Jordan place 14 miles south of Montgomery, on the Woodley Road, is a mound around which points can be picked up but there is no extensive evidence of a habitation site.

The first white settlements made were about the time the county was originally organized. Many settlers came to Montgomery about that time, and because of the accessibility of the Alabama River the development of the region was relatively rapid. In 1821 the town had assumed considerable proportions; in 1835 it was the most important town in the state and in 1846 was

selected as the capital. The county seat is also at Montgomery (q. v.). About 1850 the cotton production of the state centered about Montgomery, and the wealth of the county reached a high stage, which was brought to a temporary halt by the War of Secession.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 6,484.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 901.

Foreign-born white, 5.

Negro and other nonwhite, 5,578.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, 1.

3 to 9 acres, 298.

10 to 19 acres, 578.

20 to 49 acres, 3,447.

50 to 99 acres, 1,404.

100 to 174 acres, 444.

175 to 259 acres, 152.

260 to 499 acres, 98.

500 to 999 acres, 44.

1,000 acres and over, 18.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 512,640 acres.

Land in farms, 383,686 acres.

Improved land in farms, 285,861 acres.

Woodland in farms, 63,113 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 34,712 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$11,700,811.

Land, \$7,841,465.

Buildings, \$1,691,045.

Implements and machinery, \$404,881.

Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,763,420.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,805.

Land and buildings per farm, \$1,470.

Land per acre, \$20.44.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 6,233.

Domestic animals, value, \$1,706,487.

Cattle: total, 22,572; value, \$348,201.

Dairy cows only, 10,262.

Horses: total, 3,120; value, \$297,912.

Mules: total, 7,692; value, \$947,169.

Asses and burros: total, 16; value, \$1,210.

Swine: total, 30,058; value, \$103,123.

Sheep: total, 1,788; value, \$7,551.

Goats: total, 1,023; value, \$1,321.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 128,901; value, \$50,505.

Bee colonies, 2,220; value, \$6,428.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 809.

Per cent of all farms, 12.5.

Land in farms, 110,390 acres.

Improved land in farms, 70,681 acres.

Land and buildings, \$3,170,179.

Farms of owned land only, 695.

Farms of owned and hired land, 114.

Native white owners, 474.
 Foreign-born white, 3.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 332.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 5,652.
 Per cent of all farms, 87.2.
 Land in farms, 261,475 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 207,999 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$5,890,021.
 Share tenants, 1,008.
 Share cash-tenants, 102.
 Cash tenants, 4,476.
 Tenure not specified, 66.
 Native white tenants, 408.
 Foreign-born white, 1.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 5,243.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 23.
 Land in farms, 11,821 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 7,181 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$472,310.

Live Stock Products.

Dairy Products.

Milk: Produced, 1,951,261; sold, 256,873 gallons.
 Cream sold, 1,700 gallons.
 Butter fat sold, —.
 Butter: Produced, 464,611; sold, 93,199 pounds.
 Cheese: Produced, —.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$161,921.
 Sale of dairy products, \$86,189.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 246,229; sold, 83,382.
 Eggs: Produced, 363,510; sold, 151,046 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$138,101.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$49,847.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 43,555 pounds.
 Wax produced, 1,108 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$4,150.

Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 573.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$354.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 372.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 3,840.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 124.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 11,237.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 576.
 Sale of animals, \$64,080.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$105,769.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$4,066,478.
 Cereals, \$612,432.
 Other grains and seeds, \$34,969.
 Hay and forage, \$141,445.

Vegetables, \$260,154.
 Fruits and nuts, \$16,707.
 All other crops, \$3,000,771.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 52,935 acres; 757,456 bushels.
 Corn, 46,769 acres; 649,503 bushels.
 Oats, 6,164 acres; 107,909 bushels.
 Wheat, 2 acres; 44 bushels.
 Rye, —.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, —.
 Rice, —.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 1,581 acres; 12,828 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 21 acres; 267 bushels.
 Peanuts, 1,012 acres; 18,986 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 10,834 acres; 13,014 tons.
 All tame or cultivated grasses, 10,145 acres; 11,926 tons.
 Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 135 acres; 242 tons.
 Grains cut green, 461 acres; 639 tons.
 Coarse forage, 93 acres; 207 tons.
 Special crops:
 Potatoes, 273 acres; 17,227 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 2,234 acres; 149,155 bushels.
 Tobacco, 1 acre; 85 pounds.
 Cotton, 157,001 acres; 38,485 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 619 acres; 4,465 tons.
 Sirup made, 70,411 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 17 acres; 86 tons.
 Sirup made, 257 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 44,911 trees; 17,634 bushels.
 Apples, 5,926 trees; 2,512 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 36,950 trees; 12,447 bushels.
 Pears, 1,525 trees; 2,137 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 478 trees; 522 bushels.
 Cherries, 4 trees.
 Quinces, 8 trees; 5 bushels.
 Grapes, 136 vines; 4,270 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 638 trees.
 Figs, 638 trees; 22,015 pounds.
 Oranges, —.
 Small fruits: total, 7 acres; 11,776 quarts.
 Strawberries, 7 acres; 11,776 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 1,393 trees; 10,626 pounds.
 Pecans, 1,333 trees; 10,138 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 2,516.
 Cash expended, \$271,628.
 Rent and board furnished, \$96,514.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 1,860.
 Amount expended, \$135,332.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 2,261.
 Amount expended, \$148,217.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$38,310.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 1,716.
 Value of domestic animals, \$477,210.
 Cattle: total, 1,743; value, \$55,092.
 Number of dairy cows, 1,305.
 Horses: total, 2,045; value, \$299,253.

Mules, and asses and burros: total, 737; value, \$120,759.

Swine: total, 455; value, \$1,895.

Sheep and goats: total, 89; value, \$211.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Ada	Myrtle
Barachias	Naftel—1
Cecil	Pike Road—1
Downing	Pine Level—1
Fleta	Ramer—3
Grady—2	Scotia
Halls	Sellers—1
Hope Hull—2	Snowdown—1
London	Sprague
Mathews—2	Strata
Montgomery (ch)—5	Tharin
Mount Meigs	Waugh

Population.—Statistics taken from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1820	3,941	2,663	6,604
1830	6,180	6,515	12,695
1840	8,972	15,602	24,574
1850	10,169	19,542	29,711
1860	12,122	23,780	35,904
1870	12,419	31,285	43,704
1880	13,457	38,899	52,356
1890	14,682	41,485	56,168
1900	19,852	52,207	72,047
1910	25,300	56,867	82,178
1920			80,853

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1819—John Dandridge Bibb, James W. Armstrong.

1861—William L. Yancey (succeeded by J. C. B. Mitchell), Thomas H. Watts.

1865—John A. Elmore, Elisha Y. Fair.

1867—Henry Clay Semple, James P. Stow, Charles W. Buckley, John C. Keffer, Peyton Finley (colored).

1875—Samuel F. Rice, Robert H. Knox.

1901—Thomas G. Jones, Tennent Lomax, Gordon Macdonald, Edward A. Graham, Thomas H. Watts, John W. A. Sanford, William C. Oates.

Senators.—

1819-20—John Gause.

1822-3—John Dandridge Bibb.

1825-6—James Abercrombie.

1828-9—James Abercrombie.

1831-2—James Abercrombie.

1834-5—Benajah S. Bibb.

1835-7—Thomas S. Mays.

1839-40—Samuel C. Oliver.

1842-3—Samuel C. Oliver.

1845-6—Samuel C. Oliver.

1849-50—Robert J. Ware.

1851-2—Benajah S. Bibb.

1853-4—Thomas H. Watts.

1855-6—Adam C. Felder.

1857-8—Adam C. Felder.

1861-2—Samuel F. Rice.

1865-6—Adam C. Felder.

1868—J. P. Stow.

1871-2—J. A. Farden; J. P. Stow.

1872-3—A. P. Wilson.

1873—A. P. Wilson.

1874-5—J. A. Farden.

1875-6—J. A. Farden.

1876-7—R. H. Knox.

1878-9—D. S. Troy.

1880-1—D. S. Troy.

1882-3—D. S. Troy.

1884-5—D. S. Troy.

1886-7—E. A. Graham.

1888-9—E. A. Graham.

1890-1—A. A. Wiley.

1892-3—A. A. Wiley.

1894-5—A. D. Sayre.

1896-7—A. D. Sayre.

1898-9—A. A. Wiley.

1899 (Spec.)—A. A. Wiley.

1900-01—A. A. Wiley.

1903—Benjamin Harrison Screws.

1907—C. B. Teasley.

1907 (Spec.)—C. B. Teasley.

1909 (Spec.)—C. B. Teasley.

1911—M. H. Screws.

1915—W. W. Hill.

1919—William A. Gunter, Jr.

Representatives.—

1819-20—Joseph Fitzpatrick; James Edmondson; Larkin Cleveland.

1820-1—Joseph Fitzpatrick; James Abercrombie; Larkin Cleveland.

1821 (called)—Joseph Fitzpatrick; James Abercrombie; Larkin Cleveland.

1821-2—Joseph Fitzpatrick; George Dabney; Peter B. Williamson.

1822-3—James Abercrombie; John Brown-ing.

1823-4—William McLemore; John G. Ashley.

1824-5—James Abercrombie; Andrew Baxter.

1825-6—Nimrod E. Benson; William McLemore; John S. Bailey.

1826-7—Nimrod E. Benson; Dixon H. Lewis; John S. Bailey.

1827-8—Elias Bonnell; Dixon H. Lewis; William Y. Higgins.

1828-9—Elias Bonnell; Dixon H. Lewis; James E. Belser.

1829-30—Samuel C. Oliver; Henry Goldthwaite; Moseley Baker.

1830-1—Samuel C. Oliver; John Rugeley; Moseley Baker.

1831-2—Samuel C. Oliver; John Rugeley; Moseley Baker.

1832 (called)—Samuel C. Oliver; John Rugeley; Robert J. Ware.

1832-3—Samuel C. Oliver; John Rugeley; Robert J. Ware.

1833-4—Samuel C. Oliver; Alfred V. Scott; Robert J. Ware.

1834-5—Samuel C. Oliver; William McLemore; William B. S. Gilmer.

1835-6—Samuel C. Oliver; John Martin; William B. S. Gilmer.

1836-7—Samuel C. Oliver; Alfred V. Scott; John A. Campbell.

1837 (called)—Samuel C. Oliver; Alfred V. Scott; John A. Campbell.

- 1837-8—Samuel C. Oliver; Alfred V. Scott; Merrill Ashurst.
 1838-9—Henry W. Hilliard; George D. Shortridge; William O. Baldwin.
 1839-40—Joseph J. Hutchinson; William O. Baldwin.
 1840-1—Joseph J. Hutchinson; Merrill Ashurst.
 1841 (called)—Joseph J. Hutchinson; Merrill Ashurst.
 1841-2—Joseph J. Hutchinson; Robert J. Ware.
 1842-3—John Caffey; Robert J. Ware.
 1843-4—John Caffey; Francis Bugbee.
 1844-5—R. C. Bunting; Thomas Williams, Jr.
 1845-6—Michael Ellsberry; Benajah S. Bibb; Clement Billingslea.
 1847-8—Benajah S. Bibb; Robert J. Ware; Charles G. Gunter.
 1849-50—Thomas H. Watts; William H. Rives; Charles G. Gunter.
 1851-2—Thomas Caffey; William B. Moss; Francis S. Jackson.
 1853-4—James E. Belser; Thomas J. Judge.
 1855-6—James E. Belser; James H. Clanton.
 1857-8—Charles H. Moulton; James R. Dillard.
 1859-60—Samuel F. Rice; Milton J. Safold (resigned and Mike L. Woods seated, January 13, 1860).
 1861 (1st called)—Samuel F. Rice; Mike L. Woods.
 1861 (2d called)—William H. Rives; Thos. M. Arrington.
 1861-2—William H. Rives; Thomas M. Arrington.
 1862 (called)—William H. Rives; Thos. M. Arrington.
 1862-3—William H. Rives; Thomas M. Arrington.
 1863 (called)—T. B. Bethea; W. H. Ogbourne.
 1863-4—T. B. Bethea; W. H. Ogbourne.
 1864 (called)—T. B. Bethea; W. H. Ogbourne.
 1864-5—T. B. Bethea; W. H. Ogbourne.
 1865-6—T. B. Bethea; Henry M. Caffey.
 1866-7—T. B. Bethea; Henry M. Caffey.
 1868—W. C. Arthur; George W. Cox; Paul Strobach; H. Thompson; L. J. Williams.
 1869-70—W. C. Arthur; George W. Cox; Paul Strobach; H. Thompson; L. J. Williams.
 1870-1—H. H. Craig; G. A. Harmount; Paul Strobach; Holland Thompson; L. J. Williams.
 1871-2—H. H. Craig; R. H. Knox; H. Thompson; L. J. Williams.
 1872-3—N. B. Cloud; Hales Ellsworth; J. M. Levy; Lawson Steel; L. J. Williams.
 1873—N. B. Cloud; Hales Ellsworth; J. M. Levy; Lawson Steel; L. J. Williams.
 1874-5—H. V. Cashin; Elijah Cook; Charles Fagan; Captain Gilmer; E. R. Mitchell.
 1875-6—H. V. Cashin; Elijah Cook; Charles Fagan; Captain Gilmer; E. R. Mitchell.
 1876-7—H. V. Cashin; Captain Gilmer; C. O. Harris; Samuel F. Rice.
 1878-9—David Clopton; W. L. Kirkpatrick; W. H. Lawson; J. C. Nicholson.
 1880-1—T. McCullough; J. M. Renfro; H. T. Walker; Thos. H. Watts.
 1882-3—E. A. Graham; F. A. Hall; J. W. Orme; H. MacIntyre.
 1884-5—Thomas G. Jones; Wm. A. Gunter; A. A. Wiley; W. H. Lawson.
 1886-7—Thos. G. Jones; J. M. Anderson; L. C. Smith; B. F. Flinn.
 1888-9—J. R. McLendon; Alva Fitzpatrick; W. J. Barnett; A. A. Wiley.
 1890-1—B. H. Screws; A. D. Sayre; W. W. Hill; J. N. Gilchrist.
 1892-3—A. D. Sayre; T. H. Clark; F. B. Lloyd; Walton W. Hill.
 1894-5—Thos. H. Clark; Walton W. Hill; B. H. Screws; John W. A. Sanford, Jr.
 1896-7—A. A. Wiley; W. W. Hill; W. R. Waller; A. T. Dreyspring.
 1898-9—W. C. Bibb; Bibb Graves; Horace Hood; Ben H. Screws.
 1899 (Spec.)—W. C. Bibb; Bibb Graves; Horace Hood; Ben H. Screws.
 1900-01—B. H. Screws; J. S. Fuller; W. T. Seibels; Bibb Graves.
 1903—Thomas Mann Arrington; Robert Tyler Goodwyn; Thomas Judge Hall; Olin Connor Maner.
 1907—R. T. Goodwyn; Gaston Gunter; O. C. Maner; P. B. Mastin.
 1907 (Spec.)—R. T. Goodwyn; Gaston Gunter; O. C. Maner; P. B. Mastin.
 1909 (Spec.)—R. T. Goodwyn; Gaston Gunter; O. C. Maner; P. B. Mastin.
 1911—R. L. Butt; P. B. Mastin; John V. Smith; Frank Stollenwerk, Jr.
 1915—H. B. Fuller; Dr. T. J. Stough; W. M. Hudson; W. H. Vaughan.
 1919—Thomas W. Oliver; James H. Hardaway; Matt Barginier; Walter B. Jones.
- REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 446; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 318; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893); *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 176; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1906), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 118; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

MONTGOMERY FEDERAL BUILDING.

The only Federal building in Montgomery is the post office and courthouse, on the southwestern corner of Dexter Avenue and Lawrence Street, on a plot of ground fronting 320 feet on Lawrence and 100 feet each on Dexter Avenue and Washington Street. The site was purchased November 27, 1880, for \$13,000 and the contract for foundation and area walls awarded September 29, 1881. The completed building was first occupied on July 1, 1885. Its total cost was \$147,410. Six appropriations for its construction were made by Congress, viz, May 26, 1880, March 3, 1881, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, July 7, 1884 and March 3, 1885. The cubic contents of

the building are 506,300 cubic feet; it is heated by steam; contains three stories and basement; and has a passenger elevator connecting the main floors. The post office, the private offices of the postmaster and assistant postmaster, occupy the entire first floor. A stairway and elevator open into the lobby at the Dexter Avenue entrance. The second and third floors, divided into offices, are occupied by the marshal, grand jury, land office, weather bureau, and Federal court. The original cost fixed by Congress for this building was \$185,456.67, but by act of June 6, 1902, it was increased to \$250,456.67.

REFERENCES.—*U. S. Statutes at Large*, vol. 21, pp. 142, 436; vol. 22, pp. 304, 603; vol. 23, pp. 195, 481; vol. 32, pp. 311, 425, 1087; vol. 34, pp. 773, 789; vol. 35, pp. 482, 524, 954; *History of public buildings under control of Treasury Dept.* (1901), p. 13; Supervising Architect of the Treasury, *Annual report*, 1916, pp. 252-253.

MONTGOMERY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—the Carnegie Library. See Libraries.

MONTGOMERY LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY. A public utility corporation, incorporated March 12, 1906, in Alabama, as the Montgomery Traction Co., a consolidation of the old company of the same name and the Montgomery Street Railway Co.; new name as above adopted December 29, 1911; capital stock authorized and outstanding, \$2,000,000; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$1,340,000; property in Alabama; 36 miles of electric street railway, and an electric light plant in the city of Montgomery. Its electric light and power franchise expires in 1940, and those for some of the street railway lines, from 1932 to 1942; the rest being perpetual; offices: Montgomery.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, p. 1886.

MONTGOMERY LIGHT AND WATER POWER COMPANY. A public utility corporation, incorporated November 20, 1902, in New Jersey; capital stock authorized and outstanding, \$2,000,000; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$2,350,000; property in Alabama—gas plant and 49.1 miles of mains in Montgomery, water-power electric-generating plant on Tallapoosa River, 3 miles above Tallassee, with a capacity of 5,000 horsepower, auxiliary steam generating plant in the city of Montgomery with a capacity of 2,000 horsepower. Its gas franchise expires in 1954; and electric franchise perpetual. It absorbed the Montgomery Light & Power Co. and the Montgomery Water Power Co.; and is operated and controlled by Henry L. Doherty & Co. of New York; offices: Montgomery and New York.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, p. 381.

MONTGOMERY SCHOOL FOR COLORED STUDENTS. See State Normal School for Colored Students.

MONTGOMERY RAIL ROAD COMPANY. See Western Railway of Alabama.

MONTICELLO. Interior village and post-office in Pike County, about 12 miles east of Troy, between Richland and Buckhorn Creeks. Population: 1870—whites, 500, colored 69, total, 569; 1880—Monticello, Beat 5,766; 1890—Monticello Precinct 5,978; 1900—the same, 1,091; 1910—same, 899. It was the second seat of justice of Pike County. In 1839 the courthouse was located at Troy.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

MONTROSE. Post office and seacoast village, on the high bluffs of the W. coast of Baldwin County, about 3 miles S. of Daphne, and about 25 miles S. W. of Bay Minette. Population: 1910, 60. The situation is attractive and inviting. Along the heights are the summer homes of residents of Mobile and other places. From 200 to 300 feet back of the settlements are mineral wells about 90 feet in depth.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS. See Confederate Monuments.

MOORESVILLE. Post office and incorporated village in the southeast corner of Limestone County, between Piney and Limestone Creeks, about 5 miles north of the Tennessee River, about 8 miles northeast of Decatur, and about 15 miles southeast of Athens. Population: 1870—165; 1880—183; 1890—143, 1900—150; 1910—137. It was settled in the early days of the county by the Keyes, Moore, Woodruff, Walker, and Thach families.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 304; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 307; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 78-79; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 606; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

MOOSE, LOYAL ORDER OF. A secret, beneficiary society, paying sick and funeral benefits. It was founded in 1888 by Dr. J. H. Wilson, at Louisville, Ky., followed by the organization of the grand lodge of Kentucky the same year. In 1889 the Supreme Lodge of the World, Loyal Order of Moose, was organized at Cincinnati, Ohio, by ten or twelve lodges then existing throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri and Ohio, the purpose being to establish a joint agent for the various lodges. The society owns 1,000 acres at "Mooseheart," near Aurora, Ill., which is a combination farm, school and orphanage for members of the order.

The first lodge in Alabama was established in Birmingham in 1909, but owing to the death of two members due to an accident during initiation, and the lawsuit known as the case of Kenney and Gustin vs. Moose, the lodge disbanded. The only lodge in Alabama in 1919 was in Mobile with about one hundred members.

REFERENCES.—Letter from John T. Yates, Sovereign clerk, Omaha, Neb., in the Department of Archives and History; and the New International Encyclopedia.

MORGAN, FORT. An American fortified post, erected at Mobile Point, Baldwin County. It occupies the site of old Fort Bowyer, and was named in honor of Daniel Morgan, the Revolutionary hero. Fort Morgan had been in the process of construction for a number of years, having been begun probably as early as 1819. Fort Bowyer was of wood, but Fort Morgan was built of brick, made on the western shore of the Bay.

Immediately following the election of Lincoln as President of the United States in 1861, Gov. A. B. Moore, anticipating future trouble, authorized Col. John B. Todd, of the First Regiment, Alabama Troops, to occupy Fort Morgan. It remained a Confederate defense until August, 1864, when it surrendered to the Union troops after bombardment and a short siege.

New and modern fortifications were erected during the years 1898 and 1904.

REFERENCES.—Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 430-437; Pickett, *Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 603, 709; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp. 119, 120; Hamilton, *Mobile of the five flags* (1913), pp. 203, 224, 293.

MORGAN COUNTY. Created by the legislature, February 8, 1818. Its territory was made up of territory ceded by the Cherokees at the Turkeytown treaty. It has an area of 686 square miles, or 473,500 acres.

The county was first called "Cotaco" for the large creek that flows through it. In 1821 the name was changed to Morgan in honor of Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Pennsylvania and of Revolutionary fame.

In 1819 election precincts were established at Levi Taylors, Daniel Turner's, David Williams', Archelaus Crafts', McDaniels', Ferry, and Joseph Smiths' horse mill. A year later other precincts were established at Decatur, Centreville, John Willis', and Larkin H. Rogers'.

Somerville was incorporated December 19, 1819, and made the county seat. In 1891 it was changed to Decatur.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the northern section of the state. It is bounded on the north by the Tennessee River, on the west by Lawrence County, on the south by Winston and Blount, and on the east by Marshall County. Its highest elevation is 1,000 feet above sea level while its lowest is 500 feet. Important altitudes are Decatur, 591, Albany, 570, Somerville, 718, Lacon, 602, Flint, 570, Falkville, 602, Hartselle, 660, and Trinity, 633. The topography ranges from valley to mountain lands. Proceeding southward from the Tennessee River we come to the first of the terrace-like plains, the bottoms of the Tennessee River, the soils here being porous and productive but liable to overflow. Next comes the valley of the Tennessee proper, which is elevated above the

bottoms about seventy-five or one hundred feet, and possesses the rich red or brown soils. These two are followed by the sandy soils of the mountain section and the coal section in which we find a portion of the Warrior coal-field. The county is drained by Flint Creek and its two forks, Cotaco, No Business, Cedar, Shoal, Six Mile, Crowabout, and Gandy's Fork. In the northeastern portion are the Valhermosa and Lacy springs. The alluvial soils are found in the Tennessee valley and along the smaller streams. The soils of the valley lands are highly productive and are admirably suited to live stock, as they contain more or less lime. The soils of the higher areas are of residual origin and are derived from sandstones and shales. Minerals, chiefly coal and limestone, exist in different parts of the county. The principal timbers are post, white, and red oak, black-jack, hickory, poplar, walnut, cherry, cedar, and short leaf pine.

Aboriginal History.—It was a part of the reservation of the Cherokee Indians and continued to be until the removal of the Indians, in 1837. Aboriginal dwelling sites are found on Cotaco Creek, locally known as Tate Creek, on the Slaughter place and just above Chunn's Landing, on the Tennessee River. On the Slaughter place are two mounds one-fourth of a mile southwest of the landing. On the property of Mrs. M. L. Chunn is a very considerable mound and town site. Very few objects have been secured as little exploration work has been done in the locality. In the yard of the H. H. Hill Lumber Co., of Decatur, is a large domiciliary mound. On the J. B. Gilchrist property, 100 yards above the mouth of South Flint river, is a burial mound from which some fine earthenware has been secured.

Later History.—During the War of Secession Morgan County was devastated. The subsistence of the people was consumed by detachments of troops and gunboats landed their crews and retaliated on defenseless citizens. In the southern part of the county Forrest first overtook Streight and began the desperate and bloody chase which had its termination in Cherokee. The enemy occupied Decatur in 1863, and was not dislodged until General Hood flanked the place and forced the garrison to evacuate.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 3,783.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 3,114.

Foreign-born white, 20.

Negro and other nonwhite, 649.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, —.

3 to 9 acres, 125.

10 to 19 acres, 452.

20 to 49 acres, 1,385.

50 to 99 acres, 921.

100 to 174 acres, 578.

175 to 259 acres, 196.

260 to 499 acres, 93.
500 to 999 acres, 28.
1,000 acres and over, 5.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 375,680 acres.
Land in farms, 294,200 acres.
Improved land in farms, 140,370 acres.
Woodland in farms, 143,774 acres.
Other unimproved land in farms, 10,056 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$5,858,352.
Land, \$3,400,607.
Buildings, \$1,118,487.
Implements, and machinery, \$286,058.
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,053,200.
Average values:
All property per farm, \$1,549.
Land and buildings per farm, \$1,195.
Land per acre, \$11.56.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 3,620.
Domestic animals, value, \$1,014,149.
Cattle: total, 10,472; value, \$169,957.
Dairy cows only, 5,483.
Horses: total, 2,851; value, \$280,765.
Mules: total, 4,106; value, \$500,509.
Asses and burros: total, 25; value, \$2,115.
Swine: total, 10,688; value, \$56,772.
Sheep: total, 1,398; value, \$3,021.
Goats: total, 664; value, \$1,010.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 99,124; value, \$36,352.
Bee colonies, 1,570; value, \$2,699.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,818.
Per cent of all farms, 48.1.
Land in farms, 196,677 acres.
Improved land in farms, 79,914 acres.
Land and buildings, \$2,718,897.
Farms of owned land only, 1,322.
Farms of owned and hired land, 496.
Native white owners, 1,616.
Foreign-born white, 19.
Negro and other nonwhite, 183.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 1,956.
Per cent of all farms, 51.7.
Land in farms, 94,512 acres.
Improved land in farms, 59,668 acres.
Land and buildings, \$1,713,267.
Share tenants, 1,380.
Share-cash tenants, 60.
Cash tenants, 446.
Tenure not specified, 70.
Native white tenants, 1,489.
Foreign-born white, 1.
Negro and other nonwhite, 466.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 9.
Land in farms, 3,011 acres.
Improved land in farms, 788 acres.
Value of land and buildings, \$86,930.

Live Stock Products.

Dairy Products.

Milk: Produced, 1,414,024; sold, 44,369 gallons.
Cream sold, —.
Butter fat sold, —.
Butter: Produced, 681,086; sold, 111,990 pounds.
Cheese: Produced, —.
Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$128,566.
Sale of dairy products, \$31,409.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 178,733; sold, 49,654.
Eggs: Produced, 581,699; sold, 325,208 dozens.
Poultry and eggs produced, \$139,052.
Sale of poultry and eggs, \$66,723.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 6,242 pounds.
Wax produced, 241 pounds.
Value of honey and wax produced, \$858.

Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 762.
Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.
Wool and mohair produced, \$583.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 1,130.
Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 4,887.
Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 704.
Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 9,650.
Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 1,865.
Sale of animals, \$49,424.
Value of animals slaughtered, \$134,897.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$2,028,526.
Cereals, \$568,659.
Other grains and seeds, \$4,509.
Hay and forage, \$99,493.
Vegetables, \$125,081.
Fruits and nuts, \$64,260.
All other crops, \$1,166,524.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 46,665 acres; 645,458 bushels.
Corn, 40,391 acres; 571,987 bushels.
Oats, 5,777 acres; 69,611 bushels.
Wheat, 485 acres; 3,746 bushels.
Rye, 8 acres; 61 bushels.
Kafir corn and milo maize, —.
Rice, —.
Other grains:
Dry peas, 512 acres; 1,937 bushels.
Dry edible beans, 16 acres; 20 bushels.
Peanuts, 30 acres; 808 bushels.
Hay and forage: total, 7,271 acres; 7,943 tons.
All tame or cultivated grasses, 1,718 acres; 1,888 tons.
Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 2,711 acres; 3,052 tons.

Grains cut green, 2,027 acres; 1,746 tons.
 Coarse forage, 815 acres; 1,257 tons.
 Special crops:
 Potatoes, 312 acres; 26,738 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 537 acres; 52,-
 496 bushels.
 Tobacco, 11 acres; 4,072 pounds.
 Cotton, 37,527 acres; 12,863 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 44 acres; 188 tons.
 Sirup made, 3,654 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 557 acres; 2,294 tons.
 Sirup made, 26,136 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 118,131 trees; 98,509 bushels.
 Apples, 42,266 trees; 40,220 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 61,996 trees; 51,-
 267 bushels.
 Pears, 5,585 trees; 3,612 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 5,882 trees; 2,891 bushels.
 Cherries, 2,067 trees; 382 bushels.
 Quinces, 259 trees; 121 bushels.
 Grapes, 9,116 vines; 97,800 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 203 trees.
 Figs, 197 trees; 6,198 pounds.
 Oranges, 2.
 Small fruits: total, 19 acres; 20,957 quarts.
 Strawberries, 16 acres; 17,958 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 57 trees; 1,380 pounds.
 Pecans, 22 trees; 160 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,318.
 Cash expended, \$60,926.
 Rent and board furnished, \$15,430.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 2,537.
 Amount expended, \$63,909.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 1,097.
 Amount expended, \$47,902.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$50,003.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 1,074.
 Value of domestic animals, \$126,870.
 Cattle: total, 1,238; value, \$31,254.
 Number of dairy cows, 898.
 Horses: total, 630; value, \$76,442.
 Mules, and asses and burros: total, 127; value, \$16,485.
 Swine: total, 584; value, \$2,621.
 Sheep and goats: total, 22; value, \$68.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. *Official Postal Guide*. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Albany—4	Hartselle—3
Danville—4	Laceys Spring—1
Decatur (ch.)	Lacon—1
Eva—1	Somerville—4
Falkville—2	Talucab
Flint	Trinity—1

Population.—Statistics taken from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1830	6,126	2,936	9,062
1840	6,580	3,261	9,841

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1850	6,637	3,488	10,125
1860	7,592	3,743	11,335
1870	8,829	3,358	12,187
1880	11,758	4,670	16,428
1890	18,013	6,073	24,086
1900	21,439	7,378	28,820
1910	25,581	8,198	33,781
1920 .....	.....	.....	39,858

Delegates to Constitutional Convention.—

1819—Melkijah Vaughn, Thomas D. Crabb.
 1861—Jonathan Ford.
 1865—John T. Rather.
 1867—Thomas Haughey.
 1875—J. W. Jones.
 1901—Samuel Blackwell, John C. Eyster.

Senators.—

1819-20—Jesse W. Garth.
 1822-3—Thomas D. Crabb.
 1825-6—Thomas D. Crabb.
 1828-9—Jesse W. Garth.
 1831-2—Thomas McElderry.
 1832-3—Reuben Chapman.
 1835-6—John T. Rather.
 1838-9—Greene P. Rice.
 1841-2—Milton McClanahan.
 1844-5—Milton McClanahan.
 1847-8—Nathaniel Davis.
 1849-50—William S. Compton.
 1851-2—John N. Malone.
 1855-6—John N. Malone.
 1857-8—John D. Rather.
 1861-2—Joshua P. Coman.
 1865-6—Isaac M. Jackson.
 1868—J. J. Hinds.
 1871-2—J. Gunn.
 1872-3—W. G. W. Smith.
 1873—W. G. W. Smith.
 1874-5—M. W. Troup.
 1875-6—M. W. Troup.
 1876-7—I. M. Jackson.
 1878-9—H. A. Sharp.
 1880-1—William E. Skeggs.
 1882-3—Joseph Shackelford.
 1884-5—W. M. Turney.
 1886-7—W. H. Simpson.
 1888-9—J. E. Weaver.
 1890-1—W. W. NeSmith.
 1892-3—W. W. NeSmith.
 1894-5—David W. Day.
 1896-7—D. W. Day.
 1898-9—S. P. Rather.
 1899 (Spec.)—S. P. Rather.
 1900-01—S. P. Rather.
 1903—Seybourn Arthur Lynne.
 1907—W. T. Lowe.
 1907 (Spec.)—W. T. Lowe.
 1909 (Spec.)—W. T. Lowe.
 1911—C. M. Sherrod.
 1915—D. F. Green.
 1919—W. H. Smith.

Representatives.—

1819-20—Melkijah Vaughn; John McCarley.
 1820-1—John T. Rather; McKinney Holderness.
 1821 (called)—John T. Rather; McKinney Holderness.

1821-2—Horatio Philpott; McKinney Holderness.
 1822-3—John T. Rather; John Adams.
 1823-4—Horatio Philpott; William S. Goodhue.
 1824-5—John T. Rather; Robert Tapscott.
 1825-6—M. Vaughn; Stephen Heard.
 1826-7—Henry W. Rhodes; S. Heard.
 1827-8—John T. Rather; M. Vaughn.
 1828-9—James T. Sykes; Benajah S. Bibb; Thomas McElderry.
 1829-30—John T. Rather; Horatio Philpott; Thomas McEldery.
 1830-1—John T. Rather; Horatio Philpott; Daniel E. Hickman.
 1831-2—John T. Rather; Horatio Philpott; Daniel E. Hickman.
 1832 (called)—John T. Rather; Henry W. Rhodes; Robert F. Houston.
 1832-3—John T. Rather; Henry W. Rhodes; Robert F. Houston.
 1833-4—John T. Rather; Henry W. Rhodes; Robert F. Houston.
 1834-5—John T. Rather; Isaac Lane; Robert F. Houston.
 1835-6—Matthew W. Lindsay; Henry W. Rhodes; Riley S. Davis.
 1836-7—Matthew W. Lindsay; Milton McClanahan; Riley S. Davis.
 1837 (called)—Matthew W. Lindsay; Milton McClanahan; Riley S. Davis.
 1837-8—W. A. Slaughter; Milton McClanahan; Riley S. Davis.
 1838-9—M. W. Lindsay; M. McClanahan; R. N. Philpott.
 1839-40—Charles E. B. Strode; Milton McClanahan.
 1840-1—C. E. B. Strode; M. McClanahan.
 1841 (called)—C. E. B. Strode; M. McClanahan.
 1841-2—C. E. B. Strode; M. M. Troup.
 1842-3—William W. Roby; Greene P. Rice.
 1843-4—D. C. Humphries; M. M. Troup.
 1844-5—William W. Roby; Aaron Perry, Jr.
 1845-46—Greene P. Rice; A. Perry, Jr.
 1847-8—William W. Roby; Thomas A. Strain.
 1849-50—John D. Rather; John Ryan.
 1851-2—John D. Rather; William H. Campbell.
 1853-4—Jesse W. Garth, jr.
 1855-6—Greene P. Rice.
 1857-8—R. N. Walden.
 1859-60—R. N. Walden.
 1861 (1st called)—R. N. Walden.
 1861 (2d called)—J. C. Orr.
 1861-2—J. C. Orr.
 1862 (called)—J. C. Orr.
 1862-3—J. C. Orr.
 1863 (called)—G. P. Charlton.
 1863-4—G. P. Charlton.
 1864 (called)—G. P. Charlton.
 1864-5—G. P. Charlton.
 1865-6—Z. F. Freeman.
 1866-7—Z. F. Freeman.
 1868—W. G. W. Smith.
 1869-70—W. G. W. Smith.
 1870-1—Jackson Gunn.
 1871-2—J. J. Hinds.

1872-3—W. H. Edwards.
 1873—W. H. Edwards.
 1874-5—W. H. Edwards.
 1875-6—W. H. Edwards.
 1876-7—Brett Randolph.
 1878-9—Brett Randolph.
 1880-1—J. C. Orr.
 1882-3—John C. Orr.
 1884-5—C. F. Hamil.
 1886-7—C. F. Hamil.
 1888-9—William E. Skeggs.
 1890-1—S. A. Sparkman.
 1892-3—S. P. Rather; W. T. Bartee.
 1894-5—O. Kyle; Matt K. Mahan.
 1896-7—Oce Kyle; L. P. Troup.
 1898-9—O. Kyle; D. F. Green.
 1899 (Spec.)—O. Kyle; D. F. Green.
 1900-01—L. P. Troup; Daniel Walden.
 1903—William Washington Callahan; Daniel Walden.
 1907—William H. Long, Jr.; John R. Sample.
 1907 (Spec.)—William H. Long, Jr.; John R. Sample.
 1909 (Spec.)—William H. Long, Jr.; John R. Sample.
 1911—Dan Walden; A. G. Wilhite.
 1915—Dan Walden; R. H. King.
 1919—P. M. Brindley; S. A. Lynn.
REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 484; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 320; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 36; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 62; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 179; U. S. *Soil Survey*, with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 130; Ala. Official and Statistical *Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley Regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

MORMONS. (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.) Organized April 6, 1830, at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y. The Mormons state that the "Book of Mormon," which, it is claimed, is a sacred history of the ancient inhabitants of America, was translated by Joseph Smith, Jr., founder of the religion and a native of Vermont. Golden plates were hidden in Cumorah Hill, near Palmyra, N. Y., by Moroni, the ancient prophet, who thrice appeared to Joseph Smith, Jr., revealing the hiding place. He visited the hill near Cumorah for three successive years, 1824-25-26, but was not allowed to remove the plates until September 22, 1827. Smith was aided in the translation of the work by his wife, Emma Hale Smith, by Martin Harris, and by Oliver Cowdery. The plates were safely kept until the "heavenly messenger" called for them and they were then delivered into his hands.

Its members claim that through apostasy the pure gospel of Christ was taken from the earth many centuries ago and was restored through the instrumentality of Joseph Smith, Jr., by heavenly messengers sent to him for that purpose. They accept the

infinite atonement of Christ and believe that all men may be saved through obedience to the principles and ordinances of the gospel of which faith in God, repentance from sin, baptism by immersion for the remission of sin, and the laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Spirit, form an essential part. They believe in prophecy, continued revelation, visions, healing, tongues and all the gifts and powers of the primitive church. They formally practiced plural marriage, but that is stated to have been discontinued after the "Manifesto" of President Wilford Woodruff in 1890.

Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdery, Hyrum Smith, Samuel H. Smith, Peter Whitmer, Jr., and David Whitmer, were the six original organizers of this religious body which in 1834 became known as the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. At the death of Smith, Brigham Young took up the leadership, followed by John Taylor, 1877-89, Wilford Woodruff, 1889-98, and Joseph Fielding Smith, 1901. The headquarters are in Salt Lake City, Utah.

This church was proclaimed in Alabama about twenty-five years ago, but continuous missionary work has been followed by an average of probably eighteen missionaries. The Southern States Mission of the Church of Jesus Christ or Latter-Day Saints comprises the following states: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Ohio and South Carolina.

In 1917 there were in Alabama branches of this church in Montgomery, Lamison, Elkmont, Sulligent, and Birmingham. There are members of the church throughout the state who are not organized into branches on account of their scattered conditions. The members of the church form an ecclesiastical division known as the Alabama conference with headquarters in Birmingham. The conference membership is upward of 3,000.

REFERENCES.—Letter from Southern States Mission, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Webster's Dictionary; New International Encyclopedia, Britannica Encyclopedia.

MORONS. See Mental Defectives.

MOTHERS' CONGRESS, ALABAMA BRANCH. A voluntary educational and social-service organization, affiliated with the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, organized in Montgomery, February 2, 1911. Its objects are "to raise the standards of home life; to give young people opportunities to learn how to care for children, so that when they assume the duties of parenthood they may have some conception of the methods which will best develop the physical, intellectual and spiritual nature of the child; to bring into closer relations the home and the school, that parents and teachers may co-operate intelligently in the education of the child; to surround the childhood of the whole world with that wise, loving care in the impressionable years of life

that will develop good citizens; to use systematic and earnest effort to this end, through the formation of Parent-Teacher Associations in every public school, and elsewhere, through the establishment of kindergartens, and through distribution of literature which will be of practical use to parents in the problems of home life; to secure more adequate laws for the care of blameless and dependent children, and to carry the mother-love and mother-thought into all that concerns childhood."

Membership consists of active, associate, sustaining, and life members, and benefactors. Officers are a president, five vice presidents, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, a treasurer, and an auditor, all elected by ballot at the annual conventions, and who hold office for two years. The active management of the business and activities of the association is in the hands of a board of managers, composed of the officers and 12 other members chosen from different sections of the State; and of an executive committee, consisting of the officers and three other members elected annually by the board of managers. The work of the congress is subdivided into 16 departments, each in charge of a chairman, as follows: home economics, child-hygiene, country life, child-welfare legislation, education, marriage sanctity, press and publicity, children's literature, congress extension, loan papers, playgrounds, parent-teacher associations, kindergarten, child-welfare magazine, mothers' literature, finance.

In March, 1916, there were in the State 15 local organizations, affiliated with the Alabama branch of the national congress, whose total membership was 397. In addition to the board of managers and the executive committee, there is an advisory board, whose personnel is not restricted to active members of the state congress. For the year 1916-7, the membership of the board consisted of Gov. Charles Henderson, Supt. of Education Wm. F. Feagin, Pres. Charles C. Thach of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Pres. Thomas W. Palmer of the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, Ray Rushton, Roy Dimmitt, State supervisor of high schools, Miss Rosa Strickland, principal of Powell School, Birmingham, Mrs. E. D. Thames of Butler County Board of Education, and Judge S. D. Murphy, of Birmingham Juvenile Court.

As indicative of the specific objects and activities of the Alabama Branch of Mothers' Congress, the following subjects of resolutions adopted at the last annual convention are named: the more active and intelligent study of school conditions in the State, and hearty cooperation with the State department of education in the enforcement of the new school laws; active effort and encouragement to aid the passage of the local tax amendment to the State constitution; the investigation of conditions in the different counties, and co-operation in securing an efficient advisory board, as provided by the juvenile-court law, in every county, and having a member of the Alabama Congress of Mothers on every board;

the encouragement by financial aid and otherwise of the establishment of a chair of rural nursing in George Peabody College; cooperation with the State health department in propaganda to secure full and accurate vital statistics. In addition to the foregoing subjects of special endeavor, the influence of the organization was pledged against the use of alcohol as a medicine, and the use of patent medicines and their advertisement in the press of the State. Efforts to secure the enforcement of the State cigarette law were also pledged.

Presidents.—Mrs. Ray Rushton, 1911-1913; Mrs. W. J. Chambers, 1913-1915; Mrs. R. F. Hardeman, 1915-1917.

Annual Meetings.—Annual meetings have been held at the following times and places:

Organization meeting, Montgomery, Feb. 2, 1911; 1st annual, Birmingham, Apr. 8-9, 1914; 2d, Montgomery, Mar. 31-Apr. 1, 1915; 3d, Birmingham, Mar. 29-30, 1916.

PUBLICATIONS.—Year books, 1911-1917. 1 vol.

REFERENCES.—Publications *supra*.

MOTOR CORPS, THE MONTGOMERY. A department of the National League for Woman's Service, organized by Mrs. William J. Hannah, Chairman of the League for Montgomery County, April 25, 1918. The plan of organization of the New York Motor Corps of the league was used, as well as the uniform and motor car insignia. The purpose of the organization was to have a body of expert motor car drivers ready to respond to emergency calls and to meet current calls for war time service. A down town headquarters was secured and a lieutenant of the Corps, placed in charge each day, assisted by sergeants, corporals and other members. The Corps was divided into six groups, each serving on a specified day of the week. A seventh group, under a lieutenant, was at the command of Red Cross calls. "Camp Sheridan," located three miles from the city of Montgomery afforded a field for regular activities. Recreational motor car rides for convalescent soldiers at the base hospital Tuesday and Thursday afternoons of each week were given and thousands of boys were helped to recovery during the year of actual service. During the influenza epidemic the Corps suspended pleasure drives and gave its services to meeting trains, bringing relatives and friends to the bedside of ill and dying soldiers, and affording every possible comfort through that period of distress. Cross country trips of 60 miles were made carrying supplies and Christmas cartons and to carry relatives to sick soldiers. Flowers given by Rosemont Gardens and individuals were carried to the hospital and distributed by the Motor Corps. It purchased gifts and assisted in making Christmas cheer for the 500 boys in the base hospital. The Corps rendered valuable assistance to the U. S. Public Health Service in its anti-malaria campaign, the Baby Clinic and anti-typhoid campaign. During the week of the United War Work campaign 1,300 miles were covered by the Motor Corps. Speakers and military bands were conveyed

to towns within a radius of thirty miles, many of these trips requiring half the day and half the night. The greatest work done by the Motor Corps was assistance rendered in the education of soldiers in Camp Sheridan. More than 2,000 young patriots, some native born who had never learned to read and write, and some foreign born who did not know the English language, were reached. Not only did the Corps convey a total of 3,200 teachers (counting each ride of the same teachers), sometimes taking as many as 80 teachers per day to camp, beginning at 6:30 A. M., but some of its members also assisted in teaching. Mrs. J. D. Roquemore, every morning for six months, conveyed a group of teachers who left the city at 6:30 A. M. The Corps performed a great variety of duties and errands besides the foregoing, some on fixed days and hours, other emergency and incidental calls, but all of importance during the war period.

Mrs. Fred S. Ball, was captain of the Montgomery Motor Corps, and gave her entire time for a year to the organization. Although active work was discontinued after that time the membership is still frequently called upon to serve as a body, when uniform is donned and the spirit of service revived.

The remarkable fact that the Motor Corps drivers never had a serious accident was due in large part to lessons in driving and mechanics given gratuitously by Mr. Oscar Norman.

Roster of Officers.—Captain, Mrs. Fred S. Ball; Lieutenants, Mrs. W. H. LeGrand, Mrs. Gaston Greil, Mrs. J. M. Nicrosi, Mrs. Ellis Burnett, Mrs. Leopold Strauss, Mrs. Mose Scheuer, Mrs. John A. Flowers; Adjutant, Miss Anna S. Ball; Advisory Board: Mrs. Thomas M. Owen, State chairman, National League for Woman's Service, Mrs. William J. Hannah, Chairman for Montgomery County, Mrs. Fred S. Ball, Captain Motor Corps, Mrs. Julian Rice, Local chairman, National Liberty Loan Committee, Mrs. William Taylor Elgas, Secretary War Camp Community Service, Mrs. John Durr, Chairman district draft board, Mr. C. J. Beane, president chamber of commerce.

REFERENCES.—Newspaper accounts of the period, and minutes of the Adjutant, Miss Anna S. Ball.

MOTTO, THE STATE. See Alabama State Name; "Here We Rest;" Seal, the State.

MOULTON. County seat of Lawrence County, in the central part of the county, on the headwaters of Big Nance Creek, and in the heart of Russellville and Moulton Valley. Population: 1870—450; 1880—400; 1900—290; 1910—354. It was established in 1819, and incorporated by the legislature December 17, 1819, when the county seat was moved from Melton's Bluff to this point. Its banks are the Bank of Moulton (State), and the Citizens Bank (State). The Moulton Advertiser, a Democratic weekly established in 1828, is published there. It is the location of the Lawrence County High School.

WILSON DAM ON TENNESSEE

RIVER AT MUSCLE SHOALS

The town was named for Lieut. Moulton, who had fought in the Creek Indian War. The rich lands surrounding Moulton attracted the wealthy planters of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, who came with their slaves, flocks and herds, and established homes much like those they had left in the older communities. Among the prominent early settlers and residents were the Watkins, Kumpe, Ligon, Pryor, Mitchell, Anderson, Owens, Deary, Hubbard, Talmadge, Jackson, Hunter, Elliott, Gallagher, Hopkins and Minnis families.

Early settlers (1899), *passim*; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 66; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 609; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

MOULTON AND RUSSELLVILLE VALLEY. A beautiful and fertile section, 8 to 10 miles wide and about 50 miles long, lying between the foot of the gentle southern slope of Little Mountain and the steep northern slope of Sand Mountain, and drained by numerous narrow creeks into the Tennessee River. Its lowest portion is about 600 feet above sea level, and from 50 to 400 feet below the top of Little Mountain and from 250 to 500 feet below the brow of Sand Mountain. To the east of the L. & N. Railroad it is gradually encroached upon by the spurs of Sand Mountain, with deep coves between them, until it is entirely cut off just east of Cotaco Creek. The surface of the valley generally is rolling.

The valley lies partly in Cullman, Morgan, Lawrence, and Franklin Counties. It has some beautiful prairie lands, and some cedar glades. Mineral-tar or asphalt springs occur in the valley. Its most characteristic geologic formation is the upper Subcarboniferous, made up of limestone, sandstone, shales, and a little chert. It has some fine farm lands, especially well adapted to grain and grasses. These lands are for the most part of a deep, black, stiff, calcareous soil, with an extensive growth of white oak, ash, hickory, poplar, chestnut oak, beech and walnut.

The valley was first settled by adventurous pioneers from the Tennessee Valley, and from the State of Tennessee, many of them formerly soldiers in the campaigns under Gen. Andrew Jackson. It takes its name from Maj. Wm. Russell, a bold Tennessean, a soldier of the Indian Wars, who in 1816 came with several hardy companions and their families, into that section of the valley lying in the present Franklin County.

REFERENCES.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, pt. 2; Tennessee Valley, (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 8, 1896), pp. 18-20, 38-39.

MOUNDVILLE. Post office and station on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, in the northern part of Hale County, about 25 miles north of Greensboro. Altitude: 164 feet. Population: 1870—"Carthage," 960; 1880—Carthage Beat, 1,138; 1890—Moundville Precinct, 1,241; 1900—Moundville Precinct, 1,907; 1910—Moundville Precinct, 2,287, town proper, 253; 1913—town, 475. It was

incorporated in 1908, under the municipal code of 1907. The Bank of Moundville (State) is its only banking institution. Sawmills and lumber manufacturing plants are the chief industry. The settlement was for some years known as Carthage. Near the town are many Indian mounds and remains of the most interesting character.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

MOUNDVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. A school for white males and females, local in character and affording high school advantages, located at Moundville. The building valued at \$10,000 was erected in 1907, and opened for students the following year, having been turned over to the State as a Grade B. Normal School.

Presidents.—

1908-09—George Bancroft.

1909-10—William Thurman.

1910-13—Ben F. Smith.

1913-14—Algernon Sidney Ford.

1914-16—Granville A. Young.

1916—Raleigh W. Greene.

REFERENCE.—Catalogues of the school.

MOUNT VERNON, CANTONMENT, ARSENAL AND BARRACKS. An American cantonment near the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, on the high ground 2 miles west of Fort Stoddert. In the latter part of 1810, a revolt was attempted on the part of the "Bigbee" settlers against Spanish rule. A detachment of United States troops with Col. Thomas H. Cushing in command was stationed for a time in Mobile to prevent their attack upon that place. After all danger had passed, Col. Cushing marched to Fort Stoddert, and thence to Mount Vernon Springs, where a cantonment was established in December, 1811. Fort Stoddert seems to have been abandoned about this time, and Mount Vernon grew more and more in military importance. During the Creek War it was the headquarters for Gen. Claiborne with his forces; and also a general rendezvous for all troops in the southern part of the territory during the campaigns against the Creeks.

By act of Congress approved May 24, 1828, the building of an arsenal at this point was authorized. It was regularly garrisoned, although with a small force only; and it continued of more or less importance until the outbreak of the War in 1861. In January, 1861, the governor caused the post to be occupied by Alabama troops.

In 1873 under orders of the Secretary of War the arsenal was converted into barracks, for occupation by United States troops. Its designation was changed to that of Mount Vernon Barracks. It was occupied by United States soldiers as late as 1890. Here about 700 Apache Indians were held as prisoners, not within the inclosure but outside the walls in log cabins. Among them was their leader, the famous chief Geronimo, a picturesque figure.

By act of Congress approved March 1, 1895,

the Mount Vernon Barracks together with all buildings and improvements were conveyed to the State of Alabama by deed executed by Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, March 13, 1895, to be used for public purposes.

On December 11, 1900, the property was set apart by the legislature "for the use of the insane of the State, under the name of 'The Mount Vernon Hospital.'"

See Insane Hospitals; Stoddert, Fort.

REFERENCES.—Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, pp. 400, 428; Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1898-99, vol. 3, p. 31; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 509, 526, 703; *Acts*, 1900-01, p. 64; *Montgomery Advertiser*, April 4, 1902; copies of original documents and records from U. S. War Dept. in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

MT. VERNON HOSPITAL. See Insane Hospitals.

MOUNTAIN CREEK. Postoffice and station on the main line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in the southeastern section of Chilton County, on the headwaters of Mortar Creek, four miles south of Verbena, and 11 miles southeast of Clanton. Population: 1880—100; 1910—375. It was originally settled by the Thornton, Oates, Pyron, Myrick and Falkner families. The Marbury Sawmills were first located here, but later removed about three miles south in Autauga County. It is the railroad station for the Confederate Soldiers Home.

Graphite mines have been in operation near Mountain Creek for several years. Mountain Creek comes down through the high hills and dashes itself against a great rock wall. Here it makes a wonderful turn upon itself, known as "The Turn Round." It is a resort for summer visitors at the hotels.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

MOUNTAIN SPRING SCHOOL. See Lile's University School.

MUKLASA. An Upper Creek town in Montgomery County of the Alibamu linguistic stock. It was situated on the left bank of Eight Mile Branch, on Dr. W. B. Westcott's plantation, below Sawanogi, one and a half miles from the south or left bank of the Tallapoosa River. According to the French census, the town in 1760 had 50 men, and was situated 3 leagues from Fort Toulouse. The British trade regulations of 1761 assigned the town, with its 30 hunters, to the traders William Trewen and J. Germany. Adair speaks of "the Wolf-king, our old, steady friend of the Amooklasah Town, near the late Alebahma." Bartram says that the Mucclasse spoke the Stincard language. Colonel Hawkins describes the town as located "on the left bank of a fine little creek, and bordering on a cypress swamp; their fields are below those of Sauvannogee, bordering on the river; they have some lots about their houses fenced for potatoes; one chief

has some cattle, horses and hogs; a few others have some cattle and hogs. In the season of floods, the river spreads out on this side below the town, nearly eight miles from bank to bank, and is very destructive to game and stock." The inhabitants of the town belonged to the Red Stick party during the Creek War of 1813-14.

REFERENCES.—Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 35; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 955; Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 404; Bartram, *Travels* (1791), p. 463; Adair, *American Indians* (1775), p. 277; Georgia, *colonial records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 523; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 94.

MULBERRY FORK. See Warrior River.

MULES. See Live Stock and Products.

MUNFORD COTTON MILLS, Munford. See Cotton Manufacturing.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. See Cities and Towns; Commission Government.

MURDER CREEK. A large creek which has its source in the northern section of Conecuh County, flows south through its entire extent, and unites with Burnt Corn Creek, just before the combined stream flows into the Conecuh River. It is not navigable, but along its banks are small grist mills, lumber mills and tanneries. The aboriginal name of the creek is unknown.

The stream received its name from a bloody tragedy which took place near the crossing place of the old trading path from Pensacola to the interior of the Creek Indian nation, in what is now Conecuh County. About 1788 Col. Kirkland, a Royalist of South Carolina, with several Royalist friends, left the home of Alexander McGillivray upon the Coosa and started for Pensacola. They were accompanied by one of McGillivray's servants as a guide. The party carried considerable money. Near murder Creek, they met a pack horse party returning from a trading expedition to Pensacola. The party consisted of Istilicha, a Hillabee Indian, known as the "Manslayer" because of the numbers of murders he had committed, also a white man, called the "Cat" because of his desperate and criminal character and also a negro named Bob, who had a cruel and bloodthirsty record. Night coming on, both parties encamped. About midnight the cruel wretches fell upon Col. Kirkland's party and killed all of them, with the exception of three negroes, one of whom was McGillivray's servant. On the tragedy becoming known, the criminals were pursued. The Cat was arrested and taken to the scene of his crime, where he was hung. The rest escaped.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 383-384, 424.

MURPHREE'S VALLEY. The largest and most important of the valleys of Blount

County. It is 30 miles long and 3 miles wide, and is walled in on the east and on the west, by the Pine Mountains and the Sand Mountains, respectively. It is an unsymmetrical anticlinal valley cut down into Raccoon Mountain, beginning in steep bluffs on the northeast and opening out into Jones Valley on the southwest. Its head, or northeast end, is known as Bristow's Cove. This valley differs from a typical anticlinal valley of the Appalachian region in that its steep strata with their fault is on and near the southeast edge of the valley. The red and brown iron ores and fluxing rocks of the valley have been extensively mined and quarried, and its manganese deposit is probably the largest in the State. The geological formations found in Murphree's Valley are, in descending order, the Carboniferous, or coal measures; the Subcarboniferous, including the mountain limestone and Bangor limestone, the Oxmoor (Lagrange) sandstone, and the Fort Payne chert; the Devonian, or black shale; the Silurian, consisting of the Clinton or Red Mountain, the Trenton and Chazy, Pelham, formations and the Knox dolomite; the Cambrian, or Coosa shale and the sparry limestone. The Clinton is the great iron-bearing formation of this valley, as of the rest of the State. Oneonta, the present county seat, is located near the center of the valley. Population: 6,000. Altitude: average, 600 feet. The valley was named for Daniel Murphree, the first settler, 1817. This is really a continuation of Jones Valley (q. v.)—now included in the territory of Jefferson County. The Baptists built "Mount Moriah," the first church in Murphree's Valley, June, 1819. The congregation was organized by Sion L. Blythe, and Joseph Hill was its first pastor. In 1821, the Cumberland Presbyterians established a church. Among the first settlers of Murphree's Valley were George Fields, G. S. Murphree and John Gunter. In 1817, the first crop of wheat was raised in the valley by Mr. Gurthry, near the head of Turkey Creek. The wheat had to be pounded into meal by hand, as there were no mills. In 1827, D. Hanby erected on Turkey Creek, a mill for grinding wheat, which is still in operation. In 1827 or 1828, the first Warrior coal was carried down to Mobile in flatboats, by Levi Reid, James Grindle and others. The beds of fine iron ore in this valley were known as early as 1854. Coal, limestone, water power and all other facilities were grouped by Nature for the easy handling of the ore. There are three Indian mounds, from 4 to 7 feet high, in the valley. Daniel Murphree's colony established in 1817, "formed a prosperous and moral settlement." The messages that went back to South Carolina brought more immigrants from that State, so that the southern part of the valley later included in Jefferson County, was filled with South Carolinians.

REFERENCES.—Gibson, *Report on the geological structure of Murphree's Valley* (Geol. Survey of Ala. Special report 4, 1893); McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, pt. 2, Coosa Valley (*Ibid* 9, 1897); Armes, *Story of coal and iron*

in Alabama (1910), see index; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 108; George Powell, *History of Blount County*, 1855.

MUSCADINE. Post office and station on the Southern Railway, in the eastern part of Cleburne County, about 2 miles from the Georgia Line, about 4 miles east of Fruithurst, and on the west bank of Tallapoosa River. Population; 1910—130.

It is in the fruit growing region of the county, especially noted for its grapes, hence its name.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

MUSCLE SHOALS. A section of the Tennessee River that extends from the head of Brown's Island to the river bridge connecting Colbert and Lauderdale Counties, a distance of 36 miles, in which distance the river has a fall of 131 feet. Practically a complete barrier to navigation has been formed by a succession of reefs and shoals. In places the slope is as much as 15 feet to the mile and there are currents in excess of 10 miles per hour. Big Muscle Shoals, Elk River Shoals, Nancy Reef, and Little Muscle Shoals, are included in this section. Big Muscle Shoals, nearly midway of the section, where the greater part, about 14 miles, of the fall is concentrated, was entirely unnavigable.

By an act of Congress, 1828, a grant was made of 400,000 acres of public land to the state of Alabama. This land was to be sold and the proceeds to be applied to the improvement of the Muscle Shoals and the Colbert Shoals in the Tennessee River.

The construction of a lateral canal, 6 feet in depth, 42 feet in width, with 17 locks, 120 feet long, 32 feet wide, and of 5 feet lift, with 6 feet of water on sills, on the right bank of the river covering the entire Muscle Shoals section was contemplated by the state in 1834 in the original plan of improvement. It was to cover the length of Big Muscle Shoals, but it left unimproved a length of the river both above and below the canal. This unimproved section was difficult, dangerous and very often impracticable of navigation, therefore the canal was not used for commercial purposes and soon fell into decay.

Congress, in 1873, made provisions for the restoration and reconstruction of this canal. Major Walter McFarland, corps of engineers, submitted in 1872 the following project: the building of a larger canal at an estimated cost of \$4,000,000, the locks to be 300 feet long, 70 feet wide, 100 feet wide at bottom, and the navigable depth to be 6 feet. Three canals were proposed along the north bank of the river, the first, around Elk River Shoals, was to have 3 lift locks and 2 guard locks; the second or Big Muscle Shoals division, 17 locks; and the third, Little Muscle Shoals division, 3 lift locks and 2 guard locks. Work was to commence in 1875.

This report was modified in 1877 by the report of Major W. R. King, corps of engineers. His proposition was the improving of Little Muscle Shoals by spur dams and rock

excavation and the reduction from 17 to 9 of the locks in the Big Muscle Shoals division.

These plans were adopted as the cost of work was far less than the plan of Major McFarland. The work was begun and was carried out under various contracts.

In 1890 the canal was completed at a total cost of \$3,191,726.50 and since then the maintenance of the canal has cost an average of \$600,000 per year. This is the canal now in operation in the Muscle Shoals district.

In 1889, under special order 83, issued by the war department, a board of engineers was directed to make an examination and report on the improvement of the Little Muscle Shoals. A canal from near lock 9 to the city of Florence was recommended. This work would cost about \$3,000,000. The recommendation of the board was approved but the canal was not constructed. In 1907, by another special order of the war department, a board of engineers was again directed to examine the condition of the improvements with a view to permitting the improvements by private or corporate agency. The board reported that this reach of the river "cannot advisedly be improved by means of not more than three locks and dams."

The board was reconvened on May 9, 1908, for the purpose of securing additional information with regard to the natural features of Muscle Shoals section and to look into the offer of the Muscle Shoals Hydro-Electric Power company. The offer of this corporation was not accepted.

Another investigation was made by a board of engineers in 1911 but no improvements were made.

Two nitrate plants were constructed near Sheffield and Tusculumbia in 1917 when the United States entered the World War, \$20,000,000 being appropriated by Congress. Nitrate plant No. 1 was unable to operate as the machinery was never installed properly. Plant No. 2 was completed in 1918 and manufactured ammonia nitrate by cyanimid process. On February 28, 1918, President Wilson under authority of section 124 of the defense act, issued a letter to the secretary of war authorizing the construction of dam and power house No. 2 at Little Muscle Shoals for the purpose of furnishing power to the nitrate plant. He also authorized that \$13,385,000 the available balance from the \$20,000,000 be used for this purpose. Dam No. 2, better known as "Wilson Dam" was to be constructed in co-operation with the Muscle Shoals hydro-electric power company. It was also planned to make a canal from the Wilson Dam to the river bridge and to build another dam to be known as Dam No. 3 with lock on the right bank and power house on the left bank. In February, 1921, a bill was up before congress for the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for continuing work on Wilson Dam. On the last day of the 66th congress this bill failed to pass the house.

REFERENCES.—Montgomery Advertiser, February 26, March 4, 1921, and article of Walter F. Miller, in Montgomery Advertiser, March 3, 1921.

MUSCLE SHOALS VILLAGES. Three Cherokee villages located along the Tennessee River. (1) In 1780 one of these stood a few miles above the head of Muscle Shoals, on the south side of the river. (2) Another in 1787, stood at the foot of the shoals, on the same side of the river. It consisted of a few cabins only. (3) The largest, in 1798, stood at the shoals on the south side of the river, along the banks and about the mouth of Town Creek. It extended southwardly from the shoals about a mile and a half and for some distance up and down the river. Doublehead and Katagiskee were its chiefs.

REFERENCES.—O. D. Street, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 419; Haywood, *Civil History of Tennessee* (Reprint, 1891), pp. 103, 231; Bureau of American Ethnology, *Fifth annual report* (1887), p. 272.

MUSEUMS. Organized institutions, planned to bring systematically together, arrange, catalogue, and properly display with well ordered labels, for educational and instructive purposes, groups of objects of scientific, historical, literary, and educational interest.

There are only six organized museums in the State, though there are a number of smaller groups of objects which have been brought together and are displayed in cases or otherwise, which are worthy of attention. Several groups or collections of special objects and materials are in the hands of private collectors, and while not Museums in broad terms, should be noted in connection with this subject.

Museum, Alabama Department of Archives and History.—The museum of this department is housed in the State Capitol, and while much of it is in storage on account of the lack of space available for exhibition purposes, groups of war relics, fire arms, swords, pistols, archaeological objects, pioneer relics, old books, and manuscripts, personal relics of an historical character, flags, uniforms, Colonial and Revolutionary items, and natural history specimens are shown in the twenty-seven display cases arranged in the House of Representatives.

On display are, among other things, the breech-block of the one piece of ordnance brought to America by DeSoto in 1539; Revolutionary relics of Captain William Bibb, father of the first Governor; pioneer relics of various of the early families settled in the state; personal relics of William Weatherford and other well known Indians; groups of fire arms, illustrating types from the blunderbuss down to the current army rifles; a large collection of swords of officers who participated in the War of 1836, the Mexican War of 1846-47, War of Secession, and the Spanish-American War. Other items are, flags of most of the Alabama Regiments who participated in the War of Secession, some of which were captured and returned by the United States War Department, others of which have been returned from northern Museums. A representative collection of the uniforms worn in the Mexican War, War of Secession, and Spanish-American War, as well.

as college, military schools, and State Militia types.

The Archaeological group is not surpassed in the whole country so far as objects from the given state are concerned. This collection includes the Beasley collection, the Burke collection, and other private collections, as well as having deposited with it the Alabama Anthropological Society's objects. There are about 75,000 individual objects in the lot.

Another group is old currency, broken bank bills, Confederate bills, and philatelic items.

A lately added feature of the collection is the natural history group, comprising more than 175 native birds mounted on rustic stands, and some twenty-five animals native to the State. More than fifty snakes and amphibians are preserved in formaldehyde. These are displayed in appropriate cases and it is intended to bring together sufficient numbers to form group collections.

As space permits it is the purpose to bring together collections of all grains, grasses, woods, fruits, and all botanical and economic items which have to do with the life history of the State.

It is estimated that there are more than one hundred thousand items in the collection, but these include some of the manuscripts of an historical interest, which for convenience are deposited in the library of the Department, but, however, strictly belong to the Museum.

Museum, Geological Survey. The museum of the Survey is housed in Smith Hall, at the State University, is immediately under the jurisdiction of the State Geologist, Dr. Eugene A. Smith, and includes collections, for the most part, of geological, conchological and archaeological items, together with the fauna of the State.

The collection of shells is said to be the largest in the Southern States, and was brought together principally through the generosity of Mr. Truman H. Aldrich, long an interested student and collector of Birmingham. Some years since, Mr. Aldrich presented his collection to the Survey, and this forms the basis of other large groups. The late Herbert H. Smith, at the time of his death in 1918, Curator of the Museum, added materially to the collection by his work on the Coosa, Black Warrior, and Tombigbee Rivers, and the collection of fresh water shells is not surpassed in the entire country.

Other items in the collection are, about one hundred birds, several hundred amphibians, a small, but highly representative collection of archaeological objects, and a complete group of geological specimens. Dr. Smith in his work as State Geologist, since 1873, has brought together a comprehensive collection, illustrative of that feature of the State history which is not exceeded by any in the whole country.

Museum, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.—Occupying rooms in the main administrative building of the Institute, is not open to the public except on special occasions. It is gen-

eral in character, not confining its collections to Alabama material.

No official is directly in charge of the collections, the administration being under the President of the College. The collections include Aboriginal relics, from Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, and West Virginia, and New Mexico; Confederate relics; African, Philippine and Asiatic items; casts and miscellaneous objects, and are displayed in sixteen large pyramidal cases.

Museum, Birmingham Public Schools.—In the high school of the city of Birmingham is displayed a small representative group of aboriginal objects together with some miscellaneous items, which have been brought together for instructive purposes, for the use of students of the school. The collection does not claim any pretensions, but is an interesting one.

Museum, St. Bernard College, Cullman.—In connection with the institution, and occupying one of the buildings of the college, is maintained a Museum, for historical and educational instruction. The collection is growing, and is being added to materially, there being forty individual contributors during the year 1920. These contributions include World War relics, coins, natural history specimens, aboriginal relics, ores, etc.

Museum, Spring Hill College.—There is maintained at Spring Hill College, for educational purposes, a Museum in connection with the institution, in which especial attention has been paid to the fauna of south Alabama. A large collection of amphibians and reptiles is included.

See Collectors and Collections, Private.

REFERENCES.—Mss. data in Alabama Department Archives and History.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS. Volunteer social and educational associations, organized for the encouragement of interest in music and for mutual improvement by study and conference. They include music clubs, college glee clubs, county or town music associations, harmonic societies, and associations of music teachers. Throughout the history of the State there were doubtless numerous local organizations of the type referred to, of which no record now exists.

One of the oldest is the Mobile Philharmonic Society, organized in 1900. On December 30, 1902, at the Mobile Theatre it presented the cantata, Arnold's "The Light of Asia," with music by Buck.

In 1891 the Union Musical Association was formed "to improve vocal music in our bounds." Records are preserved of meetings held at New Bethel Baptist Church, near Warrior, Jefferson County, in 1896, and at Milner's school house north of Birmingham in the same county in 1897.

The Montgomery Music Club and Men's Choral Club were active in Montgomery in 1912.

The Montgomery Midsummer Festival was given at the Grand Theatre June 15 and 16, 1908, under the auspices of the Montgomery Commercial Club, in which the Montgomery

Festival Chorus and the Montgomery Junior Chorus appeared.

The National Federation of Music Clubs held its tenth biennial convention in Birmingham April 15-21, 1917.

In 1904 the Alabama State Music Teachers' Association was organized, its object being to bring together the many teachers of music in colleges, schools, and private teachers throughout the State. The fourth annual convention was held at Montgomery June 12-14, 1907, in connection with the eighth annual convention of the Southern Music Teachers' Association.

The Alabama Organization of Music Clubs was formed in 1916. Its constitution declares that "The object for which this organization is formed is, first: to bring into communication with one another the various music clubs of the State of Alabama in order that they may compare methods of work and become mutually helpful, and second: to aid and cooperate with the National Federation of Musical Clubs of the United States in advancing and carrying out its objects and purposes as provided in its constitution and by-laws."

The following clubs are represented in the association, as shown in the program of the Third Annual Convention, held at Gadsden, April 23, 24 and 25, 1918:

Anniston—Choral Club.
Auburn—The Allegro Club.
Bessemer—Wednesday Music Club.
Birmingham—Arion Club.
Birmingham—Music Study Club.
Columbiana—Music Study Club.
Citronelle—Cecilian Circle.
Dothan—Harmony Club.
Demopolis—Music Study Club.
Eufaula—Music Lovers Club.
Florence—Music Study Club.
Guntersville—Music Study Club.
Greenville—Harmony Club.
Gadsden—Music Study Club.
Montgomery—Music Study Club.
Mobile—Music Study Club.
Mobile—Woman's Chorus.
Mobile—Chopin Club.
Mobile—Polymnia Club.
Ozark—Music Club.
Russellville—Music Study Club.
Sylacauga—Philharmonic Club.
Selma—Music Study Club.
Talladega—Woman's Music Club.
Tuscaloosa—Music Club.
Tuscaloosa—Music Teachers' Association.
Tuscaloosa—Choral Club.
Troy—MacDowell Club.
Troy—Music Study Club.
Uniontown—Harmony Club.
Union Springs—Music Club.

N

NAFOLEE. An Upper Creek town on the east side of the Tallapoosa River, and just below Talasi, but of which no facts are preserved, other than the map references below.

REFERENCES.—Mitchell, *Map of British Colo-*

nies (1755); *American Gazetteer* (London, 1762), vol. 1, map.

NAME, THE STATE. See Alabama.

NANAFALIA. A bluff on the Tombigbee River in Marengo County. The bluff rises abruptly and extends for some distance out from the left bank, and its general configuration has given it the Choctaw name Nanih falaiya, meaning "long hill." The translation as "long fish" is erroneous. The earliest known description is by Romans, who says "at eleven a. m., at the hills of Nana falaya, on the east side, which rise steep out of the water about 15 to 20 feet, then slope up into very short hills. Some parts of the rocks are red, others grey." There was at one time a post office in the vicinity, of the same name.

REFERENCES.—Romans, *Florida* (1775), pp. 327, 328; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190.

NANI KOSOMA. This place name signifies bad smelling fish, is spelled Nany Cousuma on De Crenay's map. "Nani," fish, "Koso," a bad smelling, stinking. It is probably Duck Creek in Clarke County, which empties into the Alabama on its west side.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript records in Alabama Department Archives and History.

NANIABAS, OR NANNA HUBBAS. See Mobilians, Naniabas and Tohomes.

NANIPACNA. An aboriginal town or locality believed to be found in the present Wilcox County. In April, 1560, a colony of several hundred people was established in the Indian town of this name. Although short lived, this was the first European colony in the Gulf States. From a close study of Davila Padilla's narrative of the De Luna expedition, it is believed that this Indian town was located on the east side of the Alabama River, in the upper part of Wilcox County, but possibly in the lower part of Dallas County. The narrator writes that Nanipacna was the largest Indian town that the Spaniards had discovered, having some eighty houses; and from some ruined buildings, they judged that it had been greater. The Indians told the Spaniards that "the town had once been famous for the number of its people and the splendid edifices according to the manner of the country, but that the Spaniards who had arrived there in former times had left it as it now was."

This town was certainly situated a long way out of the line of De Soto's march, and the latter part of the Indian's report that it had formerly been wasted by the Spaniards, if they referred to De Soto's army, was erroneous.

Nanipacna, undoubtedly a Choctaw town, in correct Choctaw orthography being written Nanih pakna, meaning "hill top," or "top of the hill." This would indicate that this town, which was appropriated by the Spaniards as the site of their colony, was

situated upon a high hill, or table-land. On the abandonment of the place, the narrator, in enumerating some of the articles and effects left there, mentions especially "abandoned merchandise of value, as iron ware."

REFERENCES.—*Gulf States Historical Magazine*, 1893-1894, vol. 2, pp. 130-131.

NANNACHAHAW. High hills in Choctaw County on the west side of the Tombigbee River. They are noted on Romans manuscript map, where the spelling is erroneously Nana chacaw. The map represents them as two hills, and about 2 miles from the river. The location is probably identical with the American village of Ararat, a short distance from McCarthy's Ferry. The phrase is Choctaw, meaning "high hills," that is, Nanih, "hills," chahaw, "high." Romans refers to the location as follows: "In half an hour's time we saw very high hills, at a mile, or better, from the river, seemingly covered with pine timber; these hills the savages called Nanna chahaws."

REFERENCE.—Romans, *Florida* (1775), p. 328.

NANNAHUBBA. An island at the confluence of the Tombigbee and Alabama, and opposite the high bluff, making at this point, the west bank of the Tombigbee. It is from the Choctaw words Nonih Vba, meaning, "the hill above." The aspiration of the "h" in "Nonih" being carried on to the following "v" of "Vba." There was a Choctaw village of the same name, situated on a hill, in the northern suburbs of the old Choctaw town of Mokalusha, in Nishoba County, Miss.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript data in Alabama Department of Archives and History; *Mississippi Historical Society Publications*, vol. 6, p. 432.

NANNE CHUFA. A noted hill in Washington County, which stands exactly on the British and Choctaw boundary line of 1765. The line passes directly over its summit. It is referred to by Romans as "a certain sugar-loaf hill." It is situated on the east side of Taylor's creek, about a mile from its influx into Sinta Bogue. Correctly written it is Nanih achafa, meaning "lone hill." The name is noted on Romans manuscript map of 1772.

REFERENCE.—Romans, *Florida* (1775).

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. Organized January 24, 1848, under the title of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad Co., by authority of legislative acts, as follows: Tennessee, December 11, 1845; Georgia, December 29, 1847; Alabama, January 21, 1850; Kentucky, March 8, 1856; name changed in 1873 to the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track and branches, 1,284.86, side tracks, 482.53, total, 1,767.39; mileage operated in Alabama—main track and branches, 141.88, side tracks, 30.79, total, 172.67; capital stock authorized—common, \$16,000,000, no preferred stock, actually issued, \$15,984,493.75; shares, \$100,

voting power, one vote a share; and funded debt, \$10,122,000.

Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad.—Although the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad Co. received a charter in Alabama in 1850, it was not until 1867 that it began to operate a road within the State. Twelve miles of the line authorized by its Alabama charter, from the northeast corner of the State to Bridgeport, in Jackson County, was opened in 1867, and is now a part of the Jasper branch of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.

On February 4, 1846, the legislature passed a joint resolution authorizing the "Chattanooga Rail Road Company" to construct a railroad through the northern portion of Jackson County, "subject to such rules, regulations and restrictions, . . . as are now imposed upon the Montgomery and West Point Rail Road Company." Prior to the issuance of the charter in 1850, the name of the company projecting this road had been changed to the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad Co. The charter granted right-of-way through Jackson County and the right to build a bridge over the Tennessee River, within the limits of the county; reserved the right of connection for any road chartered in Alabama; prescribed the plans for the bridge over the Tennessee River so as to prevent interference with navigation; reserved the right to the State to tax the property of the company. On January 17, 1856, the charter was amended as to certain details of the plans for the bridge over the Tennessee River, which had been partially destroyed by fire. February 8, 1860, the charter was further amended so as to permit the construction of a branch road from the main line at or near Bridgeport to the Tennessee state line, in the direction of Jasper, Tenn.

Seven and one-half miles more of the Jasper branch, in Tennessee, was opened in 1877, and 5 1/4 miles additional in 1883.

Winchester & Alabama Railroad.—On March 26, 1877, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Co. bought from the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co. (q. v.) the property of the old Winchester & Alabama Railroad Co. The latter company was authorized, by an act of February 10, 1852, to construct a railroad from the Tennessee-Alabama line to the Tennessee River, by way of Huntsville, and down the valley of the Flint River, as an extension of its line in the State of Tennessee. It was given the privilege of crossing the road of the Memphis & Charleston. On January 25, 1856, the charter, which had been allowed to lapse, was revived by an act of the legislature, with an authorized capital stock of \$500,000, in shares of \$25, with the privilege of increasing to \$1,000,000; subscriptions made payable in money, labor, materials or supplies; tolls collectible as portions of the road were put in operation; two years allowed in which to begin construction and five in which to complete it. This revived charter was amended on December 17, 1857, so as to authorize an extension of the road south of the Tennessee River,

through Marshall County, to the gap in Sand Mountain called "Davidson's Hollow"; a connection with the Tennessee & Coosa Railroad; an extension of the time for commencing and completing the road of six years. Seven and one-half miles more of the Jasper branch, in Tennessee, was opened in 1877, and 5½ miles additional in 1883.

On March 1, 1887, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Co. took up the construction of the road authorized by the amended charter of the Winchester & Alabama Railroad Co., under the name of the Huntsville Branch, and completed it in the early part of 1889. Under an agreement dated January 18, 1881, the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co. (q. v.) began the use of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway's tracks from Wauhatchie to Chattanooga, 5 miles, at an annual rental of \$14,000. This company's tracks from Stevenson, Ala., to Chattanooga, 38 miles, were used by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co. (q. v.) at an annual rental of \$60,000.

On May 15, 1890, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis purchased the Tennessee & Coosa Railroad, extending from Gunter'sville to Gadsden, 35 miles, and rebuilt it. In 1893 its Huntsville branch was extended 14 miles from Huntsville to Hobb's Island, and transfer of passengers and freight between that point and Gunter'sville, a distance of 20 miles, was made by boats on the Tennessee River. This arrangement served to connect the Tennessee & Coosa Railroad, then called the Gadsden branch, with the main line of the N. C. & St. L. Ry.

Tennessee & Coosa Railroad.—The Tennessee & Coosa Railroad Co. was chartered on January 16, 1844, by a legislative act having the following preamble: "WHEREAS, A connection by Rail Road of the navigable waters of the Tennessee with those of the Coosa river, is a project greatly desired by the citizens of a large portion of the State of Alabama: And whereas, it would develop its resources, bind together sections now remote, and tend generally to the advancement and prosperity of the State. . . ." The authorized capital stock of the company was \$500,000; the road to extend from Gunter's Landing, the southernmost point on the Tennessee River, to some suitable point on the Coosa River "between the base of Lookout Mountain and the Ten Island Shoals"; and should be located with a view to future extension to some point on the Alabama River; tolls collectible as portions of the road were completed, but the net profits of the company were limited to 25 per cent per annum.

On January 23, 1845, an act was passed to lend one-half the two per cent fund to this road for 10 years at 5 per cent interest, upon prescribed security. The amount received by the company under this act was \$54,421.67. On February 17, 1854, an act was approved, appropriating \$250,000 of the three per cent fund and one-half the two per cent fund then on hand to this company.

In his Report of January 20, 1858, Chief Engineer Joseph R. Abrahams referred to

this loan, as follows: "By another act of the Legislature, at its session of 1853-54, your company received further aid in the stated sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) with an appropriation of the accumulations of the 2 per cent fund, from the very nature of which it is evident an approximate or speculative estimate alone can be formed. It is assumed by those possessing a knowledge of the condition of this fund, that the entire amount the company will be entitled to under this act, may be safely set down in round numbers, at five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), and this is believed by many to be considerably below the true amount."

The work of grading the road from Gadsden northward was started in May, 1855, eight different contractors taking portions of the work. "The labors of these gentlemen were formally commenced," said the chief engineer, "during the month of May, 1855, which it will be remembered was followed by a season of general gloom and despondency. The prevalence of disease, the severity of the season, the scarcity of provisions at one time, and the ruinously high prices at which they were held when in greater abundance, together with the financial stringency almost without parallel in the history of the country, combined not only to retard materially the progress of the contractors upon your Road, but to create similar and more potent results throughout the length and breadth of the land."

An amendment was passed on January 16, 1856, to define the powers of the directors of the company in collecting unpaid subscriptions to its capital stock.

"The Congress of the United States at its session of 1856, donated to several Rail-roads of the State of Alabama, including your own, portions of the public lands located within a certain distance of their lines. Prior to the date of this act, by far the largest portion of the lands located within the six, and even the fifteen mile limit, had been entered, or otherwise disposed of. In consequence of this, it is estimated that your company will receive under this grant, but about forty-five thousand acres, whereas the grant contemplates, one hundred and forty-four thousand, and forty acres (144,040). Should the company be enabled to reserve this land, to be used as a basis of credit, it is believed that it would be greatly to its advantage to do so, realizing in that event, as it would most certainly do, a much larger sum than if used in any other way."

On November 30, 1857, an act was passed requiring the president and directors of the Tennessee & Coosa Railroad Co. to make a sworn statement on December 15, 1857, and every six months thereafter, to the governor of the manner in which the loans from the two and the three per cent funds had been used; a penalty was provided, to be imposed upon the directors individually for neglecting to make such reports.

Practically nothing was done by the company toward constructing its road, except the

grading mentioned above. On February 2, 1861, the legislature passed an act to postpone the lien of the State upon the road in favor of the holders and purchasers of certain bonds of the company issued November 1, 1860, aggregating \$400,000.

East Alabama Railway.—On account of the complications existing in connection with the loans made from the State's trust funds to this company, it was not found practicable to obtain the State's direct endorsement of its bonds. Accordingly, in 1871, the company turned over to the East Alabama Railway Co. (see Central of Georgia Railway Co.) the only portion of the road which had been built—about 5 or 6 miles between Gadsden and Attalla—so that the East Alabama Railway Co. might secure endorsement thereon. The endorsement was obtained, at the rate of \$16,000 per mile, and the road was operated as a branch of the East Alabama Railway until 1884, when it was allowed to revert to its original owners, who extended it to Littleton, making the total length of the road 11½ miles.

Although the Tennessee & Coosa promoters did not secure the benefits of the "State aid" laws directly for their company, they did obtain other very valuable concessions from the State. On March 2, 1870, an act was approved which released the company from its indebtedness to the State for loans from the two and the three per cent funds, on condition that no further aid should be extended by the State. Immediately after the passage of this law, the property, then free of incumbrances, was turned over to the East Alabama Railway Co., which proceeded without delay to obtain further aid from the State.

Early in 1888, the company was reorganized under the same name, and contracts were let for the construction of the whole line between Gadsden and Huntsville. In August, the property was put in the hands of a receiver, and in September, work was suspended.

On February 19, 1889, the act of March 2, 1870, releasing the Tennessee & Coosa Railroad Co. from its indebtedness to the State was amended to provide that such release should not be granted unless the road should be completed within five years from the date of the amendment. On May 15, 1890, the road was purchased, as we have seen, by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Company.

Middle Tennessee & Alabama Railway.—At the annual meeting held September 15, 1897, the directors were authorized to purchase the railroad and property of the Middle Tennessee & Alabama Railway Co., for \$300,000 in N. C. & St. L. Ry. first-consolidated mortgage, 5 per cent bonds; and to issue upon the 32 miles of completed road (from Fayetteville, Tenn., toward Decatur, Ala.) thus acquired, N. C. & St. L. Ry. first-consolidated mortgage bonds to an amount not exceeding \$20,000 per mile of finished railroad, for the purpose of paying for and completing the construction of the Middle Tennessee & Alabama.

The Middle Tennessee & Alabama Railway Co. was organized March 9, 1893, as successor to the Decatur, Chesapeake & New Orleans Railway Co., which was chartered in Tennessee in 1887 and in Alabama, under the general corporation laws, in 1888, to build a railroad from Gallatin, Tenn., to Aberdeen, Miss. The projected line of the Middle Tennessee & Alabama Railroad Co. extended from Decatur, Ala., to Shelbyville, Tenn., 78 miles. The grading of the entire line had been practically completed when the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Co. purchased it at receiver's sale. In 1902, the Middle Tennessee & Alabama branch was extended to Lax, Ala., making the total mileage 37.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Control.—In 1880, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. acquired 55 per cent of the capital stock of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway and still controls that company through ownership of 71.78 per cent of its \$16,000,000 capital stock.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1843-44, pp. 170-175; 1845-46, pp. 39, 260; 1849-50, p. 171; 1851-52, p. 213; 1853-54, p. 281; 1855-56, pp. 11-12, 314-319, 322; 1857-58, pp. 162, 310; 1859-60, p. 306; 1861, p. 80; 1888-89, p. 479; N. C. & St. L. Ry. Co., *Report to Ala. Railroad Commission*, 1915; Railroad Commission of Ala., *Annual reports*, 1889 *et seq.*; J. R. Abrahams, chief engineer, *Report*, exhibiting surveys, location, construction and expenditures upon the Tennessee & Coosa Railroad (n. d.); N. C. & St. L. Ry. Co., *Annual reports*, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1884; *Poor's manual of railroads*; Martin, "Internal Improvements in Alabama," in Johns Hopkins University *Studies in historical and political science* (1902); Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), p. 602.

NASHVILLE, FLORENCE AND SHEFFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY. See Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

NATCHEZ. Branches of the well-known Natchezan linguistic family or stock, who after their wars with the French, migrated to the Creek country and formed towns and settlements. This tribe is found originally on the Mississippi River, in the vicinity of the city which bears its name. They numbered a large population about 1700. The French waged wars with them successfully in 1716, 1722 and 1729. In the year following the last war the Natchez abandoned their villages and took refuge among other tribes. The Tensas (q. v.) were also of Natchez stock. The unidentified town of Wihasha (q. v.) was settled by the Chickasaws and Natchez.

The principal body of the refugees settled in Talladega County, on Tallasseehatsee Creek, a tributary of the Coosa. It appears that the first comers settled among the Abikudshis. Later, on the arrival of other refugees, they located a town, to which the name Natchez was given, 5 miles above Abikudshi, and extending irregularly for 2 miles on the rich flat below the fork, and across the creek between two small mountains. The

town was situated on Tallasseehatchee Creek, sometimes called Natchee.

Hawkins describes the town as follows:

"Nau-chee; On Nauchee creek, five miles above Aube-coo-che, below the fork of the creek, on a rich flat of land, of a mile in width, between two small mountains. This flat extends from the town three-quarters of a mile above the town house. The settlements are scattered on both sides of the creek for two miles; they have no worm fences, and but little stock. One chief, a brother of Chin-a-be, has a large stock of hogs, and had ninety fit for market, in 1798.

"This town is the remains of the Nat-chez who lived on the Mis-sis-sip-pi. They estimate their number of gunmen at one hundred; but they are, probably, not more than fifty. The land, off from the mountains, is rich; the flats on the streams are large and very rich; the high, waving country is very healthy and well watered; cane grows on the creeks, reed on the branches, and pea-vine on the flats and hill sides. The Indians get the root they call tal-e-wau, in this neighborhood; which the women mix with bears' oil, to red-den their hair."

The date of the coming of the Natchez among the Creeks is not accurately recorded. Gen. Woodward says they were established in the Upper Creek Nation in 1756. Swan writing in 1791 says that they "joined the Creeks about 50 years since, after being driven out from Louisiana, and added considerably to the confederative body." Milfort describes the village as situated at the foot of two mountains, remarkable for their height and sugar loaf form. The small stream referred to, south of and along which the town was located, is an insignificant stream, flowing at the foot of two mountains. These mountains are now known locally as Andeluvia.

The sketch from Hawkins would indicate their strength. Swan's comment would lead to the inference that the influence of the Natchez among the Creeks was good. The Dog Warrior was one of their chiefs. In speaking of Abikudshi, the Indian town to the west, Hawkins refers to certain information "obtained from Co-tau-la Tus-he-ki-ah Mic-co, an old and respectable chief descended from Nauchee," which would suggest a Natchez intermarriage during their residence in the town.

In the Creek War of 1813-14 they did not join the hostiles. In 1832 they migrated with the Creeks to the Indian Territory west.

In the Alabama Department of Archives and History is a copy of the history of the Creek or Ispocoga Indians, prepared by George Stiggins, one of the tribe. In the manuscript he traces his origin, and gives much aboriginal history of this region.

See Abikudshi; Tensas; Wihasha.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 404; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 42; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 35; Bureau of American Ethnology, *Nineteenth annual report* (1900), p. 509; Wood-

ward, *Reminiscences* (1859), p. 79; Swanton, *Indian Tribes of the Lower Mississippi Valley and Adjacent Coast* (Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 43, 1911), pp. 252-257.

NATIONAL GUARD. See *Military Forces of the State.*

NATIONAL SLOVAK SOCIETY. Fraternal order founded February 16, 1890, in Pittsburg, Pa., for the purpose of bringing the Slovaks in the various States, together, whereby they could find a better protection and unity of action. There are three local lodges in the State of Alabama, viz., numbers 74, with 61 memberships, number 662, with 17 members, and number 671, with 37 members. There is no State organization in Alabama. Annual meetings are held by the Society, and a general convention assembles once in three years.

REFERENCES.—Letters from National Secretary to Dr. Owen, Alabama State Department Archives and History.

NATIONAL UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Organized in Mansfield, Ohio, May 4, 1881. The first Alabama council was organized at Montgomery, March 11, 1887. The laws do not provide grand or state bodies. Delegates to the supreme body are elected at a state meeting every four years. The home office is in Toledo, Ohio.

REFERENCE.—Letter from E. A. Myers, Toledo, Ohio.

NATURAL GAS. There are natural gas fields, of greater or less extent, in Madison, Walker, Fayette, and Winston Counties, but its production for commercial purposes is confined to the first three. In 1914 there were 395 domestic and 2 industrial consumers, in West Huntsville, Jasper, and Fayette, supplied with natural gas, and the product of a single well in Winston County was utilized for drilling in the field. The small field in Fayette County is situated in the lower Pennsylvania strata of the Carboniferous formation in the western part of the Warrior coal field. Altogether there were 16 productive natural gas wells in the State at the close of the year 1914. Because of the small number of producers, statistics of production and consumption of natural gas have never been compiled for publication.

Gas in small quantities has been obtained in other localities than those mentioned, usually in connection with salt water, but is not of commercial importance. Sometimes petroleum in limited amounts also accompanies the gas. At Cullom Springs in Choctaw County, a deep well bored about 1886 yielded a considerable flow of natural gas, and many of the borings in the salt region made during the War yielded, along with brine, large quantities of gas. In places the gas and salt water rise to the surface in natural seeps. Perhaps the most abundant supply of natural gas along with salt water comes from the wells near the Bascomb race track at Mobile. The yield of each well was

at one time 35,000 cubic feet per day. It is not utilized.

REFERENCES.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 9, 1904), pp. 70-72; Geol. Survey of Ala., *Statistics of mineral production of Alabama*, 1914 (Bulletin 16), p. 52; U. S. Geol. Survey, *Mineral resources of United States*, 1904, p. 785; 1912, pp. 301-359; M. J. Munn, *Reconnaissance report on the Fayette gas field, Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 10, 1911); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Concerning oil and gas in Alabama*, June 27, 1917 (Circular 3, p. 18); prospectus of New York-Alabama Oil Co., 1907; *Age-Herald*, Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 9, 1917.

NAUVOO. Post office and incorporated town in the northern part of Walker County, on the Northern Alabama Railroad, 17 miles northwest of Jasper. Population: 1910—392.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

NEGRO INSTITUTIONS. See Name of special institution desired.

NEGRO ORPHANAGE. See Child Welfare.

NEW BROCKTON. Post office and station on the Elba branch of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, in the eastern part of Coffee County, 10 miles east of Elba, and 8 miles northwest of Enterprise. Population: 1910—323. Its banks are the Bank of New Brockton (State), and the First National. It was first called Brock, for Hugh Brock, who gave the land for the town site. Later the railroad management changed the name to New Brockton.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

NEW DECATUR. Incorporated city in the northwestern part of Morgan County, on the main lines of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and the Southern Railway, formerly the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. It adjoins the corporate limits of old Decatur, hence the two are known as the "Twin Cities." It is about 1 mile south of the Tennessee River. Altitude: 570 feet. Population: 1890—3,565; 1900—4,437; 1910—6,118. It was incorporated under the general law during the eighties, and its charter confirmed by the legislature, February 13, 1889. It has electric light and power plant, gas plant, electric street car system, waterworks, sanitary sewerage, and fire department. Its banks are the Morgan County National and the Central National. The New Decatur Advertiser, a Democratic weekly, established in 1889; and the Decatur Daily, evenings except Sunday, established in 1912, are published there. Its industries are 40 in number and include the shops of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, tanneries, bridge-building works, iron furnaces, pipe works, mills of many sorts, cotton ginneries, fertilizer plant, cottonseed oil mill, woodworking factories, and lumber yards. The city was founded in the early eighties by the Decatur Land & Improvement Co.

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REFERENCES.—Acts, 1888-89, pp. 361-386; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 322; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

NEW HOPE. Post office and interior town in the southeastern part of Madison County, on the northern bank of Paint Rock River, 22 miles southeast of Huntsville. Population: 1880—146; 1900—208; 1910—301; 1910—Vienna Precinct, 1,391. The Bank of New Hope (State) is its only bank. General Jackson cut a road through the locality in 1813, from New Market to Deposit Ferry on the Tennessee. William Cloud was the first settler. He was an Indian trader, who arrived in 1829. The settlement was first known as Cloud's Town. The lands were sold by the Government in 1830, and George Russell, Aaron Harrison, Wm. Allison, Thomas Vann, and Jason L. Jordan became owners and settlers. In 1832, James McCartney and Robert Owen bought the quarter-section on which the town is located, and the town lots were laid out by William B. Fant. It was then incorporated under the name of Vienna; but the United States Post Office Department rejected the name, and called it New Hope, for the Methodist church in the community.

REFERENCES.—*Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 60, 247; Taylor, "Madison County," in *Huntsville Independent*, circa, 1879; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

NEW ORLEANS AND SELMA RAILROAD COMPANY. See Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY. See Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. Chartered in Mississippi, November 23; in Alabama, November 24; in Tennessee, November 26, under general laws; organized, December 3, 1909; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track and branches, 402.90, side tracks, 78.69, total, 481.59; mileage operated in Alabama—main track, 27.24; capital stock authorized—common, \$11,500,000, preferred, \$5,000,000, total, \$16,500,000; actually issued, common, \$8,073,799.98, preferred, \$1,259,450.44, total, \$9,333,250.42; shares, \$100; voting power, one vote a share; funded debt, \$13,688,546.88.

This company was a reorganization, on December 11, 1907, under the laws of Mississippi, of the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City Railroad Co., and the Gulf & Chicago Railway Co. The former was a consolidation, in 1899, of the Mobile, Hattiesburg & Jackson Railroad Co. of Alabama, and the Hattiesburg & Jackson Railroad Co. of Mississippi. The Mobile, Hattiesburg & Jackson Railroad Co. of Alabama, was organized in 1883, under the general laws, for the purpose of building the road originally projected by the Mobile & Northwestern Railroad Co.

The latter company was chartered by the

Legislature of Mississippi, February 26, 1871, and also under the general laws of Alabama about the same time, for the purpose of building a railroad from Mobile to Helena, Ark., 334 miles; from Richland Junction to Chicot City, 131 miles; and from Helena to Memphis, 60 miles. The company received from the State of Mississippi liberal charter privileges, large grants of public lands, aggregating more than two million acres, and exemption from all taxation for 30 years. In addition, Congress was memorialized by the legislature for grants of Government lands to the railroad company. Moreover, subscriptions to capital stock were made by many counties and cities along the route of the road, most of them payable in cash. Furthermore, the company was entitled to a cash bonus from the State of \$4,000 per mile of completed road.

On February 20, 1871, the Alabama Legislature authorized the consolidation of the company incorporated under the State's general laws, with the Mississippi company. The act provided that the consolidation should be consummated and the new company managed by a board of seven or more directors; and assessed a tax of 3 per cent on all dividends paid by the company to its stockholders for 30 years in lieu of all other taxes, including State, county and municipal taxes, except the specific annual tax for the maintenance of public schools.

On March 8, an act was passed to authorize the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of Mobile to issue \$1,000,000 of bonds in aid of the Mobile & Northwestern Railroad Co. On December 11, 1871, an act was passed to validate the proceedings in Alabama of the Mobile & Northwestern Railroad Co. of Mississippi. February 2, 1872, an act was passed formally approving and validating the consolidation of the Alabama and Mississippi companies, which had already been consummated under authority of the act cited above. On the same date, an act validating the action of the corporate authorities of Mobile in issuing bonds in aid of this company was approved.

Practically nothing was accomplished by this company toward the construction of the extensive railroad system so confidently projected. Up to December, 1872, only 16 miles (in Mississippi) had been completed and about 6½ miles more graded. During 1879 the length of the completed road was increased to 30 miles. In 1886 the company defaulted in paying interest on its bonds. Foreclosure proceedings were instituted, and Ben Wilson, of Memphis, was appointed receiver in December. Under the direction of the court, he began surveys early in 1887 for an extension to Yazoo City.

In 1888 charters were obtained in Alabama and Mississippi for a new company under the name of the Mobile, Hattiesburg & Jackson Railroad Co. In 1889 this company was consolidated with the old Mobile & Northwestern as the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City Railroad Co. During the next year, preliminary surveys were made for extensions of the road but no construction was done

until the latter part of December, 1896, when the Gulf City Construction Co., organized for the purpose, took hold of the work and pushed it rapidly. In February, 1898, 50 miles of track was completed, from Mobile to the Pascagoula River, and was opened for traffic on April 15. In February, 1902, an extension to Hattiesburg was opened. In 1908 the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City was consolidated with the Gulf & Chicago Railway Co., of Mississippi, under the name of the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad Co., the existing company, whose organization was perfected December 1, 1909, having acquired the property of the constituent companies at foreclosure sale August 23, 1909, of the road but no construction was done in pursuance of the plan of consolidation.

In 1911 the new company purchased about 19 acres of real estate in the city of Mobile for the establishment of terminal facilities. Franchises to build, maintain and operate tracks across and along the streets within the territory acquired, and to erect freight and passenger buildings, were granted by the city. The new terminals were put in service December 1, 1911.

On November 17, it was officially announced that the Louisville & Nashville and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad companies had purchased jointly the controlling interest in the capital stock of this company, and that a connection between a point on the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago north of Mobile and a point on the Louisville & Nashville between New Orleans and Mobile would be constructed, which would make the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago a link in a short line between Chicago and New Orleans.

On December 19, 1913, upon application of the Metropolitan Trust Co. of New York, the Federal Court at Mobile placed the road and other property of the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad Co. in the hands of Pres. William F. Owen as receiver.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1870-71, pp. 184, 233-235; 1871-72, pp. 171, 172, 173-174; *Annual report of company to Ala. Public Service Commission*, 1915; *The Mobile and Northwestern Railroad project* (New York, 1871); *Poor's manual of railroad*, 1872 et seq.

NEW ORLEANS & SELMA RAILROAD COMPANY. See Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

NEW YEAR'S DAY. See Special Days.

NEWBERN. Post office and station on the Southern Railway, in the southeastern part of Hale County, 9 miles southeast of Greensboro. Population: 1856—225; 1870—2,400; 1880—Newbern Beat, 2,594, village proper, 454; 1890—Newbern Precinct, 2,509; 1900—Precinct, 1,628, village proper, 564; 1910—Precinct, 2,084, village proper, 515. Its bank is the Bank of Newbern (State). Snedecor says of the early history of the community:

"The place was first settled by a few wealthy North Carolinians, who called it after the chief town of their native State, and who improved it on account of its sandy loca-

Samuel Adams
Colonel 38rd Alabama Regiment, C. S. A.

John Purifoy
Enlisted as a private in Jeff Davis
Artillery, promoted to corporal, and
served to the end of the war.

Capt. J. Catlin Cade
Marengo County, Adjutant 8th Alabama
Cavalry Regiment

Lt. Col. W. N. Crump
49th Alabama Infantry Regiment

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS, ILLUSTRATING C. S. A. UNIFORMS

became the *South Western Baptist* continuing its existence through 1865. It was established at Marion in Perry County, began publication at Montgomery in 1852 and at Tuskegee in 1854.

Farm and Home Life Periodicals.—In 1845 the *Alabama Planter* was projected by Wesley W. McGuire. It ceased as a paper of this character on the change of name March 30, 1851, to the *Alabama Tribune*. Other early farm papers were the *Alabama Farm Journal*, Montgomery, *The American Cotton Planter*, Montgomery, *The Rural Alabamian*, Mobile, and the *South-ern Plantation*, Montgomery.

The Educational Exchange, a monthly, established in 1885, is still published in Birmingham. *The Labor Advocate*, established January, 1890, is still published in Birmingham.

Several of the smaller Prep Schools, throughout the State, are issuing monthly journals, but their continuity is not regular, and no complete files of these periodicals are to be had.

The Alabama State Board of Education, endorsed the *Alabama School Journal*, making it the official publication of the Board, by an Act of 1872. Mr. Joel White of Montgomery suggested the publication of this journal, and issued it for some years.

Fraternal Periodicals.—*The Alabama Odd Fellow*, established at Montgomery, June, 1898,

and later published from Cullman, is possibly the oldest fraternal periodical of long continuity in the State. It was started by Jacob Pepperman, and edited by him until May, 1913, when it went into the hands of F. J. Cramton. During 1901 and 1902, the *Knight and Odd Fellow*, was published by Mr. Pepperman, but on January, 1904, the name was changed to the *Southern Odd Fellow*, which name continued until its suspension a few years since. The original name was changed in January, 1901, to the *Progressive Odd Fellow*.

Alabama Newspapers and Periodicals, 1920.

—The list below includes the titles of all newspapers and periodicals of every character, printed or published in the State of Alabama, January 1, 1920, so far as information has been obtainable. The arrangement is alphabetical.

As far as possible the date of establishment, size, both in inches and columns, subscription price, day of week and periodicity of issue and political complexion, are given.

Doubtless some papers have escaped, although diligent inquiry has been made to discover all now being published. The information is largely from *Ayer's Newspaper Annual* for 1920.

	Estab.	Cols.	Width	Depth	Sub.	Circ.
Abbeville:						
Herald, Thurs., Dem.....	1915	7	26	304	\$ 1.50	1,387
Albany:						
Advertiser, Thurs., Dem.....	1889	6	26	208	1.00	1,200
Albany-Decatur Daily, Evg. ex. Sun., Dem...	1912	7	26	294	5.20	3,200
Bellew's Farmer, Monthly, Agricultural.....	1916	4	26	183	.50	....
Albertville:						
Sand Mountain Banner, Thursday, Dem....	1897	7	26	304	1.50	1,400
Alexander City:						
Outlook, Wed., Dem.....	1892	6	26	276	1.00	1,275
Andalusia:						
Star, Tues. and Fri., Dem.....	1896	7	26	302	1.50	3,500
Anniston:						
Herald (Negro), Fri., Non-Political.....	1918	6	26	208	1.50	502
Star, Evg. ex. Sat. and Sun. Morn., Dem....	1882	8	24	294	9.00	6,514
Ashland:						
Progress, Fri., Dem.....	1919	6	26	273	1.50	1,200
Ashville:						
Southern Eagis, Wed., Dem.....	1873	7	26	208	1.00	850
Athens:						
Alabama Courier, Wed., Dem.....	1880	6	26	276	1.50	....
Limestone Democrat, Thur., Dem.....	1891	6	26	276	1.50	1,480
Atmore:						
Record, Thurs., Dem.....	1903	6	26	280	1.00	500
Attalla:						
Herald, Thurs., Dem.....	1888	6	26	276	1.00	1,500
Auburn:						
Auburn Alumnus, Monthly, Collegiate.....	1912	2	30	112	1.00	930
Orange and Blue, Thurs.....	1898	5	26	320	1.00	500
Bay Minette:						
Baldwin Times, Thurs., Dem.....	1890	6	26	280	1.50	2,300
Bessemer:						
Bessemer Weekly, Sat., Ind. Dem.....	1887	6	26	280	1.50	1,600
Enterprise (Negro), M'thly (Frat. & News).....	1908	6	26	280	1.00	700
Birmingham:						
Advance, Sat., Agriculture.....	1906	7	26	296	1.00	50,000
Age-Herald, Daily, Dem.....	1887	7	26	305	9.00	23,560
Age-Herald, Sun. Edition.....	1887	7	26	305	...	29,795

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	Estab.	Cols.	Width	Depth	Sub.	Circ.
Age-Herald, Thurs., Dem.....	1886	7	26	305	.25	40,000
Alabama Baptist, Wed., Baptist.....	1874	4	26	182	2.00	7,000
Alabama Christian Advocate, Thurs., Meth..	1881	4	26	180	1.50	19,968
Alabama Republican, Thurs., Rep.....	1919	7	26	294	1.00	....
American Citizen, Monthly, Current Topics..	1919	3	35	168	2.00	....
Baptist Leader, Sat., Baptist and Rep.....	1890	6	26	273	1.50	....
Birmingham College Reporter, Wed., Col- legiate	1913	5	26	230	1.00	250
Birmingham Magazine, M'thly, Local Affairs.	1916	2	30	112	1.00	....
Call, Thurs., Ind.....	1917	5	26	178	1.50	....
Dixie Home Magazine, Monthly, Literary....	1874	2	30	112	1.00	....
Educational Exchange, Monthly, Educational.	1885	2	32	112	1.00	2,400
Howard Crimson, Wed., Collegiate.....	1915	5	26	266	1.00	....
Industrial Record, Fri., Ind.....	1915	6	26	276	1.50	2,000
Labor Advocate, Sat., Labor.....	1890	6	26	273	1.00	....
News, Evg. ex. Sun., Ind. Dem.....	1888	8	25	307	10.40	45,967
News, Sun. Morn., Sun. Ed.....	....	..	..	..	..	48,055
Progressive Farmer, Sat., Agricultural....	1886	4	26	189	1.00	187,731
Reporter (Negro), Sat.....	....	6	26	217	1.50	....
Southern Masonic Journal, M'thly, Masonic..	1919	2	33	112	1.50	....
Southern Medical Journal, M'thly, Medical..	1908	2	34	110	3.00	7,300
Spectator, Sat., Local.....	1913	6	26	304	1.00	....
State Sentinel, Monthly, Ind. Dem.....	1915	7	26	304	1.00	....
Times Plain Dealer (Negro), Sat.....	1919	7	26	301	2.00	....
Voice of the People (Negro), Sat., Non- Political	1912	6	26	276	1.50	....
Wide-Awake (Negro), Sat., Rep.....	....	5	26	252	1.50	....
Boaz:						
Leader, Thurs., Ind.....	1915	6	26	276	1.50	450
Brewton:						
Standard, Thurs., Dem.....	1887	6	26	280	1.50	1,600
Bridgeport:						
News, Fri., Ind.....	1891	6	26	276	1.00	425
Brundidge:						
News, Sat., Dem.....	1893	6	26	280	1.50	640
Butler:						
Choctaw Advocate, Wed., Dem.....	1890	7	26	305	1.00	600
Camden:						
Wilcox Progressive Era, Thurs., Dem.....	1887	7	26	301	1.50	1,200
Camp Hill:						
News, Fri., Dem.....	1907	6	26	266	1.00	624
Carbon Hill:						
Journal, Thurs., Dem.....	1913	6	26	376	1.00	1,000
Carrollton:						
Pickens County Herald and West Alabama, Thurs., Dem.	1849	7	26	304	1.50	1,400
Center:						
Cherokee Harmonizer, Thurs., Dem.....	1893	6	26	273	1.00	750
Coosa River News, Fri., Dem.....	1878	8	26	332	1.00	1,001
Centerville:						
Press., Thurs., Dem.....	1895	7	26	304	1.00	1,000
Chatom:						
Washington County News, Thurs., Dem....	1892	6	26	294	1.00	526
Citronelle:						
Call., Fri., Local.....	1897	6	26	280	1.50	800
Clanton:						
Press, Thurs., Dem.....	1910	6	26	273	1.00	900
Union Banner, Thurs., Rep.....	1892	6	26	280	1.50	....
Clayton:						
Record, Fri., Dem.....	1870	6	26	276	1.50	750
Clio:						
Free Press, Fri., Dem.....	1906	6	..	...	1.50	1,200
Collinsville:						
Courier, Thurs., Rep.....	1904	6	26	276	1.50	1,140
Columbiana:						
Peoples Advocate, Thurs.....	1892	7	26	301	1.00	....
Shelby County, Sun, Thurs., Dem.....	1910	6	26	275	1.00	1,500
Cullman						
Democrat, Thurs., Dem.....	1901	6	26	280	1.50	....

	Estab.	Cols.	Width	Depth	Sub.	Circ.
Southern Odd Fellow, Monthly, I. O. O. F....	1898	8	26	133	1.00	1,500
Tribune, Thurs., Dem.....	1874	6	26	276	1.00	....
Dadeville:						
Spot Cash, Fri., Dem.....	1898	6	26	280	1.00	1,000
Decatur:						
Albany-Decatur Daily, Thurs., Dem.....	1870	6	26	275	1.00	2,100
Demopolis:						
Times, Thurs., Dem.....	1914	6	26	276	1.50	1,100
Dothan:						
Eagle, Evg. ex. Sun., Dem.....	1908	7	26	260	6.00	2,540
Eagle, Wed., Dem.....	1903	7	26	260	1.00	1,500
Home Journal, Thurs., Dem.....	1899	5	26	230	1.00	1,600
Southern Star (Negro), Semi-Monthly, Local and Baptist	1913	5	26	231	1.00	....
Double Springs:						
Winston Herald, Fri., Dem.....	1899	5	26	248	1.00	1,300
Elba:						
Clipper, Tues. and Fri., Dem.....	1892	5	26	252	1.50	....
Herald, Thurs., Dem.....	1913	6	26	280	1.00	730
Ensley:						
Enterprise, Sat., Local.....	1898	6	26	280	1.00	1,200
Enterprise:						
Peoples Ledger, Mon. and Thurs., Dem....	1905	7	26	301	1.00	1,452
Press, Thurs., Ind.....	1919	6	26	276	1.50	....
Eufaula:						
Citizen, Evg. ex. Sun., Dem.....	1882	6	26	280	5.00	250
Times and News., Wed., Dem.....	1845	6	26	280	1.00	500
Eutaw:						
Green County Democrat, Fri., Dem.....	1879	7	26	280	1.25	550
Evergreen:						
Conecuh Record, Thurs., Ind.....	1894	7	26	301	1.00	953
Courant, Wed., Dem.....	1895	6	26	276	1.00	1,100
Enterprise, Fri., Local.....	1918	6	26	276	1.00	....
Fairfield:						
Outlook, Fri.	1919	6	26	280	1.50	....
Fairhope:						
Courier, Fri., Ind. Dem. and Single Tax....	1894	6	26	276	1.50	1,000
Fayette:						
Banner, Thurs., Dem.....	1851	5	26	248	1.00	1,800
Florala:						
News-Democrat, Thursday, Dem.....	1900	7	26	308	1.50	1,000
Florence:						
Herald, Thurs., Dem.....	1886	6	26	276	1.00	1,400
News, Evg. ex. Sun., Dem.....	1919	7	26	280	7.80	2,000
Times, Fri., Dem.....	1890	6	26	276	1.00	2,000
Foley:						
Onlooker, Thurs., Ind.....	1907	5	26	280	1.50	1,123
Fort Payne:						
Journal, Wed., Dem.....	1878	6	26	276	1.00	1,500
Gadsden:						
Journal, Evg. ex. Sun., Ind. Dem.....	1900	7	26	280	5.20	4,674
Times-News, Evg. ex. Sun., Dem.....	1876	7	26	280	5.20	5,481
Geneva:						
Geneva County Reaper, Fri., Dem.....	1901	6	26	280	1.50	1,250
Georgiana:						
Butler County News, Thurs., Ind. Dem....	1911	5	26	245	1.50	1,200
Temple Star (Negro), Semi-Monthly.....	1908	6	26	273	1.00	250
Girard:						
Phoenix-Girard Journal, Thurs., Dem.....	1919	6	26	276	1.00	575
Greensboro:						
Record, Thurs., Dem.....	1902	6	26	273	1.00	....
Watchman, Thurs., Dem.....	1876	7	26	301	1.00	800
Greenville:						
Advocate, Wed. and Sat., Dem.....	1865	6	26	276	1.00	1,050
Grove Hill:						
Clarke County Democrat, Thurs., Dem.....	1856	6	26	276	1.00	1,050
Guntersville:						
Advertiser, Tues., Dem.....	1914	7	26	308	1.50	1,750
Democrat, Wed., Dem.....	1880	7	26	294	1.00	1,040

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	Estab.	Cols.	Width	Depth	Sub.	Circ.
Haleyville:						
Journal, Thurs., Dem.....	1911	6	26	280	1.50	1,012
Hamilton:						
Marion County News., Wed., Dem.....	1886	5	26	245	1.00	950
Hartford:						
News-Herald, Fri., Dem.....	1900	6	26	280	1.50	800
Hartselle:						
Enterprise, Thurs., Dem.....	1887	6	26	280	1.50	1,350
Hayneville:						
Citizen-Examiner, Thurs., Dem.....	1868	6	26	273	1.00	700
Headland:						
Wiregrass Farmer, Fri., Dem.....	1909	6	26	276	1.00	750
Heflin:						
Cleburne News, Thurs., Dem.....	1911	7	26	308	1.50	900
Huntsville:						
News (Negro), Sat., Prim. Baptist.....	1917	5	26	248	1.25	....
Telegram and Mercury, Evg. ex. Sun., Dem.....	1885	7	26	308	7.80	2,293
Times, Evg. ex. Sun., Dem.....	1910	7	26	308	6.00	2,382
Times, Thurs., Dem.....	1910	7	26	283	2.00	....
Huntsboro:						
Tribune, Fri., Dem.....	1913	6	26	308	1.50	348
Jackson:						
South Alabamian, Fri., Dem.....	1887	6	26	276	1.00	800
Jacksonville:						
Record, Fri., Dem.....	1906	5	26	245	...	....
Jasper:						
Mountain Eagle, Wed., Dem.....	1872	6	26	278	1.00	3,800
Lafayette:						
Sun, Wed., Dem.....	1880	6	26	276	1.50	2,700
Lanette:						
Chattahoochee Valley Times, Thurs., Dem...	1914	6	26	275	1.00	1,400
Linden:						
Democrat-Reporter, Thurs., Dem.....	1889	6	26	276	1.00	846
Lineville:						
Headlight, Fri., Dem.....	1904	5	26	252	1.50	2,000
Livingston:						
Our Southern Home, Wed., Dem.....	1865	5	26	231	1.50	875
Luverne:						
Crenshaw County News, Thurs., Dem.....	1908	6	26	294	1.00	1,010
Journal, Thurs., Dem.....	1895	6	26	280	1.00	1,765
Marion:						
Times-Standard, Thurs., Dem.....	1878	6	26	278	1.00	1,750
Midland City:						
Sun, Fri., Dem.....	1916	6	26	276	1.00	550
Mobile:						
Fore & Aft, Sat.....	1918	3	32	152	...	....
Forum (Negro), Sat., Rep.....	1918	7	26	294	1.50	6,254
Gulfoast Record, Sat., Lbr.....	1900	3	26	130	4.00	....
Moshico Log, Thurs.....	1918	3	26	132	...	....
News Item, Evg. ex. Sun., Dem.....	1897	7	26	294	9.38	10,776
Press (Negro), Sat., Rep.....	1894	6	26	273	1.50	2,000
Register, Every Morning, Dem.....	1821	7	26	294	7.00	25,179
Register, Sunday Edition.....	...	...	...	...	...	35,048
Times-News, Wed., Ind.....	1915	6	26	280	2.00	3,600
Monroeville:						
Monroe Journal, Thurs., Dem.....	1866	7	26	305	1.50	....
Montevallo:						
Advertiser, Sat., Dem.....	1915	6	26	276	1.00	300
Technala, Quarterly, Collegiate.....	1907	..	..	...	.75	....
Montgomery:						
Advertiser, Every Morning, Dem.....	1828	7	26	305	10.00	23,221
Advertiser, Sun., Dem.....	1828	7	26	308	2.00	23,221
Alabama Times, Tue., Dem.....	1906	7	26	280	.25	43,047
Cotton Planter, Monthly, Agricultural.....	...	3	26	133	.25	11,704
Emancipator (Negro), Sat., Ind.....	1917	7	26	308	1.50	3,000
Farm Facts, Sat., Agricultural.....	1916	7	26	308	.50	29,000
Journal, Evg. ex. Sun., Dem.....	1888	7	26	294	7.80	22,305
Journal, Sunday Morning.....	...	..	..	...	...	20,364
Times, Evg. ex. Sun., Dem.....	1903	7	26	280	3.00	7,642

	Estab.	Cols.	Width	Depth	Sub.	Circ.
Moulton:						
Advertiser, Wed., Dem.....	1828	7	26	304	1.50	1,120
Oneonta:						
Southern Democrat, Thurs., Dem.....	1894	6	26	276	1.50	2,300
Opelika:						
News, Evg., ex. Sun., Dem.....	1890	7	26	301	4.00	2,940
Opp:						
Messenger, Fri., Dem.....	1907	6	26	280	1.00	300
Oxford:						
Tribune, Fri., Dem.....	1874	6	26	275	1.25	....
Ozark:						
Southern Star, Wed., Dem.....	1867	7	26	305	1.00	....
Pell City:						
Progress, Thurs., Ind.....	1908	6	26	276	1.50	1,000
Piedmont:						
Journal, Fri., Dem.....	1907	5	26	235	1.50	650
Prattville:						
Progress, Thurs., Dem.....	1886	7	26	297	1.50	1,200
Roanoke:						
Leader, Wed., Dem.....	1892	6	26	274	1.50	1,500
Rockford:						
Chronicle, Fri., Local.....	1909	6	26	276	1.00	900
Russellville:						
Franklin County Times, Thurs., Dem.....	1896	7	26	305	1.50	1,700
Samson:						
Ledger, Thurs., Dem.....	1906	5	26	248	1.75	1,494
Scottsboro:						
Progressive Age, Tues., Dem.....	1886	7	26	305	1.50	....
Seale:						
Russell Register, Fri., Dem.....	1875	6	26	273	1.00	....
Selma:						
Journal, Evg. ex. Sat. and Sun., Dem.....	1890	7	26	280	7.20	....
Mirror, Fri., Dem.....	1887	6	26	273	1.00	800
Times, Evg. ex. Sat., Dem.....	1825	7	26	286	6.00	1,900
Sheffield:						
Standard, Fri., Dem.....	1893	6	26	276	1.50	860
Tri-Cities Daily, Evg. ex. Sun., Dem.....	1907	7	26	280	7.50	2,200
Slocumb:						
Observer, Thurs., Local.....	1914	6	26	276	1.00	600
Spring Hill:						
Springhillian, Quarterly, Coll. (Cath.).....	1897	2	30	112	1.00	650
Slyacauga:						
Advance, Wed., Dem.....	1907	6	26	276	1.00	1,786
News, Thurs., Dem.....	1917	6	26	280	1.00	1,000
Talladega:						
Home, Evg. ex. Sun., Dem.....	1909	6	26	280	5.00	1,141
Our Mountain Home, Wed., Dem.....	1867	6	26	280	1.00	2,320
Reporter, Fri., Ind.....	1843	6	26	276	1.50	1,876
Tallassee:						
Tribune, Thurs.....	1919	5	26	248	1.50	....
Troy:						
Herald, Tues. and Sat., Ind. Dem.....	1904	6	26	276	1.50	1,452
Messenger, Evg. ex. Sun., Dem.....	1892	7	26	276	7.00	800
Messenger, Wed., Dem.....	1866	6	26	276	1.00	1,700
Tunnell Springs:						
Eagle, Semi-Monthly, Rep.....	1888	3	26	180	.50	1,400
Tuscaloosa:						
News and Times-Gazette, Evg. ex. Sat. and Sun. Morn., Dem.....	1888	7	26	280	6.00	3,225
West Alabama Breeze, Wed., Dem.....	1889	7	26	280	1.50	1,800
Tuscumbia:						
Alabamian-Dispatch, Fri., Dem.....	1831	6	26	276	1.00	1,500
American Star (Negro), Semi-Monthly, Local	1901	5	26	252	.75	....
Colbert County Reporter, Thursday, Dem....	1911	6	26	276	1.00	850
Tuskegee:						
News, Thurs., Dem.....	1865	5	26	254	1.00	1,000

	Estab.	Cols.	Width	Depth	* Sub.	Circ.
Tuskegee Institute:						
Journal of the National Medical Association						
(Negro), Quarterly, Med.....1909	2	26	100	1.50	1,000	
Student (Negro), Collegiate.....1884	3	33	154	.50	2,400	
Union Springs:						
Herald, Wed., Dem.....1866	6	26	276	1.50	1,700	
University:						
Crimson-White, Thurs., Collegiate.....1894	6	26	276	1.00	550	
Vernon:						
Lamar Democrat, Wed., Dem.....1896	6	26	276	1.00	1,200	
Wedowee:						
Randolph Star, Thurs., Dem.....1902	6	26	266	1.00	1,200	
West Blocton:						
Blocton Enterprise, Thurs., Ind. Dem.....1906	6	26	276	1.00	800	
Wetumpka:						
Herald, Thurs., Dem.....1895	6	26	276	1.00	2,000	

REFERENCES.—*Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915, pp. 271-207; *ibid*, 1919, pp. 218-225; Department of Archives and History, *Bulletin No. 3*, (1904); *The Mobile Register*, Sept. 2, 1907; Mss. data in Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

NEWTON. Post office and incorporated town in the south-central part of Dale County, on the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, about 10 miles south of Ozark. Altitude: 216 feet. Population: 1872—500; 1888—600; 1890—520; 1900—457; 1910—524. It has the Farmers & Merchants Bank (State). From 1845 to 1869, it was the county seat of Dale County. Among the early settlers were the Mathews, Windham, Jones, Yelverton and Ward families. It is located near the southern bank of Choctawhatchee River, and in the fertile lands of the river bottom.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 205; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 623.

NEWVILLE. Post office and incorporated town, on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, in the southwest part of Henry County, and about 15 miles southwest of Abbeville. Population: 1912—522. The Farmers State Bank is located there. It was originally the Wells Settlement, and was so known, until the railroad established its station in 1892 and called it Newville. The Wells family were the earliest settlers, and owned the land on which the town is built.

REFERENCES.—*Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915; Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

NICKAJACK. A point in Tennessee, having much connection with Cherokee Indian History. The trail from Gunter's Village to the Middle Tennessee settlements, and to Tellico Block House, the present Knoxville, led by here. The place is referred to in many early accounts of north Alabama history, and has direct connection therewith.

REFERENCES.—Mss. data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

NINE ISLAND CREEK. See Sipser River.

NINNIPASKULGI. A small Upper Creek village, probably an off-shoot from Talasi. The common name of these people were "road runners." It is not known whether the name signifies that or not.

During the Indian disturbances of 1836 these people were friendly. They had formerly joined with Tukabatchi on the side of the whites in the War of 1836. Little is known of their history.

REFERENCES.—Mss. data in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History; Woodward, *"Reminiscences"* (1859).

NITA ABE. A bluff on the east side of Mobile River, mentioned by Romans, and apparently only a few miles below the confluence of the Tombigbee and the Alabama Rivers. The word is Nita abe, meaning "bear killer."

REFERENCE.—Romans, *Florida* (1775), p. 333.

NITA ALBANI BOK. This place name means Barbecued Bear Creek. "Nita," bear, "albani," barbecued. In rapidity of speech Nitalbani as De Crenay's writes it. It is either McCant's Creek, or the one just below it, both of which empty into the Alabama River, on its east side, just above Bill's Landing in Monroe County.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript records in Alabama Department Archives and History.

NITAHaurits, or FORT A L'OURS. An Alibamu town, forming the lowest principal settlement of that tribe on the Alabama River. The earliest reference is on Danville's Map, 1732, on which it is located at the extreme northern point of a great semi-circular bend, with a creek from the north emptying into the river very near the fort. This location places it on the west side of Mulberry Creek, near its junction with the river, and in Dallas County. Apart from the references on these maps and on later maps of 1776 and 1784, there is little known of this place. It had certainly disappeared before Hawkins' time, since it is not listed in his Sketch of the Creek Country.

The word is sometimes written Nita Holihita. The word is Nita, "bear," holihita,

"fort," that is, "bear fort." The word is Choctaw, and was doubtless given by members of that tribe on their voyages up and down the river. It has been suggested that it was Mobilian, but this conjecture is improbable since their tribe had moved its seats farther down the river at this period. The location suggested in the foot-note on p. 138 of the Transactions of the Alabama History Society, in which it is placed near the influx of Tallawassee Creek, is doubtless incorrect, since it is in conflict with the location on Danville's Map.

REFERENCE.—Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 188-190; Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1897-1898, vol. 2, p. 138; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 77; Lattre', *Carte des Etates-Unis* (1784); Jeffrey's *American Atlas* (1776), Map 5.

NITAHOBACHI. Nitaubaché is the worn down form on De Crenay's map. The word means bear mimicker, "Nita," bear, "hobachi," to imitate, to mock, to mimic. It was the name applied to a locality on the east side of the Alabama, two or three miles above Benton, in Lowndes County.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript records in Alabama Department Archives and History.

NITRE. Large quantities of nitre are found in the limestone caves of northern Alabama. During the War much of it was used in the manufacture of gunpowder. The marks of the picks then used are still plainly to be seen in some of the caves.

See Nitre and Mining Bureau.

REFERENCES.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 9, 1904), p. 64.

NIUYAKA. An Upper Creek town in Tallapoosa County, situated on the left or south bank of the Tallapoosa River, and about 20 miles across country from Okfuski. Eagle Creek flows into the Tallapoosa near the town. The aboriginal name of the town has not been ascertained, but after the treaty of New York, between the federal government and the Creeks, August 7, 1790, it was given its present name. Although settled from Tukpafka as indicated below, on adopting their new location, they joined the Okfuski. Of the town and its inhabitants Hawkins says: "These people lived formerly at Tote-pauf-cau (spunk-knot), on Chat-to-ho-che, and moved from thence in 1777. They would not take part in the war between the United States and Great Britain, and determined to retire from their settlements, which, through the rage of war, might feel the effects of the resentment of the people of the United States, when roused by the conduct of the red people, as they were placed between the combatants. The town is on a flat, bordering on the river; the adjoining lands are broken or waving and stony; the growth is pine, oak and hickory. The flat strips of land on the river, above and below, are generally narrow; the adjoining land is broken, with oak, hickory and pine. The branches

all have reed; they have a fine ford at the upper end of the town; the river is one hundred and twenty yards wide. Some of the people have settled out from the town, and they have good land on Inn-nook-fau creek, which joins the right side of the river, two miles below the town."

REFERENCES.—Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), pp. 45, 46; Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901) p. 404; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 77.

NOBLE INSTITUTE. Private school for the education of girls, located at Anniston. This institution was established in 1886 by the late Samuel Noble as a day school for girls. In accordance with his plans, his widow and children erected an adjoining building in 1889 which is used as a dormitory for boarding pupils. These buildings are of stone and brick, and equipped throughout with steam heat, and are well lighted and ventilated. "The aim of the school is to give a thorough preparation for college, and to offer a course of instruction to students who do not intend to enter college." Primary and collegiate preparatory courses are offered.

The school has an excellent library and a good corps of instructors. At different times the following scholarships have been awarded: Wilmer, Spaulding, Tyler, and Grace Church.

Presidents: Elinor Otey Anderson, 1900-1902; Miss Matilda Gray and Ethal Moore, co-presidents since 1902.

REFERENCES.—Catalogues 1899-1910; Circular of Information issued in 1907; circular of illustration, 1907.

NON SECTARIAN CHURCHES OF BIBLE FAITH. The result of the teachings of Elder Lyman H. Johnson, of New England ancestry, a graduate of Beloit college, Wis., and Union theological seminary, New York City, who believed that evil resulted from sectarianism and from the organizations of the different denominations. He served as a minister in the Presbyterian and Congregational churches and preached strongly against the evils of denominationalism. After 1865 he preached as an independent evangelist. He began in 1868, at Beloit, Wis., the publication of the "Stumblingstone" dedicated to the establishment of "The Original Church of Christ, without man's organizations, sects, or carnal observances." By degrees his views were accepted, small congregations were gathered, and headquarters were established in Boston. Mr. Johnson moved later to Toledo, Ohio, where he continued the publication of his paper, at the same time having a general oversight of the churches. He died in 1917.

They have no general ecclesiastical organization and no head over individual members is recognized but Christ. The elders have no ecclesiastical authority being regarded simply as teachers.

They hold the Bible to be the divinely inspired rule of faith and practice. They

believe in the Trinity, the vicarious atonement of Christ, the baptism of the Holy spirit as the antitype of water baptism, a final judgment, and an eternal heaven and hell.

Alabama Statistics.—1916.

- Number of organizations, 6.
- Number of organizations reporting, 6.
- Total number members reported, 166.
- Number of organizations reporting, 6.
- Total number members reported (Male), 62.
- Total number members reported (Female), 104.
- Church edifices, 3.
- Halls, etc., 2.
- Number of church edifices reported, 3.
- Number of organizations reporting, 3.
- Value reported, \$2,600.
- Total number of organizations, 6.
- Number of organizations reporting, 1.
- Amount of debt reported, \$20.
- Number of organizations reporting, 2.
- Amount of expenditures reported, \$200.
- Number of organizations reporting, 2.
- Number of Sunday Schools reported, 2.
- Number of officers and teachers, 5.
- Number of scholars, 68.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Bureau of the census, religious bodies, 1916, pts. 1 and 2.

NORMAL SCHOOLS. Schools for the special training of teachers. The importance of training teachers professionally received early attention throughout the United States. Those charged with the organization of the public school system in Alabama realized its importance and necessity. Lack of funds, and four years of war, however, doubtless prevented definite effort for the organization of separate schools for teacher instruction, contemporaneously with the founding of the public school system.

The reorganization of the educational system of the State, following the adoption of the reconstruction constitution of 1868, witnessed the first effort at the establishment of normal schools. The State Board of Education, August 11, 1868, provided for the opening of schools in Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, Selma, Talladega, Eufaula, Athens, Tusculumbia, Marion and Evergreen, with classes of not less than 15 pupils, "who may desire to become fitted for the occupation of teachers, to which class instruction shall be given in the most approved methods of teaching, and opportunities of practice afforded in the instruction of pupils of less advanced grades in the common schools." In 1869 Dr. N. B. Cloud, State Superintendent of Education, reported that nine normal classes, with 300 pupils, had been taught at six different points during 1868. The classes were not a success, according to contemporary official criticism.

In 1870 these schools were abolished, and in their place the board established seven normal schools for training white teachers, and six for colored teachers. The Governor declined to approve the bill. On December 20, 1871, the board enacted that there should be four white normal schools at Talladega,

Tuscumbia, Scottsboro and Midway, and four normal schools for negroes at Montgomery, Huntsville, Marion and Sparta. The foregoing schools were not all organized, but details are not available.

There are now in the State six normal schools for the training of white teachers, and three for negroes. The former are as follows, with dates of original enactment: Florence, December 14, 1872; Livingston, February 22, 1883; Jacksonville, February 22, 1883; Troy, February 26, 1887; Daphne, March 4, 1909; and Moundville, August 13, 1907.

The negro schools include the State Normal School for Colored Students at Montgomery, originally established at Marion, December 6, 1873; the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Normal, originally established at Huntsville, December 9, 1873, and the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, chartered February 10, 1881.

Negro Normals.—The old State Board of Education projected many negro normal schools, but two only of these survive, namely, Montgomery and Normal. Tuskegee was given State support later. These schools, just as the white schools of the same class, have developed their real functions as teacher-training agencies in only a limited way. Notwithstanding the white normal schools were placed under a central board in 1911, the negro normals remain as originally constituted. In the matter of support the negro schools have not only received appropriations from the State, but they have also been the recipient of liberal gifts from the Peabody and Slater funds, from the General Education Board, from private individuals, and of public land grants from the United States.

Scope and Activities.—The development of the normal schools had not realized the fundamental purpose for which they were designed. In discussing the subject Clark, *History of Education in Alabama* (1889), p. 253, declares that "Technically speaking, there is not now, nor has there been in this State, a strictly normal school, that is, a school of high grade, devoted exclusively to the instruction of persons, adopting teaching as a profession. The nearest approach to it is the excellent school at Florence. . . . There are and have been several schools, in various parts of the State; but these were generally, if not in every case, attachments made to academies and seminaries already established, and are, in fact, normal classes or departments, in which special instruction in the art of teaching is given."

This condition prompted the newly created State Normal School Board to assert in its first report that the white normal schools were established "ostensibly as teacher-training schools, but really as institutions of secondary grade in which all who entered might receive instruction regardless of whether or not they wished to prepare themselves for teaching.

"This state of affairs was due not to any fault of the Normal school but to state-wide educational conditions, and could be changed

only by the building up of a good system of secondary schools, thereby relieving the normal schools of the necessity of giving academic courses for those who had no idea of teaching."

Therefore, the board entered upon the specific task of reorganizing the normal schools, requiring them to perform their real functions as teacher-training agencies in providing teachers for the elementary, rural, village, and small-town schools of the state. On March 28, 1914, a definite declaration was adopted, defining the purpose and functions of these schools. Model schools were required to be conducted, their work being limited to the seven elementary grades. Plans were projected for the use of the elementary public schools of the towns or cities in which the normal schools are located for practice schools. The six white normal schools were placed in two classes: Class A, Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston and Troy, and Class B, Daphne and Moundville. The state was subdivided into normal districts, to which the schools were restricted in their active campaign for students. Finally it was declared that since educational conditions in Alabama were not such as to warrant an increase in the entrance requirements of the normal schools to two years of high school work the requirements should continue as one year.

In its latest report, for 1919, the board defines the scope of the normal school work in Alabama to be two years of professional training over and above the academic training to be had by the completion of the four year high school course. In the same report the declaration is made that the normal school bear precisely the same relation to teaching efficiency as the training camp bears to efficiency and direction in the army.

Supervision.—At first all of the normal schools were under separate or independent boards of trustees or directors, with large powers. They were largely irresponsible in that they were without supervision, but later reports were required to be made to the superintendent of education. Details of management will be found discussed in connection with sketches of the several schools.

The suggestion had been made from time to time that the whole machinery of supervision of the normal schools should be reorganized, in order to avoid duplication, for the coordination and correlation of work, and to secure generally a better accomplishment of the things these schools were specially designed to do. On April 18, 1911, the legislature created a board, consisting of the governor and the superintendent of education ex-officio, and six members to be appointed by the governor for one, two, three, four, five and six year terms of office respectively, for the government, regulation and control of the several white normal schools of the state. The trustees were required to visit school at least once during each scholastic year, to classify the schools, and as far as possible to require the same course of study, and the same educational

standards and ideals for the several schools. Power was given to elect the presidents, other officials, the professors, teachers and employees and to fix their salaries. A quadrennial report was required to be made to the legislature. The board was charged specially with the duty of providing "summer training courses for teachers, thus realizing the importance of keeping these schools open at all times, for the training and improvement of the public school teachers of Alabama." The law was amended September 25, 1915, enlarging the powers of the board, by conferring the power to acquire real and personal property, to exercise the right of eminent domain, to dispose of the property of the schools, and to borrow money.

Support.—The appropriations for the several schools were at first small, and without uniformity. Details will be found in the sketches of these schools. About 1900 the legislature appears to have reached an agreement whereby the maintenance was made the same for the several schools. In 1901 the Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston and Troy each received \$7,500, in 1903, \$10,000, 1907, \$15,000, and 1911, \$20,000. The Class B schools at Daphne and at Moundville, from their establishment in 1907 to 1911 received \$2,500 each, and since 1911, \$5,000 annually. These amounts were fixed appropriations, and do not include various sums appropriated by the legislature from time to time for buildings, improvements, etc., etc.

REFERENCES.—Clark, *History of Education in Alabama* (1889), p. 253; Weeks, *History of Public School Education in Alabama* (1915), p. 155; Monroe, *Cyclopædia of Education*, vol. 4, p. 481, and vol. 5, pp. 515-523; *General Acts*, 1911, p. 494; 1915, p. 846; *Normal School Board, Reports*, 1915 and 1919, and *Rules and Regulations*, 1915.

NORTH ALABAMA BAPTIST COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. A school for boys and girls, located at Danville, Morgan County, established by the three Associations, Liberty, Muscle Shoals and Big Bear Creek, and chartered by the legislature of Alabama during the session of 1892-93, the Act of incorporation being approved February 21, 1893.

The object of the school was to give to the young people of the denomination educational advantages of a high order, and to prepare teachers, but the support was inadequate for maintenance and the school was short lived.

The Trustees were appointed by the three Associations named in the Act of incorporation, the basis of representation being stated therein, the terms of office fixed for one, two and three years, one-third expiring annually. Diplomas were granted to students completing the prescribed course of study. The trustees were authorized to accept gifts, bequests and grants to the amount of \$50,000 for an endowment fund, the same to be invested in safe securities, the interest alone to be used for the support of the school and to be exempt from taxation.

The first president was Rev. Josephus

Shackelford, D. D., who was also Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Greek. The course of study was divided into five departments, from primary to collegiate, and the courses were so arranged that two years were allowed for the completion of the work in each department.

REFERENCES.—Circulation literature in the Department of Archives and History.

NORTH ALABAMA CONFERENCE COLLEGE. See Birmingham-Southern College.

NORTH ALABAMA TRACTION COMPANY. A public utility corporation, incorporated in 1904, under the laws of Alabama, as a reorganization of Decatur Street Railway Co.; capital stock authorized and outstanding, \$75,000; shares, \$50; property—7.63 miles of electric street railway in Decatur and Albany (New Decatur), with power plant and equipment; franchise expires in 1933; offices: New Decatur.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, p. 478.

NORTH EAST AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE. (Lineville.) A State school founded for the education of boys and girls, young men and young women, both theoretically and practically, in the science of agriculture, farm mechanics, domestic science and art. Elementary and high school departments are maintained, and courses are offered in agriculture, manual training, domestic science and art, music and art. The Grady Society and the Franklin Society are organized among the young men, and the Castalian and Tau Phi among the young women. Athletics is encouraged, but is subordinate to class room, shop and field work.

The school was chartered by the Legislature March 31, 1911. It is under the government of a board of control consisting of the superintendent of education, commissioner of agriculture and industries, the governor, and two residents of the congressional district in which the school may be situated, all to be appointed by the governor. The act provided that "a suitable brick building, situated on a tract of land not less than ten acres in area" before it should go into effect, the building and land to be not less than \$20,000.00 in value. The sum of \$3,000.00 annually was appropriated for the maintenance of the school. The institute opened in the fall of 1911.

This school is built on the foundation of the old Lineville College, chartered February 14, 1891. The incorporators were Dr. W. H. Blake, W. P. Arnett, Isaac N. Morgan, William Smith, W. D. Haynes. The school was co-educational, and maintained a high standard. After 20 years of successful work, its trustees decided to close its doors, and to permit a reorganization under State supervision as above.

Its report to the Superintendent of Education, September 30, 1918, shows buildings and site valued at \$25,000.00; equipment,

\$650.00; 9 teachers; 387 pupils; a library of 650 volumes valued at \$350.00; State appropriation of \$3,000.00; and miscellaneous receipts, \$5732.00.

REFERENCES.—*Catalogues*, 1911, 1917; Lineville College, *Catalogues*, 1900-1911; *Acts*, 1890-1891, p. 712; *General Acts*, 1911, p. 725.

NORTHERN ALABAMA COAL, IRON AND RAILWAY COMPANY. An industrial corporation, incorporated June 16, 1899, in New Jersey, as the Alabama Coal, Iron & Railway Co., and name changed as above in July, 1899; capital stock—\$1,000,000 authorized; \$502,000 outstanding; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$1,000,000; owns a blast furnace and iron ore lands in Talladega County; offices: Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y.

The Northern Alabama Coal, Iron & Railway Co. acquired the assets of the Alabama Iron & Railroad Co., sold under foreclosure in June, 1899. The latter was originally the Talladega Iron & Steel Co.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, p. 2638.

NORTHERN ALABAMA GAS COMPANY. A public utility corporation, incorporated in 1904 in Alabama; capital stock authorized and outstanding, \$150,000; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$145,000; property owned—gas plant, 25 miles mains, 754 meters, and other equipment necessary for supplying the cities of Florence, Sheffield, and Tuscumbia; annual output, 9,000,000 cubic feet; offices: Florence.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, p. 481.

NORTHERN ALABAMA RAILWAY COMPANY. See Southern Railway Company.

NORTHPORT. Post office and incorporated city, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, in the central part of Tuscaloosa County, and on the western bank of the Warrior River, about 2 miles west of Tuscaloosa. It is connected with the latter city by a concrete bridge. Altitude: 126 feet. Population: 1870—604; 1880—900; 1890—413; 1900—424; 1910—500. The Northport Bank (State) is located there.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 551; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 626.

NOXUBEE RIVER. A river of east Mississippi, which flows southeasterly through the northern part of Sumter County, and empties into the Tombigbee, just north of Gainesville. A few miles below the influx it receives Bodka Creek from the north. The name is spelled in various ways. Romans calls it Noxshubby. On some old maps the word Oka, "water" is prefixed, that is, Okanakhobi, meaning "stinking water." There is no exact English equivalent for the Choctaw word, Nakshobi. Its meaning refers to the strong offensive odor that arises from an overflowed river or creek in the summer time, caused by the smell of decayed fish. Persons living near Noxubee are familiar with this

odor during a summer freshet. The etymology given by Claiborne is untenable.

The aboriginal or alternative name of the Noxubee River is Hatchaoose. The word is so spelled by Romans in the text, while on his map the spelling is Hatche Oose. In correct form it is Hachcha usi, "Little River," that is, Hachcha, "river," usi or osi, "little," the diminutive suffix. It was so used to distinguish the Noxubee from the Tombigbee River, which is known as Hachcha, "The River."

REFERENCES. — Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, (1910), p. 190; La Tourette, *Map of Alabama* (1838); Claiborne, *Mississippi* (1880), p. 485.

NUNLEY RIDGE COAL CO. See Pratt Consolidated Coal Co.

NURSERIES. Establishments in which trees, vines, flowering plants, and vegetables are grown commercially for transplanting.

Nurseries in Alabama include those growing tree stocks, vines, ornamental shrubs, and flowering plants, one or all. There are none growing vegetables only. In 1918, commercial plantings of nursery stock showed more than twenty-four million trees alone.

In 1872, the Huntsville Nurseries was organized by H. W. Heikes. In 1889 The Alabama Nursery Co., was organized near Huntsville by Lewis and Ethan Chase, of Rochester, N. Y. This concern is now the largest nursery company in the Southern States. Nurseries at Fruithurst, Thorsby, Cullman, and several in Baldwin and Mobile counties, have since been developed. The Rosemont Gardens, established in Montgomery in 1890, by W. B. Paterson is the south's largest floral establishment.

The early nurseries doing business in the State were The Peachwood Nurseries, State Line, Miss., operated by George S. Gaines; The Downing Hill Nurseries, Atlanta, by Andrew J. Downing; Peters Harden and Co.; Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Ga., by D. Redmond and P. J. Berckmans; H. A. Swasey & Co., Canton, Miss., later of Yazoo City, by Dr. Swasey.

Brown and Weissinger of Montgomery and Charles A. Peabody of Columbus, Ga., but whose farm was in Russell County, Ala., appear to have owned the only local nurseries as early as 1856. William Brassfield and Co., of Montgomery, were, however, awarded a prize at the Alabama State Agricultural Society's Fair of 1856, for ornamental plants. From advertisements appearing in the local circulating farm papers, nursery agents were located at several points in the State and several florists were taking commercial orders at that early date.

Charles A. Peabody originated and developed, on his Russell County plantation, several agricultural products and some peach and apple trees, and was perhaps the most extensive of the early horticulturists.

The Alabama State Agricultural Society's Fair, held in Montgomery in 1855, was the first statewide display of this character, at which offerings of premiums for trees and

plants and fruit products was encouraged. Judging from subsequent commercial advertisements, the Fair was productive of a number of efforts.

REFERENCES.—The Southern Cultivator, Augusta, Ga. (1844), and years following, *passim*. History of Fruit Growing in Alabama, Berckmans, P. J., in *proceedings Fifth Annual Meeting of Horticulture Society*, 1908, pp. 103-107. *Soil of the South*, Montgomery, *passim*. *American Cotton Planter*, Montgomery 1854, and following, *passim*.

NURSES EXAMINERS, BOARD OF. A State executive board, created August 6, 1915, and whose duties are to have annual and special meetings, to hold examinations for the registration of nurses, to issue certificates, and to revoke certificates of registration for "incompetency, dishonesty, intemperance, immorality or unprofessional conduct." It consists of five members, appointed by the governor, of whom three are graduate nurses and two are physicians. The appointees are selected by the governor from a list submitted by the Alabama State Association of Graduate Nurses, including only the names of licensed physicians of good standing, and of nurses who are graduates of a training school connected with a general or private hospital requiring not less than two years training and who shall have been engaged in nursing for not less than five years after graduation.

Certificates are issued on satisfactory proof that the applicant is 21 years of age, of good moral character, of a grammar school education or its equivalent, and a graduate from "a training school connected with a general hospital or sanitarium, where not less than three years consecutive training with a systematic course of instruction is given in the hospital or sanitarium, or has graduated from a training school in connection with a hospital of good standing, supplying a systematic three years training corresponding with the above standards, which training may be obtained in one or two affiliated hospitals," and after the examination of the applicant "in elementary anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, and materia medica, in medical, surgical, obstetrical and practical nursing, in dietetics and hygiene." An examination fee of \$5 is required of all applicants, with the exception of those noted in the paragraph below.

Registered nurses from other states may be accepted without examination, upon satisfactory evidence to the board that they possess the qualifications required by the law. Examinations are not required of certain nurses who are graduates of training schools, and who are engaged in professional nursing at the date of the act, or who have been engaged in nursing five years after graduation prior to the act, and those in training at the time of the passage of the act, and those graduating before October 1, 1917. The excepted class is also exempt from the payment of registration fee. A permanent exception is made in favor of all graduates of the Bryce Hospital Training School for Nurses, who are

entitled to registration upon furnishing satisfactory proof of their graduation from that school.

A nurse who has received her certificate according to the provisions of the law is styled and known as "Registered Nurse," with a right to the use of the initial letter of these two words as an official designation, and no other person shall assume such title. It was made unlawful after October 1, 1916, "for any person to practice professional nursing as a registered nurse without a certificate in this State." The law expressly provides that it shall not apply "to gratuitous nursing of the sick by friends or members of the family, nor shall it apply to any person nursing the sick for hire, but who does not in any way assume the title of "Registered Nurse," or "R. N." A penalty of not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars is imposed on any one making false representations in applying for a certificate.

REFERENCES.—General Acts, 1915, pp. 271-274.

See Nurses, Alabama State Association of Graduate.

O

OAKCHINAWA CREEK INDIAN VILLAGE. An old Creek Indian town, lying on both sides of Oakchinawa or Salt Creek, near its influx with Big Shoal Creek, and in Talladega County.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript references in Alabama Department Archives and History.

OAKFUSKU'DSHI. A small Upper Creek village, 4 miles above Niuyaka, and 24 above Oakfuskil, in Tallapoosa County. It was probably settled from Chihlakanini, a former Lower Creek town on the upper waters of the Chattahoochee, and seemingly located in the present Harris County, Georgia. About 1799 some of its people had settled in the town of Oakfuskudshi. The latter was destroyed by Gen. White in 1813.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, pp. 394, 405; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 520, 557; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 51; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives*, vol. 1, p. 95.

OAKMAN. Post office and incorporated city, in the southwestern part of Walker County, secs. 28 and 29, T. 15, R. 8 W., on the Southern Railway, 12 miles south of Jasper, 12 miles west of Cordova, and 25 miles east of Fayette. Altitude: 150 feet. Population: 1838—400; 1890—421; 1900—503; 1910—1,065. It was incorporated by the legislature, February 18, 1895, and the charter amended December 10, 1898. The corporate limits describe a circle, with a radius of 1 mile from the old public well as a center. It has a city hall, 1 mile of concrete sidewalks, and school buildings. Its tax rate is 5 mills, and its bonded indebtedness \$5,000, for schools. The Bank of Oakman (State) is its

only banking institution. Its industries are 3 cotton ginneries, 2 gristmills, a shingle mill, a sawmill, a planing mill, a cotton warehouse, and 2 coal mines.

This point was first known as "Day's Gap," for the first settler, W. B. Day, who came in 1862 and settled at the lowest point in the mountainous ridges that surround the town, and through which the railroad runs. When the post office was established in 1884, it was first called York, but the Post Office Department in 1890 changed the name to Oakman, in honor of W. G. Oakman, one of the directors of the Sloss-Sheffield Iron & Steel Co. It is located on the road between Jasper and Tuscaloosa. It has one artesian well of Chalybeate water, and one of sulphur. The Dixie Spring of magnesia water is about 1½ miles away; and Wolf and Cane Creeks are nearby. In the surrounding ridges there are rich deposits of minerals, principally coal.

REFERENCES.—Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 52-55, 489; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 172; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

OCHRE. A durable red paint manufactured in large quantities from the soft, greasy ore, free from grit, which occurs in the soft, leached ore beds of the Silurian, or Red Mountain, formation. Much of it is used in the Birmingham Paint Works, and probably more than 2,000 tons a year are shipped from Attalla to Chattanooga, Tenn. Good yellow and red ochres are found in some of the argillaceous shales of the limonite banks, particularly in the vicinity of Talladega. Numerous deposits of both yellow and red ochres occur in the great clay formation of the State—the Tuscaloosa of the Lower Cretaceous. Mining and marketing of yellow ochre have been done in Autauga and Elmore Counties, and a deposit of fine red ochre of the same geologic formation exists near Pearce's Mill, in Marion County. The foregoing are merely typical cases of such deposits, and there are hundreds of others of equal or nearly equal importance. Tests have discovered beds of good yellow ochre overlying the St. Stephens limestone of the Tertiary, in Clarke County; also in the Grand Gulf formation of south Alabama.

REFERENCE.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 9, 1904), p. 62.

ODD FELLOWS, INDEPENDENT ORDER. A fraternal and benefit society, organized in Baltimore, April 26, 1819, the first lodge being "Washington Lodge No. 1." The order was instituted by Thomas Wildey and his associates, John Welch, Richard Rushworth, John Duncan and John Cheathan. The first lodge instituted in Alabama was at Mobile, and is known as "Alabama Lodge No. 1," organized April 23, 1837. Grand Lodge of the State was instituted at Mobile, December 13, 1841, and was chartered by the legislature January 13, 1846. Value of property of the Alabama Grand Lodge was \$200,000.00 in 1916.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is

the largest fraternal order in the world, though only ninety-seven years have elapsed since the founding of the Order. It was the first fraternal order to establish a home to care for its orphans and the aged and indigent members of the Order. It was the first fraternal order to provide a degree for the women belonging to the households of its members, the Rebekah Lodge. The Order in Alabama dispenses for relief such as death, sickness, etc., other than the sums hereinbefore mentioned an additional amount of approximately \$50,000.00 per year. The amount dispensed for relief by the Order in the United States is approximately \$7,000,000 per annum, and the invested fund for the Order in the United States is approximately \$75,000,000.00.

Sisters of Rebekah.—Woman auxiliary of Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

REFERENCES.—Letters from H. C. Pollard, Grand Secretary, I. O. O. F., Huntsville, and Mrs. May D. Brunson, Secretary, Rebekah State Assembly, Mobile, in the Department of Archives and History.

ODSHIAPQFA. An Upper Creek town in Elmore County situated in a level country on the left or east bank of the Coosa River, about 2 miles above Fort Toulouse. It was so located in 1799, when visited by Hawkins. It is thus described by him:

"O-che-au-po-fau; from Oche-ub, a hickory tree, and po-fau, in, or among, called by the traders, hickory ground. It is on the left bank of the Coosau, two miles above the fork of the river, and one mile below the falls, on a flat of poor land, just below a small stream; the fields are on the right side of the river, on rich flat land; and this flat extends back for two miles, with oak and hickory, then pine forest; the range out in this forest is fine for cattle; reed is abundant in all the branches.

"The falls can be easily passed in canoes, either up or down; the rock is very different from that of Tallapoosa; here it is ragged and very coarse granite; the land bordering on the left side of the falls, is broken or waving, gravelly, not rich. At the termination of the falls there is a fine little stream, large enough for a small mill, called from the clearness of the water, We-hemt-le, good water. Three and a half miles above the town are ten apple trees, planted by the late General McGillivray; half a mile further up are the remains of Old Tal-e-see, formerly the residence of Lochlan McGillivray and his son, the general. Here are ten apple trees planted by the father, and a stone chimney, the remains of a house built by the son, and these are all the improvements left by the father and son."

The first historic reference to this town was as Little Talisi on De Crenay's map, 1733, where it is spelled Telechys. The town is there placed on the west bank of Coosa River, about midway between Kusa and Pakan talahassi. De Crenay's location would place the town in Shelby County, but if accurate, which is doubted, the exact site has not been

identified. Later the village is found about 5 or 6 miles above the falls at Wetumpka on the left or east bank of the river, where the site long remained. It is often referred to as Old Talisi, although it is not the historic town of that designation. Its location was evidently at this point in 1760, when the French census was taken, when the town had 40 men, and was located 3 leagues distant from Fort Toulouse. In that census the town name is erroneously noted as Petustatchis, which is no other than Petit taletchis, that is, Little Talisi. By the trade regulations of 1761 this town, including Hatchi tchapa, situated a few miles northeast on the head waters of Chubbehatchee Creek, with 20 hunters, was assigned to the trader, William Struthers.

Here resided the Indian trader Lachlan McGillivray, and here his son Alexander McGillivray, was born. Here his other children were also born, and here several of them married, including Sophie, who became the wife of Benjamin Durant, and Jennet, who married Le Clerc Milfort. Alexander McGillivray resided here during the most interesting period of his life, and many of his letters, which have been preserved, are dated at Little Talisi. Indian remains, as well as the remains of old chimneys and other evidences of old houses survive. In American times the old town site was included in the plantation and extensive land holdings of Howell Rose of Wetumpka.

Some time prior to 1799 the town site was shifted from Little Talisi to Odshi apofa, and the name changed. The name means hickory ground, that is, odshi, "hickory," api, "tree, stem, trunk," ofa, "within," the last being a suffix denoting locality. At the time of Hawkins' visit the town had 40 warriors. Milfort refers to the place as "Le petit Tallasy ou village des noyers." The custom obtained in later Creek history of the installation of the principal Creek chief by the chief of Odshi apofa.

In the American state papers is a statement that Ifa hadsho, while head chief of the Creeks, gave in July or August, 1802, his home to Hopoyi miko, transferring the national council place from Tukabatchi to Odshi apofa where Hopoyi lived. On the site of this town about 1816 was laid out an American town known as Jackson, but it was short lived. The settlers moved down to Montgomery, to Alabama town, and to New Philadelphia, later to become Montgomery, in 1819.

REFERENCES.—Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 39; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 106; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), index under "Hickory Ground" and "Little Tallassee;" Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 404; *Mississippi, Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 95; *Georgia, Colonial Records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 522; *Hamilton, Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190; *American state papers*, vol. 4, pp. 620, 681, and 854; Dreisbach, Maj. J. D., in *Alabama Historical Reports*, vol. 2, No. 3, Feb., 1884.

STATE CAPITOL, NORTH END, SHOWING CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

OFFICES AND OFFICERS. An office is a public position or employment, to which an individual has been elected or appointed, and technically known or designated as an officer or official.

Offices are state, county, and municipal. There are also district offices, or offices provided for local areas, as commissioners districts of counties, election beats or precincts, school districts, or other restricted areas designated as districts. As understood in this title, the term includes only positions or employments filled by election of the people, or by appointment by some executive or other official, or department, commission, or board, to exercise powers and to perform duties of a public nature.

Offices may be again subdivided as legislative, executive, and judicial. There are also offices of state institutions. United States senators, members of Congress, and delegates to constitutional conventions are officers in a general sense, as performing public service, and they differ from the more restricted use of the word where applied to positions carrying executive, or administrative responsibility.

An office exists, or is created, for the accomplishment of a definite object, purpose, or series of objects and purposes, and may be temporary or continuing in nature and operation. They are created by constitutional provision, details and regulations being left to the legislature, and within the limits and inhibitions of the constitution, the legislature has absolute control in the creation and abolishment of public offices, the enlargement or diminution of the duties such officers are required to discharge, and the compensation they are to receive. Where the constitution prescribes a public office, fixing its functions and duties and the mode of appointment, yet it is not within the power of the legislature to create another office to discharge the same duties, the effect of which is to nullify the constitutional office.—*Ex parte Lambert*, 52 Ala. 79; *State v. Brewer*, 59 Ala. 130.

Where a person has been elected or appointed in accordance with law to an office, he has an interest in and a right to it, complying with the conditions prescribed by statute. In that sense, he has a property in the office, but in the larger sense, offices "are the property of the people of the State." They are merely occupied by persons who are in the employment of the State as its officials. A public office is therefore a personal public trust, created for public benefit and not for the benefit of the individual who may happen to be its incumbent, and they are therefore unlike offices at common law, which were regarded as incorporeal hereditaments and were alienable or inheritable.—52 Ala. 66, 79.

The courts of the State take judicial notice of the various commissioned officers of the State, and they are presumed to know the extent of their authority, their official signatures, and their respective terms of office, that is, when such terms commence and when they expire.—76 Ala. 78, 403.

Constitutional Provisions.—The constitutional provisions governing offices and officers, 1901, are here summarized:

Certain of the laws and regulations governing offices and officers are common to all alike. These are the general requirements as to eligibility, method of election, oaths of office, official bonds, the regulations as to office, books, papers, and property, the general rules as to tenure, that is, the beginning and expiration of terms, and vacation of office, and salaries.

As required by the constitution, all officers before entering upon their respective duties are required to take an oath of office:

"All members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, before they enter upon the execution of the duties of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I, _____, solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Alabama, so long as I continue a citizen thereof; and that I will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter, to the best of my ability. So help me God."

The oath may be administered by the presiding officer of either house of the legislature, or by any officer authorized by law to administer an oath.—Sec. 279, article XVI.

They are also required to take what is known as the dueling oath, in which they must swear that they have not "directly or indirectly, given, accepted, or knowingly carried a challenge, in writing or otherwise, to any person, to fight with deadly weapons, in or out of this State, or aided or abetted in the same since he has been a citizen thereof; and that he will not, directly or indirectly, give, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge to any person, to fight with deadly weapons, either in or out of this State; or in any manner aid or abet same during his continuance in office." The oath must be subscribed to and filed with the official prescribed by statute.—Code, 1907, secs. 1475-1482.

Certain public officials are required to give bond, payable to the State, with such sureties as the approving officer is satisfied have the qualifications required by law, conditioned to faithfully discharge the duties of their offices. Surety or guarantee companies may become sureties on official bonds, and if accepted, are subject to all the liabilities of sureties. The statute prescribes the officers with whom official bonds must be filed.—Code, 1907, Chap. 33, articles 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Terms of Office.—Terms of office are regulated by the constitution and statutes. They vary greatly. The constitution of 1819 gave a life tenure to the judges. This regulation, however, was changed by constitutional amendment of 1830, and now there is no officer in the State that serves with an indefinite tenure, with the exception, probably, of the superintendent of the Insane Hospi-

tals. All constitutional executive officers have 4-year terms. Justices of the supreme court, judges of the court of appeals, supernumerary judge, circuit judges, judges of probate courts, clerks of circuit courts, and judges of inferior courts (not otherwise provided for by law) have 6-year terms. Circuit solicitors, sheriffs, coroners, county commissioners, members of boards of revenue, county superintendents of education, justices of the peace, and constables have 4-year terms.

The president of the railroad commission and the two associate commissioners have 4-year terms.

All of the foregoing enter upon their duties on the first Monday after the second Tuesday in January next after their election.

For specific terms of other officers, dates of entrance upon their duties, and special provisions regulating them, see

Banking Department.

Bank Examiners.

Chemist, The State.

Conservation Commissioner.

Convict Inspectors.

Equalization, State Board of.

Examiners of Accounts.

Geological Survey.

Health, State Board of.

Highway Commission.

OGLESBY INDIAN MASSACRE. See Butler County.

OIL. See Asphaltum, Maltha and Petroleum.

OKA KAPASSA. A Cherokee Indian village, established about 1780, on the western bank of Coldwater, or Spring Creek, at its confluence with the Tennessee. It was a short distance west of where the city of Tusculum, Colbert County now stands. It was resorted to extensively by the neighboring tribes for the purpose of trading with the French from the Wabash, and it soon proved a source of great vexation to the white settlers on the Cumberland. It deserves a somewhat extended notice, as on its site was the only fight between the whites and Indians that ever took place on the Tennessee River. The town in 1787 was composed of Cherokees, and Creeks with 10 French traders. On account of the many outrages committed by this town on the Cumberland settlements, Col. James Robertson resolved on its destruction. With a mounted volunteer force and two Chickasaw guides, about June 24, 1787, he crossed the Tennessee River, surprised the town, surrounded and killed a part of its people on the shore, drove the others into their boats, into which the troops poured such a deadly fire, that only a few escaped, and these by leaping into and swimming across the river.

Twenty-six Indians were killed in this affair. Among the slain were three of the traders and a white woman, who, being crowded into a boat with the Indians, and all refusing to surrender, shared the fate

of their red companions. The whites had no losses. The next day, after rewarding the Chickasaw guides from the spoils of Oka Kapassa, the troops buried the three traders and the white woman, then burned the town and killed all the hogs and chickens.

The goods found in the town consisted of "stores of tafia, sugar, coffee, cloths, blankets, Indian wares of all sorts, salt, shot, Indian paints, knives, powder, tomahawks, tobacco and other articles, suitable for Indian commerce." These goods and the prisoners who were the French traders and an Indian woman, were placed in three or four boats under the charge of four reliable men, and they descended the river to the place where Col. George Colbert subsequently established his ferry. Col. Brown marched with his troops along the southern side of the river to the same place, and with the assistance of the boats, all were soon landed on the northern shore. Here the French prisoners were allowed to take all their trunks and their wearing apparel, and the sugar and coffee was equally divided between the captors and the captives. A canoe was then given to the French, in which they and the Indian woman took their departure up the river. The spoils taken at Oka Kapassa were brought to Eton's Station, where they were sold and the proceeds divided among the troops.

REFERENCES.—O. D. Street, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 417; Haywood, *Civil History of Tennessee* (Reprint, 1891), pp. 230-236.

OKCHAYI. An Upper Creek town, of Alibamu origin. In the French census of 1760 they are classed among the Abihka towns, a fact which indicates that at that date they had adopted the Muscogee tongue and had so far lost their tribal identity as to be no longer classed as Alibamu. The town was situated about 12 miles above Tukabatchi. Hawkins says that its "settlements extend along the creeks (Okchayi and Kallaidshi), on the margins of which and the hillsides, are good oak and hickory, with coarse gravel, all surrounded with pine forest. The Okchayi Creek, now known merely as a branch of the Kallaidshi, flows into the latter from the north, about 5 miles from its junction with the Tallapoosa. Up the Okchayi, 3 miles from its junction, and on both sides of the creek lies the town. It is 5½ miles north of Kallaidshi town, and 7 miles south of Thlot-logul-gau, the fish-pond towns, on the upper Elkehatchee.

The first historic reference to Okchayi is in a letter of Capt. Raymond Demere of the English army, November 25, 1756, in which he refers to the council held by the French with the Indians at Alabama Fort, in which the Okchayi were represented. Capt. Demere spells the word Oakchois and Oakechois. Two councils were held with the Upper Creeks at Okchayi April 5 and May 8, 1763, at both of which written talks were made and sent to Gov. Wright of Georgia, in reference to the boundary of the Creeks and insufficiency of powder and bullets supplied by the traders.

In these references the spelling is Okchoys. In the following September, 1764, James Colbert, at the head of a party of Chickasaws, on their way to the Augusta Indian congress, visited the town. The Chickasaws urged the people of the town to send representatives to the congress, but they declined to do so, assigning an insignificant reason.

By the French census of 1760 the town, spelled Okchanya, had 130 men, and was 10 leagues from Fort Toulouse. The trade regulations of 1761 give the "Oakchoys Old Town and out plantations," 90 hunters, and assigned this group to the traders, Brown and Jackson. During the Creek War of 1813 the people of the town were friendly to the Americans.

As indicated the name is variously spelled. Milfort gives still an additional name, calling the tribe Les Oxiailles. It is spelled Hookchoie by Hawkins.

The town was about 6 or 7 miles in easterly direction from Nixburg, Coosa County.

From Okchayi was settled Okchayudshi, and also Lalokalka, which see.

REFERENCES.—Georgia, *Colonial Records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 523; *Ibid* (1907), vol. 16, pp. 147-149; American State Papers, *Indian Affairs*, vol. 1, p. 852; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives* (1911), p. 95; Hawkins, *Sketches of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 37; Georgia, *Colonial Records* (1907), vol. 9, pp. 70-74; North Carolina, *Colonial Records*, vol. 11, pp. 176, 178; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), p. 114.

OKCHAYUDSHI. A small Upper Creek town, of Alibamu origin. It was settled in part from Okchayi. It was situated on the eastern bank of Coosa River between Otchi—apofa (hickory ground) and Taskigi. Its cabins joined those of the latter town. The name is the same as Okchayi, with the diminutive "shi," meaning "little" Okchayi.

Of this town Hawkins says:

"The houses join those of Tus-ke-gee; the land around the town is a high, poor level, with highland ponds; the corn fields are on the left side of Tallapoosa, on rich low grounds, on a point called Sam-bel-loh, and below the mouth of the creek of that name which joins on the right side of the river.

"They have a good stock of hogs, and a few cattle and horses; they formerly lived on the right bank of Coosau, just above their present site, and removed, lately, on account of the war with the Chickasaws. Their stock ranges on that side of the river; they have fenced all the small fields about their houses, where they raise their peas and potatoes; their fields at Sam-bel-loh, are under a good fence; this was made by Mrs. Durant, the oldest sister of the late General McGillivray, for her own convenience."

The earliest historical notice of this town is on Danville's map 1732, where it is spelled Oucchanya. It is located on the western bank of the Coosa River, apparently about 4 miles below the falls, opposite its later location. The French census of 1760 assigns it 100 warriors, and locates it a quarter of a mile from Fort Toulouse. In the English trade

regulations it appears that there were two divisions of the town, since Little Oakchoys, with 20 hunters, was assigned to William Trewin, and "Oakchoys opposite the Alabama Fort with its 35 hunters, was assigned to John Ray." The latter was probably the town of Danville's map. A map of the Creek Indians, published in the American Gazetteer, 1762, vol. 1, shows the division, the Ockha located on the right bank of the Coosa, opposite Fort Toulouse, while Litockha is placed across the Tallapoosa to the south of the fort. The larger or original town of Ockhoy is given the seat it always occupied in Tallapoosa County north of Kallaidshi.

After the departure of the French from Fort Toulouse, two Alibamu towns, according to John Stuart, superintendent of Indian affairs, but two Koassati towns, according to Romans and Adair, by permission of the English, migrated and founded a settlement on the west side of the Tombigbee below the influx of the Sukanatcha, extending from Black Bluff for some distance down the river. On his trip down the Tombigbee in 1771 Romans mentions having passed "the remains of the Coosada and Occhoy settlements." These migrants returned to their ancient seats about 1767. West Oakchia, a bluff from the Tombigbee in northeast Choctaw County, marks the site and preserves the memory of this brief sojourn. There is no doubt that the people forming this migration were in part from Okchayudshi and not from Okchayi, since the former were neighbors of the Koassatis in the neighborhood of Fort Toulouse, and the movement was one of location, rather than of tribal groups. The statement of Dr. Gatschet that the Okchayi town on the Tombigbee was the mother town of Okchayi and Okchayudshi is hardly tenable. All of the map and other references are to the antiquity of these towns among the Upper Creeks, while there is an absence of reference to the west Okchayi settlement until mentioned by Romans.

About 1793 on account of the war, raging at that time between the Creeks and Chickasaws, the Okchayudshi moved across the Coosa River and settled the "little compact town, between Taskiki and the Hickory Ground."

Its people belonged to the Red Stick party during the war of 1813-14.

REFERENCES.—Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 37; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 188, 196; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 94; Georgia, *Colonial Records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 524; Adair, *American Indians* (1775), p. 267; Romans, *Florida* (1775), p. 327.

OKFUSKEE, FORT. A British fortified post on the east side of the Tallapoosa River, at the Indian town of Okfuskee, and 40 miles northeast of Fort Toulouse. When the well-fortified Fort Toulouse was built by the French in 1714, and French traders were pushing out in all directions, the British began to realize the menace of this fort to them both in a military and a commercial

way. In the effort to counteract this influence, about 1735 the British built a fort at or near the old Indian town of Okfuskee (q. v.). While they were thus able to alienate some of the Upper Creeks from the French, on the whole the venture was not successful. The main body of the Creeks remained faithful to the French, and at the same time, they hated the British most heartily. The site was occupied for some years, but gradually fell into disuse.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 547; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), p. 268; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 188, 205; Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1897-98, vol. 2, p. 132, footnote.

OKITIYAKNI. A Lower Creek village, in Barbour County, on the eastern bank of the Chattahoochee River, 8 miles below Eufaula. It was peopled by a branch of the Hitchiti (q. v.). According to Gatschet, the word means either "whirl-pool," or "river-bend." The site of the village in modern times was known as Prospect Bluff. Oketeochee Creek flows southeast into the stream, and receives its name from the village. A prominent Indian half-breed, Jim Perryman, son of an old Indian countryman, Theophilus Perryman, lived in Okitiyakni.

Of this town Hawkins says that it was settled from Eufaula Town. "They have spread out their settlements down the river, about 8 miles below the town, counting on the river path, there is a little village on good land, O-ke-teyoc-en-ne. Some of the settlements are well fenced; they raise plenty of corn and rice, and the range is a good one for stock. From this village they have settlements down as low as the forks of the river; and they are generally on sites well chosen, some of them well cultivated; they raise plenty of corn and rice, and have cattle, horses and hogs.

"Several of these Indians have negroes, taken during the Revolutionary war, and where they are, there is more industry and better farms. These negroes, were, many of them, given by the agents of Great Britain to the Indians, in payment for their services, and they generally call themselves "King's gifts." The negroes are all of them, attentive and friendly to white people, particularly so to those in authority."

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1910), p. 115; Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 405; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 66; Woodward, *Reminiscences* (1859), p. 107.

OKMULGI. The principal town of the name was an ancient Lower Creek town on the east side of Flint River, Ga. The name is Hitchiti and signifies "bubbling, boiling water," that is, oki, "water," mulgis, "it is boiling." The latter part of the word is both Creek and Hitchiti. Bartram is authority for the statement that Okmulgi was the first town founded by the Creeks after their migration from the west. It was situated in Pulaski County, Ga., on the east side of the river of

the name, opposite Hawkinsville. Adair says that it was destroyed by the Carolinians about 1715. After this date the town on the Flint was settled, and it appears so on De Crenay's map, 1733. The foregoing references are given because of the important relation of this early town to general Creek history.

However, there appears to have been another "Ockmulgee" in 1762, located on the west side of the Chattahoochee River, north of Chiaha. No facts are obtainable in reference to its history, so that the cartographer may have been in error.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 405; Bartram, *Travels* (1791), pp. 53-54; Adair, *American Indians* (1775), p. 36; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190; Winsor, *The Westward Movement* (1899), p. 31, for a map from *The American Gazetteer*, London, (1762), vol. 1; *Handbook of American Indians* (1900), vol. 2, p. 105.

OKONI. A Lower Creek town in Russell County, 6 miles down the river from Chiaha, and about 2 miles by trail south of Hitchiti and on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River, near the influx of Snake Creek. It is about 2 miles southeast of Loflin.

Gatschet says that its inhabitants were probably Apalachians of the Hitchiti-Mikasuki dialect. Bartram says that they spoke the "Stincard" tongue. This traveler, who visited the site of the old town about 1770 says that about 1710 they abandoned the place because of the proximity of the white settlers "mowing upwards into the nation or Upper Creeks, and there built a town, but that situation not suiting their roving disposition, they grew sickly and tired of it, and resolved to seek a habitation more agreeable to their minds." The point thus settled was Cusowilla on the banks of a lake in Alachua County, Florida. This was abandoned after the Yamasi War. After this it is probable that they settled on the east side of Flint River, Georgia, as they are thus placed on De Crenay's map, 1733. Later they settled on the Chattahoochee, where Hawkins found them in 1799. The name, spelled Okonis, is in the French census of 1760, with 5 men. The British trade regulations of 1761 speaks of them as "Big and Little Oconees," with 50 hunters and assigns them to the trader, William Frazer. The descriptive "Big" and "Little" appears to imply two divisions, one probably on the Flint, the other on the Chattahoochee. The name, according to Gatschet, is the Cherokee term "great water," that is, Ekwoni, "river," ekwa, "great, large," but Swanton says that this derivation is doubtful.

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 105; Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), p. 405; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 96; Georgia, *Colonial Records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 522; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190; Bartram, *Travels* (1791), p. 380; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 65.

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH FIELD ARTILLERY. The 117th Field Artillery was composed of men who had formerly belonged to the 1st Alabama Cavalry which had been organized in July, August and September, 1916, by R. E. Steiner, and Bibb Graves who became Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel respectively.

The regiment was mustered into Federal service during the first two weeks in September, 1916, and became an integral part of the Alabama National Guard.

The regiment entrained for San Antonio, Texas, on the 8th day of December, 1916, and arrived four days later. The regiment was assigned space for the pitching of its tents in Camp Wilson, and the officers and men were soon undergoing intensive training.

On March 22 the organization left San Antonio and arrived at Vandiver Park, Montgomery, March 26, where it went into Camp.

After the declaration of war between the United States and the Central Powers the organization was scattered throughout the State, guarding bridges, railroad tunnels, warehouses in which were located valuable property, and ammunition plants. The regiment reassembled in Montgomery in the latter part of June, and its camp was located in the center of the old race track of the fair grounds. On August 5, 1917, the unit was drafted into Federal service, and became a part of the National Guard of the United States.

When the Alabama Brigade was ordered to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., to become a part of the 31st, "Dixie Division," the 1st Alabama Cavalry was transformed into field artillery. The following troops of the Cavalry regiment became batteries of the 117th Field Artillery: Troops "B," "C," "E," "F," and "L," together with the Headquarters troop. The Medical Corps under the command of Major H. M. Weiken also went into the 117th Field Artillery as its medical detachment. Battery "A" of the regiment was one of the batteries of the Georgia National Guard Field Artillery, from Savannah, Ga.

Upon the election of Col. R. E. Steiner, as General in command of the Alabama Brigade, Lt. Col. Bibb Graves was elevated to the rank of Colonel, and assumed command of the 1st Alabama Cavalry, in March, 1917.

A large number of the men and officers of this regiment upon their arrival in France in the latter part of October, 1918, were transferred, and used as replacement troops.

The organization participated in no actual fighting, and was returned to the United States in the Spring of 1919, and mustered out of the Federal Service at Fort McPherson, Ga.

ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH FIELD ARTILLERY. For the sketch of the 116th Field Artillery, see sketch of the 117th Field Artillery. This unit went to France together with the other organizations of the Dixie

Division, and its men were used as replacements, and upon its return to the United States was demobilized at Fort McPherson, Ga.

ONEONTA. County seat of Blount County, in the east-central part of the county, sec. 31, T. 12, R. 2 W., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, about 40 miles northeast of Birmingham. Population: 1900—583; 1910—609. It was incorporated February 18, 1891. Its banks are the Blount County Bank (State) and the Farmers Savings Bank (State). The Blount County Journal, established in 1909, and the Southern Democrat, established in 1894, both Democratic weeklies, are published there. Its industries are a cottonseed oil mill, a heading mill, an ice plant, a sawmill, a planing mill, a cotton gin, a cotton warehouse, and iron ore mines.

The community was first settled by A. J. Ingram, J. E. Ingram, R. A. and George Bynum, and Howell Patterson. It is situated in the heart of the great Murphrees Valley, near one of the highest mountain peaks of the county, and on the historic old Murphrees Valley Road, down which Generals Coffee and Jackson marched their Indian fighters, many of whom afterward settled there. Among them were Gabriel and John Hanby, who were ironworkers. John Hanby is credited with having discovered the iron ore near Oneonta.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1890-91, pp. 895-912; *Armes, Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 23 *et seq.*; *Brewer, Alabama* (1872), p. 139; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

OPELIKA. County seat of Lee County, on the Western Railway of Alabama, the main line of the Central of Georgia Railway, and the Roanoke branch of the latter, 66 miles northeast of Montgomery and 130 miles southeast of Birmingham. Its corporate limits include secs. 7 and 18 and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of secs. 8 and 17, T. 19, R. 27 E, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of secs. 12 and 13, T. 19, R. 26 E. Altitude: 817 feet. Population: 1890—3,703; 1900—4,245; 1910—4,734. It was incorporated as a city by the legislature, February 20, 1899, and adopted the municipal code of 1907 on February 17, 1908. It has a city hall, erected in 1909 at a cost of \$10,000; a jail, erected in 1909, \$2,000; police station, 1914, \$800; municipally owned electric light plant, 1910, \$77,856; municipally owned waterworks, 1910, \$31,479; fire department, installed in October, 1910, \$5,500; 6 miles of sanitary sewerage, constructed in 1902; 3 miles of street pavement, and 12 miles paved sidewalks, 1915; and 2 public school buildings. Its bonded indebtedness is \$150,000—\$13,500 sidewalk, \$56,500 street pavement, \$80,000 school and public building bonds, all maturing in 1925. Its banking institutions are the First National, the Farmers' National, and the Bank of Opelika (State). Its newspaper is the Opelika Daily News, a Democratic evening daily, except Sunday, established in 1890. Its principal industries are a brickyard, a cottonseed oil mill, 4 cotton warehouses, 2

fertilizer plants, an ice plant, 3 sash, doors and blinds mills, 4 cotton ginneries, and the above-mentioned municipal plants.

Opelika was first settled in 1836 or 1837. Amos Mizell, Abijah Bennett, William Mangrum, David Lockhart, and Rev. Luke Mizell were among the first to come into the settlement. Lebanon Church, a split-log and board building, was erected by a Methodist congregation in 1837, a mile and a half south of the present courthouse, and it probably formed a nucleus for the town. A post office was established in 1840, with Wesley Williams as postmaster. It was officially recorded as "Opelikan," but this manifestly was an error, since the name was derived from the Creek Indian word "Opillako," opilua—swamp, laka—large. The name does not appear correctly in the records until 1851. The Montgomery & West Point Railway (now Western Railway of Alabama) reached the town in 1848, and in 1852 the agitation for the construction of the Columbus branch of this road was begun. The main line had already been extended to West Point, Ga.

On February 9, 1854, the legislature incorporated the town with limits extending 1 mile in every direction from the railway station. The act provided that the whole of the corporate limits should be in Russell County, and thereby changed the county lines inasmuch as a part of the area was included in Macon County. The legislature, on December 5, 1866, created Lee County from parts of Chambers, Russell, Macon, and Tallapoosa, and named Opelika, then a town of about 2,000 people, as the county seat. From that time to the present its growth has been steady. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and enjoys good transportation facilities, which have contributed to its growth and prosperity.

Among the early settlers of Opelika were J. C. W. Rogers, J. R. Greene, Charles Bird, Elisha Thomas, Peter Bogia, Wash Bedell, Thomas Robertson, John Haley, James B. Reese, Daniel Gentry, Brady Preston, Nelson Clayton, and Felix Hubbard. The Barnes family removed to the town from Lafayette in 1867. W. H. Samford, father of the late Gov. William J. Samford, moved from Georgia into the section of Macon County now included in Lee, in 1847, and some years after the War, moved into the town of Opelika. Gen. George P. Harrison, of Georgia, located in Opelika about the close of 1865.

OPELIKA AND TALLADEGA RAILROAD COMPANY. See Central of Georgia Railway Company.

OPELIKA AND TUSCUMBIA RAILROAD COMPANY. See Central of Georgia Railway Company.

OPELIKA COTTON MILLS, Opelika. See Cotton Manufacturing.

OPILLAKO. An Upper Creek town in Coosa County, on Pinthlocco Creek, situated about 20 miles up the stream from the Coosa

River and probably a few miles west of Nixburg in the creek swamps. The name signifies "big swamps." It first appears on De Crenay's map, 1733, under the name "Pillaco." By the French census of 1760, as Pitlako, it has 40 warriors.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 408; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 140; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 95; Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth annual report* (1899), p. 2, map 1; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 50.

OPP. Post office and station on the Alabama & Florida branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in the eastern part of Covington County, near Yellow River, 15 miles east of Andalusia, 14 miles southwest of Elba, and 30 miles northwest of Geneva. Population: 1912—863. It was incorporated July 12, 1902, with limits extending one-half mile each way from the railroad depot. All the municipal buildings are rented except a small jail, which is owned by the town. It has municipally owned electric light and waterworks plants, whose combined cost was \$20,000, a volunteer fire department, 4 miles of sanitary sewerage laid in 1914, at a cost of \$13,000. Its bonded indebtedness is \$20,000, maturing in 1928. Its banks are the First National, and the Covington County Bank (State). The *Opp Messenger*, a Democratic semiweekly newspaper established in 1907, is published there. Its industries are a peanut oil mill, a cottonseed oil mill, 2 cotton ginneries, a gristmill, and the electric and waterworks plants. It has a 4-acre park and playground. It was named for Henry Opp, a lawyer and its principal promoter.

REFERENCES.—*Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 233 et seq.; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

OQUECHITON. Name of a large river, mentioned in the Tristan de Luna expedition of 1560. The name signifies "great water," Oak chitto, that is Oka, "water," chitto, "large." The name undoubtedly refers to the Tombigbee.

REFERENCE.—Dowery, *Spanish Settlements* (1901), p. 367.

ORANGES. See Fruits.

ORCHARD FRUITS. See Fruits.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS. See Child Welfare.

ORRVILLE. Post office and station on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in the west-central part of Dallas County. It is located about 1 mile east of Boguechitto Creek, and 18 miles southwest of Selma. Population: 1870—400; 1880—450; 1910—255. It is incorporated under the municipal code of 1907. The Orrville Bank & Trust Co. (State) is its only banking institution. It is one of the old settlements of Dallas County, and was settled by the Orr, Hayes, Lavender, Pegue and Crossland families.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp. 209 *et seq.*; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 189; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 638; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

OSOONEE OLD TOWN. An old Creek Indian town in Shelby County, on the east side of the Cahaba River, about 2 miles above the influx of Shades Creek.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript records in Alabama Department Archives and History.

OSOTCHI (Oswichee). A Lower Creek town, in Russell County, near the right or south bank of Uchee Creek, about a mile and a half from its influx with the Chattahoochee and about the same distance by road from Bonacre Landing in Hatcher's Bend. Its site is about 3½ miles from the modern village of Oswichee. To the southeast and adjacent was the town site of Chiaha. North east and below the mouth of Uchee Creek, was the town of Yuchi.

It was settled some time prior to 1791. Hawkins says that "they formerly lived on Flint River, and settling here, they built a hot house in 1794; they cultivate with their neighbors, the Cheauhau (Chiaha), below their land in the point." In their old seats, the French census of 1760 assigns to the Ouchoutchis 50 warriors. Swanton is authority for the statement that the original language of the town may have been Timacua, but on their association with the Chiaha, it was supplanted by the Hitchiti. Bartram calls the town Hooseche, and says that its inhabitants spoke the Muscogee tongue.

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 161; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), pp. 25, 63; Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 406; Bartram, *Travels* (1791); Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 401, 402.

OTCHISI. A Lower Creek town, sometimes referred to as a Seminole town, in the upper part of Henry County, at what is known as Ocheesee Bluff. It was 7 miles below Tamali Town. On Jeffry's map they are located on the east side of the Chattahoochee River, but later they doubtless moved across to the location here indicated.

REFERENCE.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), p. 407.

OTIPALIN. An Upper Creek town in St. Clair County, situated on the Coosa River just below the junction of Canoe Creek. It was probably at or near the site of Coste of De Soto times. The present location is known as Lock. Just below the town and on the west side of Coosa River Fort Strother was built, opposite the influx of Tallahassihatchah. The name of the town signifies Ten Islands by which that section of the Coosa is today known.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 407; Andrews, "De Soto's Route," in *American Anthropologist* (1917), vol. 19, pp. 55-67.

OTITUTTOHINA. An Upper Creek town in Coosa County, the exact locality of which is uncertain. In Schoolcraft, 1791, it is placed in the country between Coosa and the southern part of the present Coosa County. The name, signifying "Three Islands," would doubtless assign it to a point on the Coosa River, but it may have been in the open country on Weogufka or Hatchet Creeks. Ochuecola Creek of the present day is near to the locality assigned to this point, and may be a modern corruption of the name.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 407; Schoolcraft, *Indian Tribes* (1855), vol. 5, p. 262.

OXFORD. Post office and incorporated town, on the Southern Railway and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in the southern part of Calhoun County, on Big Shoal Creek, 3 miles south of Anniston, and 22 miles northeast of Talladega. Altitude: 640 feet. Population: 1870—1,147; 1880—780; 1890—1,473; 1900—1,372; 1910—1,090. It is incorporated under the municipal code of 1907. It rents all its municipal buildings except the jail and fire department buildings. It has privately owned gas and electric light plants, municipally owned waterworks, 8 miles sanitary sewerage, paved sidewalks laid in 1912 and 1913 at a cost of \$6,000, and a volunteer fire department. Its tax rate is 5 mills, and its bonded indebtedness, \$22,000, maturing in 20 years—\$10,000 for waterworks, and \$12,000 for sewerage. There is an electric street car system between Oxford and Anniston, and to Oxford Lake, the site of the plant of the Alabama Power Co. The First National Bank is the only banking institution, and the Oxford Tribune, a weekly, its only newspaper. Its industries are a cottonseed oil mill, a linter ginnery, a fertilizer plant, a cotton ginnery, a firebrick plant, a cotton-cord and twine mill, a Farmers' Alliance warehouse, and iron ore and coal mines in the vicinity. It is the location of the Calhoun County High School. There is a playground or park, occupying a large block in the city, and under the supervision of the school improvement association. Oxford Lake Park, owned by the Alabama Power Co., is convenient to the town.

The locality was known in pioneer days as "Lick-Skillet," but for what reason no one now knows. It was settled by the Kelly, Snow, Gunnells, Dudley, and Don families. In 1868 John L. Dodson founded Oxford College there (q. v.).

REFERENCES.—Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 179 *et seq.*; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 152; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 112; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 640; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

OYSTER RESOURCES. The oyster beds of the State, both natural and planted, are located almost wholly in the waters of Mississippi Sound and the adjacent parts of Mobile Bay. In 1910-11 the Bureau of Fisheries, United States Department of Commerce and

Labor, made a survey and report on the productive and barren bottoms of Mississippi Sound, at the request of the Alabama Oyster Commission. According to the report of this survey, the natural oyster beds within the region mentioned embraced 4,008 acres, nearly all being near the junction of Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound. Of this area approximately one-half bore oysters in sufficient quantity to warrant tonging and, to a less extent, dredging. On the rest of the area the oysters were too scattered to be available commercially. It was estimated that in January, 1911, these beds contained more than 600,000 bushels of oysters over 3 inches long, and about 460,000 bushels of smaller ones. Numerically the small exceed the large ones. On the areas classified in the report as bearing a dense growth, there were two small oysters and on the scattering growth four small oysters to each one over 3 inches long. "As an average of one year would be sufficient to promote most of the young to the marketable class," says the report, page 59, "it is apparent that in the absence of disaster due to freshets or oyster enemies it would be safe to take from these beds at least about 600,000 bushels, as measured by oystermen, without fear of depletion. This is over twice the quantity taken in Mobile County during 1911. Some of the beds do not produce oysters of good quality; but these would doubtless improve under a judicious removal of part of their contents either for canning or, preferably, for transplanting either on depleted natural beds or on private grounds."

It may be stated that the extraordinary freshets and storms of the spring of 1916 caused extensive destruction of the oyster beds of the State.

See Oyster Supervision; Secretary of State.

REFERENCE.—H. F. Moore, *Condition and extent of the natural oyster beds and barren bottoms of Mississippi Sound, Alabama*, 1913 (in U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, Document 769).

OZARK COTTON MILL CO., Ozark. See Cotton Manufacturing.

P

PACKING PLANT, see **LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCTS**.

PAFALLAYA. Name of an Indian province on the east side of the Tombigbee, embracing parts of Greene and Pickens Counties, north and west of the province of Mauvila. The same name, but spelled Apafalaya, is given by Ranjel as the name of the chief of this province, and also as the name of the river, which was the Tombigbee.

There is a curious fact, recorded by Adair, that the Choctaws were once called Pas Pharaah, "long hair," by other tribes because they did not trim their hair. To correct Adair's peculiar spelling,—since he always uses an "r" for an "l" in his Indian names—the name should be written "Pash' falaiya," or "Pas' falaiya." It seems very probable that this name, "Pas' falaiya," of Adair is the same name as the Pafallaya of

the De Soto chronicles, and was the old name of that division of the Choctaw people living east of the Tombigbee. The name must have survived from the days of De Soto down to the days of Adair, who made his advent among the Southern Indians in 1735. In ordinary conversation the Choctaws frequently telescope syllables and the full form "Pash' falaiya" can easily be shortened into "Pas' falaiya," and even into "Pa' falaiya."

REFERENCES.—*Narratives of De Soto* (Trail makers series, 1904), vol. 1, p. 99 and vol. 2, pp. 129, 130; Adair, *American Indians* (1775), p. 192; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), p. 184; French, *Historical Collections of Louisiana* (1850), vol. 2, p. 160.

PAINT ROCK RIVER. A small tributary of the Tennessee River (q. v.), 65 miles long, with an average width of about 50 feet and an average low-water depth of approximately 8 feet. It is formed in Jackson County by the junction of the Larkin and Estill Forks, both of which have their sources in Franklin County, Tenn. It flows southwardly and empties into the Tennessee 15 miles below Guntersville and 38 miles above Decatur.

The Paint Rock River traverses a part of Jackson County and forms the boundary between Marshall and Madison Counties. The contiguous country is mainly timberlands and farm lands. The river takes its name from a very precipitous and beautiful bluff which rises perpendicularly from the margin of Tennessee River at the mouth of Paint Rock River. The bluff is three or four hundred feet high and about 600 feet long. Beautifully colored by mineral waters percolating from its face, it is known as the "Painted Rock," or "Paint Rock Bluff."

The river has been navigable for small steamboats during high water, but during low stages is impassable because of rock reefs and shoals. The Government made an examination of the lower 12 miles of the stream in 1913, but the engineers reported adversely to its improvement. There are no water power developments on the river.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Report on preliminary examination of Paint Rock River*, for a distance of 12 miles above its mouth, 1913 (in H. Doc. 227, 63d Cong., 1st sess.).

PAINTS. See Mineral Paints; Ochre.

PAKAN TALAHASSI. An Upper Creek town in Coosa County, on a creek called by that name in its lower course, but now known as Hatchet Creek. It is situated on the right bank of the stream, 4 miles from its influx with Coosa River, and in the fork formed by Weogufka Creek. As stated, the name of the creek is the same as that of the town, during its lower course, but above the influx of Opil-hluko (Pin thlocco), it was known as Potchushatche. The first reference to the town is on De Crenay's map, 1733, where the name is spelled Pacana talaché. It appears on both sides of the Coosa River, apparently near the influx of the creek of that name. The French census of 1760 gives the town 50

warriors, and places it 15 leagues from Fort Toulouse. The town with its 45 hunters, under the trade regulations of 1761, was assigned to the Indian traders William Struthers and J. Morgan. On Mitchell's map, 1755, and on the map of the American Gazetteer, 1762, the name is spelled Puckantala. The town name means "old peach orchard town," that is, Pakana, "peach," talua, "town," ahassi, "ancient," in the sense of waste.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 407; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 95; Georgia, *Colonial records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 523; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), pp. 41, 50; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), p. 191.

PAKANA. An Alibamu town, located on the north side or right bank of the Tallapoosa River, and in the vicinity of old Fort Toulouse. The first record of this town is 1732 on Danville's map, where it is so located. Belen's map, 1744, places it apparently in the same locality, and near the influx of a small stream west of Chubbehatchee, and on the south side of the river. This may be accounted for, since the towns in that vicinity all had fields on each bank of the river. The town is given 50 warriors, and is located 300 paces from Fort Toulouse. In the English trade regulations of the council at Augusta, July 3, 1761, it is recorded that "Puckanaw joining Alabama Fort," had 30 hunters, but no traders were assigned, a fact significant as showing that the town was unalterably attached to the French interest. On a map in the American Gazetteer of 1762 the town is located on the east side of the Alabama River just below the confluence of Coosa and Tallapoosa, a situation which suggests that this may have been either a new or the original site of the town. The spelling varies, as Pacana, Pagana, Packana, Pakkana and Puckanaw.

There is an incidental reference to the town in Adair. There was a Puckna town in Clay County, situated in the fork of two of the upper branches of Hatchet Creek, and a few miles below Stanley. It has been suggested that this may be the remnant of the Pacana of the Tallapoosa, who refused to emigrate with the French. This is mere conjecture, as it is more than likely that the inhabitants of the town either migrated west after 1763 or were absorbed in other Alabama villages in the vicinity.

From the foregoing and from local evidences the town evidently at various times occupied sites on the north of the Tallapoosa, on the south of the ruin nearly opposite, and south of, and near the junction of the Coosa and the Tallapoosa. The town sites south of the ruins are marked by mounds and numerous local evidences, the stockade and farm of State Prison No. 4, occupying the site of the first, while the latter site is near Goldthwaite Mill Creek and about a mile above its influx.

REFERENCES. — Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*

(1910), p. 188; Shea, *Charlevoix's History of New France* (1900), vol. 6, p. 11; *Mississippi Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 94; *Georgia Colonial Records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 524; *American Antiquarian*, (1886), vol. 8, pp. 252-254; Adair, *American Indians* (1775), p. 257; Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth Annual Report* (1899), part 2.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION. See Centennials and Expositions.

PANAMA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION. See Centennials and Expositions.

PARDONING POWER. As defined by the courts of the State, a pardon consists in relieving a person from the penalty inflicted by law, and it has the effect of restoring him to his condition before conviction. The power to pardon offences, except in cases of treason and of impeachment, and to remit fines and forfeitures is by the constitution reposed in the executive department alone, being exercised by the governor with the advice of the ex officio council known as the State board of pardons (q. v.). It has been decided that the law not only reposes a pardoning power in the executive department, but also specifically denies it to all other departments of the State government. In many States pardon may be granted either before or after conviction, and may be absolute, limited or conditional. In Alabama a pardon may be absolute, limited or conditional, and commutations, reprieves, and paroles may be issued, but only after conviction. A recent phase of the extension of clemency to lawbreakers is their release on probation. Another phase is the reduction of the term of a convict, under provision of law, for good conduct.

The exercise of the pardoning power is governed by the code of 1907, sections 7510-7516, which provides that "In all cases, except treason and impeachment, the governor has power, after conviction, and not otherwise, to grant reprieves, commutations, paroles, and pardons, and to remit fines and forfeitures and he must cause to be entered, in a book kept for that purpose, his reasons therefor, and must preserve and keep on file all documents on which he acted; and it is the duty of the secretary of state to attest the reprieve, commutation, or pardon when granted."

State Board of Pardons.—The constitution of 1901 established the State board of pardons, which acts as an advisory council to assist the governor in ascertaining the facts, determining the merits, and deciding upon the proper action in cases of application for pardon or other form of executive clemency. The main reason for creating the board was to afford partial relief to the governor from the burden imposed upon him by the exercise of the pardoning power. Early in the State's history this part of the executive function had become burdensome; and during the past 50 years particularly, the subject has been discussed in the messages of different governors. The conditions surrounding the extension of clemency were well epitomized by Gov. Rufus

W. Cobb in his message of November 9, 1880, in which he said:

"The pardoning power is, by the constitution, vested in the Governor, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law. Its exercise, constantly invoked, and perhaps too frequently granted, is a delicate and embarrassing duty. Even in cases where the greatest crime has been followed by a righteous verdict and a just sentence, plausible ex parte representations may be urged with much force; and citizens of the greatest respectability, unable to resist persistent personal importunity, too often become petitioners for undeserved clemency. The Governor cannot entirely ignore statements supported by names of highest character, no matter how strongly he may be inclined to respect the verdict of the jury, lest the innocent suffer, while if, through his mistaken judgment, or too ready credulity, the guilty escape, justice is wronged, and the law is robbed of its terror for the evil-deer. Acting with the best intentions, and after the greatest care and deliberation, he must sometimes err on the one side and sometimes on the other, in the one case doing irremediable wrong to the individual, or in the other inflicting irremediable injury upon society. The duty of rejecting a final appeal in a case involving life, liberty, or property, on the one hand, or on the other of releasing from a proper sentence, a justly convicted offender against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth, is too grave to be imposed upon a single person, without official and responsible advice. I commend to your consideration the propriety of creating a board of pardons, to be composed of the Attorney General of the State, and two other persons, without whose recommendation, in writing, with the reasons therefor, the governor may not remit fines or forfeitures, or grant commutations or pardons, leaving to him, with no other than existing restrictions, the power to grant reprieves."

The board of pardons recommended by the governor was not established, however, until the adoption of the constitution of 1901.

Restoration of Civil Rights.—While the constitutional grant of pardoning power to the governor includes the power to grant conditional pardon and cannot be taken away or limited by legislative action, although the legislature may enact laws to render its exercise convenient and efficient, a pardon so issued does not restore a convict to civil rights unless specifically so stated in the pardon; and under the present law the governor may not include restoration of civil rights in a pardon except with the concurrence of the State board of pardons. The exercise of clemency is further limited in that a pardoned convict may not be restored to a State office held before conviction. When the governor orders the release of a convict on parole he may also order his rearrest and return to custody if convinced that the conditions of the parole have not been observed, and a convict so returned to custody must serve out the unexpired portion of his sentence as though no parole had been granted.

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions.

—The pardoning power in Alabama has been a prerogative of the executive department since the organization of the State. The constitution of 1819, under the head of executive department, provided that "In all criminal and penal cases, except in those of treason and impeachment, he [the governor] shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by law. In cases of treason he shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to grant reprieves and pardons; and he may, in the recess of the senate, respite the sentence until the end of the next session of the general assembly."

In accordance with the clause of the section of the constitution quoted above, which authorized the exercise of the pardoning power of the governor, "under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by law," the legislature on December 12, 1822, passed an act authorizing the governor to remit any or part of any fine or forfeiture accruing to the State before such fine or forfeiture had been paid into the treasury, but not after. This act repealed a law of December 21, 1820, which had authorized the governor to remit any part of any fine, forfeiture or sentence of impeachment, either before or after payment.

When the penitentiary was established, and the revised system of criminal laws made necessary by the change in method of punishment was adopted in 1841, it was provided by legislative enactment that the governor might, "with the consent of the convict, commute any sentence imposing an ignominious punishment for all offences committed before the second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, by substituting therefor imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years."

The constitution adopted in 1861 contained a section governing the pardoning power which was precisely similar to that contained in the first constitution of the State. The same was true of the constitution of 1865; but the constitution of 1868 added to the provisions of previous constitutions the stipulation that pardons should not relieve from civil or political disability. A further provision was added which required the governor to communicate to the legislature at every regular session, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, stating the name and crime of the convict, the sentence, its date, and the date clemency was extended, with the reasons therefor. The latter requirement has been carried forward into later constitutions, and in accordance with it, reports are now published by the State board of pardons.

Contests Between Legislature and Executive.—The exercise of the pardoning power has always furnished occasion for some friction between the legislative and executive departments of the State government. Among the early cases decided by the supreme court were suits involving the remission of fines and

forfeitures, and relief from legal penalties by special acts of the legislature. In the case of *Haley et al. v. Clarke*, decided in 1855 (26 Ala., p. 439), the court held that the power to remit fines and forfeitures is confided by the constitution to the governor, and cannot be exercised by the legislature; and therefore any act of the legislature which attempts, directly or indirectly, to remit a fine, either before or after it has been paid, is unconstitutional. This decision went far toward settling a disagreement between the executive and legislative departments which had by 1854 begun to assume the character of a contest. During its session of 1853-54, the legislature passed several special acts, the intent and purpose of which were to relieve persons from legal sentences or penalties. As a consequence, the proper exercise of the pardoning power was discussed at some length by Gov. John A. Winston in his message of January 28, 1854, returning a bill for the relief of two citizens of St. Clair County. After citing the provisions of the constitution, Gov. Winston stated that the legislature, actuated by a desire to relieve persons who might be proper subjects of clemency, had exercised a power vested in another branch of the government; and argued that the legislature had no power to discriminate between persons accused or convicted of crime; that the duty of defining crime and its punishment belonged to the legislature; the duty of examining into the character of the offences and pronouncing the sentence of the law, to the judicial department; the duty of executing the laws and exercising the pardoning power, to the executive alone. "Any attempt to exercise the power of the Judicial department of the government," he said, "would not be more an infringement on the rights of that branch of government than the exercise of the power to pardon persons convicted or charged with any offence against the penal laws of the land. . . . It is the prerogative of the Legislature to pass general penal laws; it is the duty of the Executive to say when an exception to those laws may be made in behalf of any individual." There were several other bills vetoed by Gov. Winston during this and during the subsequent session of the legislature, some of them upon similar grounds. Even after the decision of the supreme court in the case of *Haley v. State*, referred to above, had been handed down, the legislature passed bills for the relief of persons under sentence of the courts; and Gov. Winston in his message returning one of the bills unapproved cited the decision.

In the exercise of its right to enact laws making the exercise of the pardoning power more convenient and efficient, an act was passed by the legislature, March 7, 1876, to require publication of notice that application would be made to the governor for pardon or remission of a fine or forfeiture.

Abuse of Pardoning Power.—At different times the feeling has been more or less general in the State that the use of the pardoning power has been subject to some abuse; and in the effort to prevent the misuse of the power, for political or other personal ends, or through

the inability of the governor to withstand the importunities of influential persons, the principle was evolved of dividing among the members of an official board the responsibility for deciding when pardons might properly be granted. It was in accordance with this principle, and also to afford a measure of relief from the burden which, with the growth of the State's population and the collateral increase in the number of convictions for crime, had assumed such proportions as to constitute the greatest single demand upon the time and energy of the executive, that the present State board of pardons was created by the constitution of 1901.

See Executive Department; Governor; Pardons, State Board of.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1819, art. 4, sec. 11; 1861, art. 4, sec. 11; 1885, art. 5, sec. 13; 1868, art. 5, sec. 11; 1875, art. 5, sec. 12; 1901, art. 5, sec. 124; Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, p. 368; *Code*, 1852, secs. 3699-3707; 1907, secs. 573, 1558, 7510-7516, 7653, 7654; *Acts*, 1845-46, p. 32; 1876-76, p. 164; Gov. John A. Winston, "Message" Jan. 28, 1854, in *Senate Journal*, 1853-54, p. 216; and *Ibid*, Jan. 8, 1856, in *House Journal*, 1855-56, pp. 258-260; Gov. R. W. Cobb, "Message," Nov. 9, 1880, in *Senate Journal*, 1880-81, pp. 35-36; Gov. Emmet O'Neal, *Quadrennial message*, Jan. 12, 1915 (Legislative Doc. No. 1, 1915), pp. 121-128; Gov. W. H. Smith, *Report of pardons granted*, (1870, pp. 32); Gov. R. B. Lindsay, *Ibid* (1871, pp. 20); Gov. D. P. Lewis, *Ibid* (1873, pp. 12), and *Ibid* (1874, pp. 16); Gov. Geo. S. Houston, *Ibid* (1876, pp. 34); Gov. E. A. O'Neal, *Ibid* (1887, pp. 57); Board of Pardons, *Report*, Oct. 1, 1915; *Ibid*, Oct. 1, 1916; *Haley v. Clarke*, 26 Ala., p. 439; *Chisholm v. State*, 42 Ala., p. 528; *Ex parte Powell*, 73 Ala., p. 517; *Fuller v. State*, 122 Ala., p. 32; McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914); American Acad. Pol. and Soc. Science, *Annals*, Mar. 1913, vol. 46, pp. 4-7; *Ibid*, Mar. 1914, vol. 52, pp. 61-66; New York Acad. Pol. Sc., *Proceedings*, July, 1913, pp. 92, 99; Finley and Sanderson, *American executive and executive methods* (1908), pp. 83-92.

PARDONS, STATE BOARD OF. An ex officio board, composed of the attorney general, the auditor, and the secretary of state. The constitution provides that the board "shall meet on the call of the governor, and before whom shall be laid all recommendations or petitions for pardons, commutations, or paroles in cases of felony; and the board shall hear them in open session and give their opinion thereon in writing to the governor, after which or on the failure of the board to advise for more than sixty days, the governor may grant or refuse the commutation, parole, or pardon, as to him seems best for the public interest." It is further provided that "Pardons in cases of felony and other offenses involving moral turpitude shall not relieve from civil and political disabilities unless approved by the board of pardons and specifically expressed in the pardon."

In 1901, February 14, the legislature passed an act prescribing the duties of the board and regulating its proceedings. This statute pro-

vides that whenever application is made to the governor for "the parole, pardon, or commutation of sentence of any convict sentenced for a felony," he may at once refer the application and all papers to the board. In accordance with the constitutional mandate, they hold open sessions for the hearing and investigation of applications, after which a report is made in writing, unless the case is continued, to the governor, with their findings as to the merits of the application, together with approval or disapproval, or such recommendation as may seem to them advisable.

In the performance of its duties, the board has authority to call upon any judge, or solicitor, or other public officer of the State for any information or recommendation which may seem to them necessary or advisable in their consideration of any application so referred to them.

No additional compensations are allowed members of the board for performance of their duties as members thereof, and the clerks allotted to them in their respective executive offices are required to perform the clerical duties, if any are demanded, of the board.

The law provides that at the end of each fiscal year, the board shall make a written report to the governor of the applications so acted upon by them, showing the name and residence of each applicant, of what crime convicted, the sentence therefor, and in brief their recommendation in the case, which report is printed and submitted by the governor to the legislature with his message. It does not appear, however, that these reports were printed except as noted below.

See Governor; Pardoning Power.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Reports*, Jan.-Sept., 1915; 1915-1916. 2 vols.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1901, sec. 124; *Acts*, 1900-01, p. 121; *Code*, 1907, secs. 1593-1597.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE. See Health, State Board of.

PASTURES. See Grasses and Forage.

PATENTS TO ALABAMIANS. Prior to January 1, 1876, no record was kept by States of patents granted. However, between January 1, 1876, and December 31, 1915, the latest date to which figures have been compiled, a total of 4,172 patents were granted to residents of this State.

So far as the records show there were during that period no epoch-making inventions patented by an Alabamian.

REFERENCES.—Letters in the files of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

PATROLS. A detachment of one or more persons, detailed from the State militia, whose duty it was to visit and inspect at night, usually once a week or twice a month, or oftener if deemed desirable, negro quarters and other places suspected of entertaining unlawful assemblies of slaves, or other disorderly persons. They had authority to discipline

offenders by inflicting corporal punishment, under specific legal regulations as to character and severity. Service as patrolman was obligatory upon every militiaman, and he received \$1 for every 12 hours on duty.

The first militia law of Mississippi Territory passed in 1807, provided for semimonthly patrols, and the institution continued until after the War. It was in many respects the prototype of the Ku Klux Klan (q. v.).

As early as 1812 stringent laws governed the conduct of members of patrols, providing penalties for disorderly behavior, disobedience or other infraction of regulations. Commanding officers were expressly enjoined "to appoint leaders of patrols from the most discreet persons within their bounds, which leaders shall be accountable for the orderly conduct of their detachments."

In 1835 the appointment of patrols in districts where there was no resident militia captain was put in the hands of the justices of the peace; and the following year the administration of the whole patrol system became the duty of the justices of the peace, who designated the leaders and put them under oath faithfully to perform their duties.

Later laws specifically empowered patrols to enter, "in a peaceable manner," upon any plantation, and "by force if necessary," into all negro cabins or quarters, kitchens or out-houses, and to apprehend all slaves not belonging to the plantation who might be found without a pass from owner or overseer.

After the War, attempts were made in some instances to restore the old patrols, but the military governments soon supplanted all other regulative agencies; and the patrols, having served their usefulness as legal institutions, passed out of existence.

See Ku Klux Klan; Military Forces of the State; Slavery.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest of the statutes of Mississippi Territory*, 1807, pp. 70-71; and *Digest of Alabama laws*, 1823, p. 637; Alkin, *Digest*, 2d ed., 1836, pp. 630-632; *Code*, 1867, p. 311; *Acts, passim*; Harvey, *Slavery in Auburn, Alabama* (in Ala. Pol. Institute, *Historical studies*, 3d ser., 1907), pp. 18; Denson, *Slavery laws in Alabama* (in *Ibid.*, 1908), pp. 56.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. See Grange, the State.

PATSALIGA RIVER. A tributary of the Conecuh River (q. v.), about 100 miles in length, 100 to 150 feet in width, and having a low-water depth varying from 1 foot to 10 feet. It rises in the southeast corner of Montgomery County, and flows southwestward to its confluence with the Conecuh a few miles above River Falls, in Covington County.

The river, after flowing through the upper strata of the Cretaceous formation for about 15 miles, cuts through the beds of bluish clay and limestone, filled with the shells of the "Ostrea" that form the lower series of the Tertiary system of the State. It runs through a section of heavily wooded country, consisting for the most part of pine forests.

The river has never been navigable for

boats, and for rafts only in very high-water stages. No improvements have been made by the Government, although an examination was made by War Department engineers in 1879. There have been no water power development projects in connection with this stream.

REFERENCE.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Annual report*, 1879, App. J, pp. 850-852.

PATSILIKA RIVER. A small river forming the western branch of the Conecuh River, in Covington County. The name is from "Padshi," pigeon, and "laikas," I am sitting. Wild pigeons no doubt roosted here. The Alabama stream, takes its name from the original Yuchi town, in Macon County, Ga., and on Flint River.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), p. 407.

PAVING AND CURB STONES. Stones suitable for paving and curbing are obtainable in any desired size and practically unlimited quantity from the flaggy sandstones of the Coal Measures and of the Red Mountain formation. Some of the slabs are so uniform and so numerous that they have been called "plank rocks." Red Mountain flagstones have been used extensively in sidewalks and curbs of the city of Birmingham. The hard flags of the siliceous limestones in the Tennessee Valley are made into paving blocks and shipped to various cities for use in paving streets, particularly where traffic is heavy.

REFERENCE.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Bulletin* 9, 1904), p. 68.

PAWOKTI. An Indian town two miles below Tawasa and on the same side of the Alabama River. It was situated on a high bluff. No lands were cultivated around their houses. As was the case with the other Alabama towns, its fields were on the west or right bank, in a rich cane swamp. In 1799 they had a few hogs and horses, but no cattle. Some years prior they owned the largest and best breed of hogs in the Creek Nation, but lost them through some negligence.

The meaning of the word is uncertain. It is spelled Pau-wec-te by Hawkins. See Alibamu.

PAYNE UNIVERSITY. A denominational school for the education of negro males and females, located at Selma, and conducted under the auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, but not sectarian. It was opened on November 4, 1889, in a modest frame building, erected at a cost of \$1,000, and with 188 pupils. On June 24, 1903, it was incorporated with W. B. Johnson, G. W. Allen, W. W. Frazier, W. H. Mixon, D. C. Edmondson, C. W. Warren, R. D. Brooks, E. W. Stone and James W. Walker, negroes, as trustees. In 1904, largely through the efforts of Bishop W. J. Gaines and the trustees and the laymen of the church throughout the State, a commodious brick structure

was built, at a cost of \$14,000. For non-resident girls a three story dormitory was erected in 1907, during the chancellorship of Bishop Levi Coppin, costing \$8,000. Academic, normal and theological departments are maintained. Courses are offered in Bible training and missionary methods, business, music, and domestic science; and a correspondence theological course is provided. On September 30, 1916, its report to the State superintendent of education showed buildings and site valued at \$20,000; equipment, \$700; 7 teachers; 310 pupils; and a partial support of \$600.

REFERENCES.—*Catalogue*, 1909-1910; Superintendent of Education, *Annual report*, 1916, pp. 182-183.

PEA RIVER. A tributary of the Choctawhatchee River (q. v.) and a part of the Appalachian drainage basin. Its length is about 200 miles; its average width and depth not of record. The river has its source in the southeast corner of Bullock County, flows southwestward to within about 25 miles of its mouth and there turns to the east, following that general direction to its confluence with the Choctawhatchee.

Records are not available as to the characteristics of the river bed and valley above the town of Elba, about 60 miles. At Elba the stream cuts through a heavy bed of soft rock, forming perpendicular banks and a succession of shoals for 5 or 6 miles below the town. About 7½ miles below Elba this rock is replaced by beds of clay with occasional outcropping strata of soft sandstone. To this point the river is more than 100 feet wide and comparatively straight, but for the next 10 or 12 miles the banks are low and the stream more winding in its course. After cutting through a few miles of limestone formation, the river enters a swamp and its course becomes extremely tortuous, its volume often diminished by outflows or cutoffs, and its bed so obstructed with snags and fallen trees as to be difficult of passage. Ten miles above its mouth the river emerges from the swamp, becomes broad, and less winding, and is free from obstruction from there to the Choctawhatchee. It traverses or partly bounds Bullock, Pike, Barbour, Dale, Coffee, and Geneva Counties.

The Pea River has never been navigable. In 1879 a survey of the portion of it below Elba was made by the Government with a view to its improvement for navigation between that point and the Choctawhatchee, but the engineers reported adversely to the proposal. Nothing has since been done in that direction.

There are no water power developments of importance on this stream.

REFERENCE.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Annual report*, 1880, App. K, pp. 1120-1121.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES. See Fruits.

PEANUTS. See Leguminous plants.

PEARS. See Fruits.

PEAS. See Leguminous plants.

PELL CITY. An industrial town in Saint Clair County, in the southeastern part of the county, sec. 1, T. 17, R. 3 E., 20 miles south of Ashville, 35 miles east of Birmingham, 18 miles northeast of Talladega, and 30 miles southwest of Anniston. It is on the Southern Railway, Seaboard Air Line Railway, Birmingham & Atlanta Railroad, and the Coosa Valley Railroad. Altitude: 567 feet. Population: 1900—98; 1910—530; 1916—2,500. It was first incorporated under the general laws in 1890, by the Pell City Iron & Land Co. The panic of 1893 stopped its development. In 1901 the town site was acquired by the Pell City Manufacturing Co., and a charter under the general laws obtained in 1902. The municipal code of 1907 was adopted in 1908. It has a brick city hall, erected in 1908, a jail, electric lights, and 2 miles of cherted streets. Its tax rate is 5 mills. It has no bonded indebtedness. Its banks are the First National, and the Pell City Bank & Trust Co. (State). The Progress, an Independent weekly established in 1908, is published there. Its industries are a large cotton factory, a farmers' cotton warehouse, an ice plant, a cotton ginney, a cottonseed oil mill, carriage factory, and repair shop, charcoal kilns, a sawmill, a planing mill, a gristmill, and coal mines, and iron ore mines near the city. It is the location of the Saint Clair County High School.

The original settlers of the locality were Green G. Evans, John Truett, Marion Hazlewood, and Abner Lacy. The town was named in 1890 for Geo. H. Pell, of New York City, the original promoter.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

PELL CITY MANUFACTURING CO., Pell City. See Cotton Manufacturing.

PENITENTIARY. See Convicts, Board of Inspectors of; Crimes and Punishments; Jails.

PENOOTAW. An old Creek Indian town in Bibb County on the east side of the Cahaba River, about 3 miles above Centreville, and opposite the mouth of Shutts Creek. The Indian form of the word is Pin'-hoti, meaning "Turkey Home," that is, Pinna, "turkey," hoti, "home."

REFERENCE.—Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth Annual Report* (1899), Pt. 2, map 1.

PENSACOLA BASIN. See River and Drainage Systems.

PENSIONS. See Confederate Pensions.

PENSIONS, FIREMEN'S. Organized co-operative funds, collected and administered for the benefit and relief of firemen and employees of the fire department. The Legislature, September 28, 1915, provides for pension relief for firemen, in cities having a population of 100,000 or more according to the

last Federal census. The fund so created is administered by a board of trustees of five members, consisting of the president of the city commission, or other governing board, the chief of the fire department, and three members of that department to be elected by the firemen. The act was amended February 17, 1919, whereby its provisions were to apply to all cities of 10,000 people.

Under the original law and the amendment of 1919, the pension fund consists of donations, one per cent of the monthly salary of each member of the fire department, one-half of one per cent of the gross premium, less return premiums, received by each fire insurance company doing business in the city, and not exceeding one per cent of all the revenues collected from licenses by the city.

For temporary total disability, mental or physical, two dollars per day is authorized during such a disability, for not exceeding one year. In cases of retirement due to permanent disability by reason of service in the department, one-half of the monthly compensation allowed such fireman as salary shall be paid monthly. Where members have performed faithful service for not less than 15 consecutive years, if disabled while in actual performance of duty, they may be retired on half pay. Where members have served as long as 20 consecutive years and have attained the age of 55, on application, without medical examination or disability, they may be retired on half pay. Where members have served as long as 25 consecutive years irrespective of age, and without medical examination or disability, on written application are to be retired on half pay. Not less than \$75.00 nor more than \$100.00 are authorized as funeral and burial expenses for deceased members of the department on the pension roll. In cases of temporary disability where members are confined for 7 days, they are authorized to receive \$14.00 per week, for not exceeding 12 weeks. Where members serve for 15 consecutive years and are discharged from the department, they are entitled to receive not less than \$15.00 nor more than \$30.00, monthly from the pension fund. Where a member is hurt or dies as a result of injuries received in the line of duty, or from disease contracted while in service, or after having served in the department for 15 consecutive years shall die while in service or on the retired list, from any cause, his widow during her natural life and while unmarried and each child until it reaches the age of 14 not less than five nor more than 10 dollars monthly.

PENSIONS, TEACHERS. There are no state wide old age pension, or old age insurance laws. However, in 1915, by act of September 10, the legislature authorized county boards of education in counties of a population of not less than 80,000 nor more than 82,000 to pay to aged and indigent teachers quarterly, "from the public school funds" of the county, the sum of \$240 per annum. While thus general in terms the act was only intended to apply to Mobile County. The

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT ON CAPITOL HILL, MONTGOMERY
Erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Montgomery, and dedicated
December 7, 1898

relief extends to any person in the state, who "has taught continuously in any of the public schools thereof for thirty years and has reached the age of sixty years, and his or her record as a teacher is without reproach, and by reason of physical inability or mental infirmity is unable to teach longer, and who is without the means of comfortable support." When a teacher is pensioned, his or her name is entered upon a record known as a "Retired List." This legislation is so recent that no statistics of its operation are available.

PENSIONS, UNITED STATES. Regular allowances by the Federal Government to those who have been in its military service, or to their widows or dependent relatives, popularly known as pensions, date almost from its foundation. Revolutionary invalid-pensions and arrears were assumed in 1789, and from that date much general and special legislation has been enacted by Congress. Service pensions were first allowed in 1818, when an act was passed for the relief of Revolutionary soldiers.

With the settlement of Alabama came numerous survivors of the War of the Revolution; and later immigration brought into its citizenship participants in all other wars or engagements known to its history. Many of its own people participated in the War of 1812, the Indian Wars, the Mexican War, the Civil War, the War with Spain, or served in the regular establishment. Practically all of these who survived until the enactment of favorable legislation, found a place on the Federal pension rolls.

Very few detailed records of pensions have ever been published. The "Revolutionary Pension Roll" was published by the U. S. Government as Senate document 514, in 3 volumes, 23d Congress, 1st session, 1833-34, serial numbers 249, 250 and 251. It also issued, in 1841, a "Census of Pensioners," officially taken in 1840. The manuscript pension book, kept officially by the State Branch Bank at Mobile, and containing names of Revolutionary pensioners in Alabama, is preserved in the Alabama Department of Archives and History. This department in 1911, issued its Bulletin 5, entitled "Revolutionary Soldiers in Alabama," which contained all known data concerning these old heroes who settled in the State irrespective of whether they were pensioned.

While there are very few survivors of the Indian Wars and of the War with Mexico, and a larger number of those on the rolls by virtue of service in the Civil War, as well as widows of participants in all of these wars, it has been impossible to ascertain either the numbers or the amount of the disbursements in the State to the account of Federal pensions.

Pension Agencies.—All pensions are paid by warrants on the United States treasury, mailed direct from the office of the disbursing clerk for the payment of pensions, Washington, D. C. Until August 17, 1912, pay-

ments to pensioners residing in Alabama were paid through agencies located at different points in the State. Under act of April 24, 1816, the Secretary of War was authorized to appoint "pension agents in those States where there is no commissioner of loans." For the payment of pensioners residing in Alabama under this authorization, agents were named at Huntsville and Mobile. On June 27, 1834, an act of Congress was approved, authorizing the Secretary of War "to establish a pension agency at Decatur," "provided that the establishment of such agencies can be made without any charge to the United States." Section 2 of the act is as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to make the necessary arrangements with the branch of the bank of the State of Alabama, established in the said town of Decatur, for the payment of the pensioners hereinbefore described."

This agency was to provide for the payment of pensioners residing in Jackson, Madison, Limestone, Lauderdale, Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan, Blount, Jefferson, Walker, Fayette and Marion Counties.

In appreciation of the importance of having an agency located at the State Capital, the legislature, on January 10, 1835, adopted a joint resolution, requesting the senators and representatives in Congress from Alabama "to use the proper means, if within their power, to have, at the seat of government, a pension agent to pay the pensions of the Revolutionary soldiers." What was done under this provision is not known.

On July 5, 1838, an act was approved, authorizing the Secretary of War "if in his opinion necessary, to remove and establish said pension agency in the town of Huntsville, Alabama." In the event of removal, the pensioners who were to be paid at the Decatur agency were to be paid at Huntsville. Just when the removal took place is not known.

Payments continued to be made at Huntsville and Mobile for many years. With the close of the War of Secession and the increase in the number of pensioners, agencies were established. In 1879 Knoxville was named as an agency, and from that point, all pensions in the State were paid at the time of the abolition of agencies in 1912.

In response to the memorial of the legislature, the Secretary of War, by act of June 28, 1838, was authorized and empowered to establish a pension agency at Tuscaloosa for the payment of pensioners of the United States residing in the Counties of Pickens, Sumter, Greene, Marengo, Perry, Bibb, Tuscaloosa, Jefferson, Walker, Fayette, Shelby, Randolph and Talladega.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1834-35, p. 153; *U. S. Statutes at Large*, vol. 3, p. 296; vol. 4, p. 688; vol. 5, pp. 254-255.

PEONAGE. "Status or condition of compulsory service based upon the indebtedness

of the peon to the master." Under the interpretation of the 13th amendment, peonage is involuntary servitude.

In Alabama Judge Thomas G. Jones has played a prominent part in improving peonage legislation.

REFERENCES.—Constitutions of Alabama, vol. 3, Bouvier's Law Dictionary.

PERIODICALS. See Newspapers and Periodicals.

PERRY COUNTY. Created by the legislature, December 13, 1819, and was taken from territory the most of which belonged to no county, though at one time nominally a part of Montgomery. It was embraced in the Creek cession of Fort Jackson, August 9, 1814. Several changes of minor consequence were made in its limits. Two and a half townships were set aside to form Hale, one and a half to form Baker, and one and a third was added to Dallas. Its area is 790 square miles or 475,200 acres.

It was named for Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, hero of the War of 1812.

The legislature on December 13, 1819, appointed Nathan Reed, Laban Rice, Edward McCraw, Joseph Brittan, and John Tubbs to select a site for the courthouse. A year later, December 18, 1820, Elisha F. King, Samuel D. Read, James L. Beard, John Martin, Thomas A. Perry, and Caleb Russell were appointed for the same purpose. The seat of justice from 1819-22, "Old Perry Courthouse," was near the Cahaba. On the first Monday in March, 1822, it was removed to Muckle's Ridge, now Marion.

The first election precincts were established in 1819 at Joseph Brittan's, William Walters', and Captain McCluskey's. A year later two others were established at William Wardly's and James Beard's.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the west central part of the state and is bounded on the north by Bibb County, south by Dallas, on the east by Chilton and Dallas, and on the west by Hale. Its maximum elevation is 476 feet and its minimum 190 feet above sea level. The surface of the northern and extreme eastern half of the county is somewhat hilly and broken. Its soil is a sandy loam, with subsoil of yellow clay. The western and southern portions are an undulating prairie. Its soil is the black limestone known as Houston clay, and is very fertile. The county is primarily agricultural. The northern half of the county has a splendid supply of freestone water, supplied by surface springs and wells. Artesian wells supply the southern portion. Livestock is becoming an interesting factor in this county. It is well watered by the Cahaba River, and the Washington, Legroane, Blue Cat, Brush, Belcher's, Five Mile, Oakmulgee, and Little Oakmulgee Creeks. Its principal forest trees are the long and short leaf pine, and various species of the oak, ash, hickory, walnut and gum. Its mean temperature for summers is about 80.6, and for winter, 50.4.

Aboriginal History.—DeSoto, according to the views of students of his expedition, passed through the southern part of Perry County in his march from Casiste to Piachi. It may be inferred that Cahaba was the boundary separating the Maubilla from the Tallisee confederacy. The Maubilla Indians were a Choctaw-speaking people, and the name of the town Humati on the west bank of the Cahaba means "a young Turkey gobbler" in the Choctaw language. The names of many of the streams must have descended continuously from the days of the Maubilla confederacy to modern times. The place names recorded by the De Soto writers, and these modern place names show that this county was within the habitat of the Maubilla Indians, whose descendants as Mobilians at a later date were found by the French on Mobile River. The Cahaba towns of the Creek Indians were situated at the falls of the Cahaba River. In 1814 Colonel Russell made an expedition against them and it was to these towns that Manowa and his followers fled after the battle of Tohopeka or Horse Shoe. Evidences of a town site of great antiquity are found just above the mouth of Oakmulgee Creek, just about the county line of Perry and Dallas. This is without doubt the site of Humati, the village passed by DeSoto, on October 7, 1540. Opposite to Felix, on the right hand side of the Cahaba River, is the surface debris of the aboriginal town of Uxapita. Three miles further up stream are other remains. On Ford plantation, on the Marion to Centreville highway, two miles due west of Sprott, is a large mound now concluded to have been the site of Athahatchi, at which point DeSoto met Tastaluca, the Indian Chief. Two miles further up stream, immediately below the mouth of Old Town Creek, and for the distance of nearly two miles up Old Town Creek on both sides of the stream, are numerous evidences of aboriginal occupancy. The site of Cahaba Old Town of later and into historic times was this point. Early maps show a point on Old Town Creek, as "Cahaba Old Towns." Doubtless two or three villages existed along the creek, which gets its name from this significance. On the headwaters of Oakmulgee Creek in the northeastern part of the county, have been noted aboriginal remains, and they possibly have connection with the Cahaba towns. Some remains are found near Uniontown in the southwestern part of the county and near New Bern, just over the line in Hale County, which are evidences of a remote culture of an advanced civilization, characteristic of the Moundville section.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census, 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 5,143.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 1,139

Foreign-born white, —.

Negro and other nonwhite, 4,004.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, —.
 3 to 9 acres, 377.
 10 to 19 acres, 547.
 20 to 49 acres, 2,444.
 50 to 99 acres, 931.
 100 to 174 acres, 424.
 175 to 259 acres, 177.
 260 to 499 acres, 172.
 500 to 999 acres, 55.
 1,000 acres and over, 16.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 471,680 acres.
 Land in farms, 356,740 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 188,273 acres.
 Woodland in farms, 122,686 acres.
 Other unimproved land in farms, 45,781 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$6,372,971.
 Land, \$3,932,040.
 Buildings, \$952,813.
 Implements and machinery, \$247,297.
 Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,240,821.
 Average values:
 All property per farm, \$1,239.
 Land and buildings per farm, \$950.
 Land per acre, \$11.02.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 4,622.
 Domestic animals, value, \$1,207,700.
 Cattle: total, 16,204; value, \$225,440.
 Dairy cows only, 7,438.
 Horses: total, 1,975; value, \$210,337.
 Mules: total, 5,615; value, \$695,377.
 Asses and burros: total, 15; value, \$2,125.
 Swine: total, 19,110; value, \$69,615.
 Sheep: total, 1,499; value, \$3,571.
 Goats: total, 1,042; value, \$1,235.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 76,468; value, \$30,402.
 Bee colonies, 1,707; value, \$2,719.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,159.
 Per cent of all farms, 22.5.
 Land in farms, 187,931 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 59,335 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$2,104,421.
 Farms of owned land only, 896.
 Farms of owned and hired land, 263.
 Native white owners, 695.
 Foreign-born white, —.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 464.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 3,950.
 Per cent of all farms, 76.8.
 Land in farms, 153,863 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 123,638 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$2,540,915.
 Share tenants, 937.
 Share-cash tenants, 8.
 Cash tenants, 2,918.
 Tenure not specified, 87.
 Native white tenants, 411.

Foreign-born white, —.

Negro and other nonwhite, 3,539.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 34.
 Land in farms, 14,946 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 5,300 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$239,517.

Live Stock Products.**Dairy Products.**

Milk: Produced, 1,253,143; sold, 9,679 gallons.
 Cream sold, 10 gallons.
 Butter fat sold, —.
 Butter: Produced, 396,582; sold, 37,454 pounds.
 Cheese: Produced, —.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$84,526.
 Sale of dairy products, \$11,008.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 169,796; sold, 37,915.
 Eggs: Produced, 190,474; sold, 52,893 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$76,124.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$19,858.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 15,386 pounds.
 Wax produced, 753 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$2,024.

Wool, Mohair and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 768.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 1.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$465.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 547.
 Other cattle—sold or slaughtered, 3,416.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—sold, 255.
 Swine—sold or slaughtered, 9,823.
 Sheep and goats—sold or slaughtered, 595.
 Sale of animals, \$70,884.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$110,062.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$3,007,767.
 Cereals, \$462,377.
 Other grains and seeds, \$33,738.
 Hay and forage, \$45,195.
 Vegetables, \$120,411.
 Fruits and nuts, \$25,712.
 All other crops, \$2,320,334.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 39,063 acres; 527,770 bushels.
 Corn, 34,989 acres; 469,432 bushels.
 Oats, 4,024 acres; 57,738 bushels.
 Wheat, —.
 Rye, —.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, —.
 Rice, 50 acres; 600 bushels.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 2,214 acres; 10,864 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 7 acres; 77 bushels.
 Peanuts, 944 acres; 17,288 bushels.

Hay and forage: total, 3,777 acres; 4,255 tons.
 All tame or cultivated grasses, 2,950 acres; 3,129 tons.
 Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 230 acres; 267 tons.
 Grains cut green, 475 acres; 555 tons.
 Coarse forage, 122 acres; 304 tons.
Special crops:
 Potatoes, 87 acres; 6,544 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 1,463 acres; 93,992 bushels.
 Tobacco, 7 acres; 6,547 pounds.
 Cotton, 95,757 acres; 29,459 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 676 acres; 4,892 tons.
 Sirup made, 56,842 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 156 acres; 720 tons.
 Sirup made, 5,556 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 34,432 trees; 27,016 bushels.
 Apples, 9,570 trees; 6,857 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 22,749 trees; 17,143 bushels.
 Pears, 1,766 trees; 2,830 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 234 trees; 78 bushels.
 Cherries, 28 trees; 21 bushels.
 Quinces, 62 trees; 57 bushels.
 Grapes, 283 vines; 6,129 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 1,518 trees.
 Figs, 1,514 trees; 48,575 pounds.
 Oranges, 1 tree; 1 box.
 Small fruits: total, 2 acres; 1,951 quarts.
 Strawberries, 2 acres; 1,919 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 385 trees; 8,994 pounds.
 Pecans, 322 trees; 6,955 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,296.
 Cash expended, \$120,754.
 Rent and board furnished, \$27,137.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 1,330.
 Amount expended, \$59,623.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 1,652.
 Amount expended, \$81,160.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$9,748.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosure reporting domestic animals, 310.
 Value of domestic animals, \$57,095.
 Cattle: total, 441; value, \$10,795.
 Number of dairy cows, 289.
 Horses: total, 237; value, \$35,590.
 Mules and asses and burros: total, 65; value, \$9,162.
 Swine: total, 284; value, \$1,513.
 Sheep and goats: total, 10; value, \$35.

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1830	7,149	4,341	11,490
1840	8,721	10,365	19,086
1850	8,342	13,943	22,285
1860	9,479	18,245	27,724
1870	7,142	17,833	24,975
1880	7,150	23,591	30,741
1890	6,812	22,516	29,328
1900	6,821	24,962	31,783
1910	6,727	24,494	31,222
1920			25,373

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. *Official Postal Guide*. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Augustin.	Perryville—1.
Felix—2.	Scotts Station.
Hamburg.	Sprott—3.
Heiberger—2.	Uniontown—2.
Marion (ch.)—5.	Walthalls.
Morgan Spring—1.	

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1861—William M. Brooks, James F. Bailey.
 1865—Columbus W. Lea, James F. Bailey.
 1867—Dr. Joseph H. Speed, Dr. George W. Graves, Thomas Lee (colored).
 1875—A. H. Curtis (colored), Greene S. W. Lewis (colored).
 1901—J. H. Stewart, W. H. Tayloe, C. H. Greer.

Senators.

1822-3—Dunklin Sullivan.
 1825-6—Dunklin Sullivan.
 1828-9—Richard B. Walthall.
 1831-2—Richard B. Walthall.
 1834-5—Richard B. Walthall.
 1836-7—Henry C. Lee.
 1839-40—Henry C. Lee.
 1842-3—Richard B. Walthall.
 1845-6—Jack F. Cocke.
 1849-50—Jack F. Cocke.
 1851-2—Jack F. Cocke.
 1855-6—Jack F. Cocke.
 1861-2—Edward H. Moren.
 1865-6—Edward H. Moren.
 1868—F. D. Wyman.
 1871-2—T. C. Stewart.
 1872-3—A. H. Curtis.
 1873—A. H. Curtis.
 1874-5—A. H. Curtis.
 1875-6—A. H. Curtis.
 1876-7—J. H. Harris.
 1878-9—J. W. Bush.
 1880-1—J. W. Bush.
 1882-3—A. C. Davidson.
 1884-5—A. C. Davidson.
 1886-7—Benjamin H. Huey.
 1889-9—B. M. Huey.
 1890-1—W. T. Downey.
 1892-3—W. T. Downey.
 1894-5—W. F. Hogue.
 1896-7—W. F. Hogue.
 1898-9—J. G. Moore.
 1899 (Spec.)—J. G. Moore.
 1900-01—J. G. Moore.
 1903—William F. Hogue.
 1907—H. E. Reynolds.
 1907 (Spec.)—H. E. Reynolds.
 1909 (Spec.)—H. E. Reynolds.
 1911—W. J. Valden.
 1915—W. H. Cooper.
 1919—J. Marvin Moore.

Representatives.—

1822-3—George Weissinger; William Ford.
 1823-4—George Weissinger; John McLaughlin.
 1824-5—George Weissinger; Charles J. Shackelford.
 1825-6—George Weissinger; R. B. Walthall.

- 1826-7—George Weissinger; R. B. Walthall.
 1827-8—George Weissinger; R. B. Walthall.
 1828-9—David Cole; Martin A. Lee.
 1829-30—George Weissinger; David A. Cole; Elisha Young.
 1830-1—Elisha F. King; Martin A. Lee; Elisha Young.
 1831-2—Elisha F. King; Martin A. Lee; C. J. Shackelford.
 1832 (called)—George Weissinger; Columbus W. Lea; W. S. Miree.
 1832-3—George Weissinger; Columbus W. Lea; W. S. Miree.
 1833-4—John Barron; Columbus W. Lea; W. S. Miree.
 1834-5—John Barron; Columbus W. Lea; W. S. Miree.
 1835-6—Obed C. Elland; Columbus W. Lea; W. S. Miree.
 1836-7—Obed C. Elland; John Barron; Michael Wright.
 1837 (called)—Obed C. Elland; John Barron; Michael Wright.
 1837-8—L. A. Weissinger; Columbus W. Lea; D. Sullivan.
 1838-9—L. A. Weissinger; W. E. Blasingame; Michael Wright.
 1839-40—Andrew B. Moore; John Barron; Michael Wright.
 1840-1—William Seawell; John Barron; A. Q. Bradley.
 1841 (called)—William Seawell; John Barron; A. Q. Bradley.
 1841-2—Benjamin Ford; John Barron; A. Q. Bradley.
 1842-3—Andrew B. Moore; John Barron; W. S. Miree.
 1843-4—Andrew B. Moore; John Barron; W. S. Miree.
 1844-5—Andrew B. Moore; C. W. Lea; W. S. Miree.
 1845-6—Andrew B. Moore; Isham W. Garrett; Jesse G. Cole.
 1847-8—James F. Bailey; Isham W. Garrett; Joseph R. John.
 1849-50—Henry C. Lee; William Hendrix; George Goldsby.
 1851-2—Henry C. Lee; Porter King; George Goldsby.
 1853-5—E. G. Talbert; Jesse G. Cole.
 1855-6—John C. Reid; W. S. Miree.
 1857-8—George D. Johnston; A. Q. Bradley.
 1859-60—A. K. Shepard; A. Q. Bradley.
 1861 (1st called)—A. K. Shepard; A. Q. Bradley.
 1861 (2nd called)—John N. Walthall; W. S. Miree.
 1861-2—John N. Walthall; W. S. Miree.
 1862 (called)—John N. Walthall; W. S. Miree.
 1862-3—John N. Walthall; W. S. Miree.
 1863 (called)—J. L. Price; J. H. Chapman.
 1863-4—J. L. Price; J. H. Chapman.
 1864 (called)—J. L. Price; J. H. Chapman.
 1864-5—J. L. Price; J. H. Chapman.
 1865-6—John Moore; Robert D. Sturdivant.
 1866-7—J. J. Seawell, vice John Moore.
 1868—Matt Avery; T. C. Steward; G. S. W. Lewis.
 1869-70—Matt Avery; T. C. Steward; G. S. W. Lewis.
 1870-1—James H. Graham; A. H. Curtis; John Dozier.
 1871-2—A. H. Curtis; John Dozier; J. H. Graham.
 1872-3—P. G. Clarke; John Dozier; G. S. W. Lewis.
 1873—P. G. Clarke; John Dozier; G. S. W. Lewis.
 1874-5—Matt Boyd; T. J. Harris; G. S. W. Lewis.
 1875-6—Matt Boyd; T. J. Harris; G. S. W. Lewis.
 1876-7—G. S. Lewis; Nicholas Stevens.
 1878-9—J. A. Fuller; B. M. Huey.
 1880-1—A. C. Davidson; W. F. Hogue.
 1882-3—C. D. Hogue; J. A. Fuller.
 1884-5—C. D. Hogue; W. B. Modawell.
 1886-7—C. D. Hogue; T. G. Fowler.
 1888-9—William F. Hogue; A. D. Pitts.
 1890-1—G. P. White; W. B. Alexander.
 1892-3—George P. White; S. M. Bolling.
 1894-5—W. R. Barron; W. O. Perry.
 1896-7—W. R. Barron; W. O. Perry.
 1898-9—Eli George; R. A. Hardy.
 1899 (Spec.)—Eli George; R. A. Hardy.
 1900-01—W. F. Hogue; R. A. Hardy.
 1903—Robert Alexander Hardie; Clifton Carrell Johnston.
 1907—W. L. Pitts, Sr.; George P. White.
 1907 (Spec.)—W. L. Pitts, Sr.; George P. White.
 1909 (Spec.)—W. L. Pitts, Sr.; George P. White.
 1911—J. H. James, Jr.; J. C. Lee.
 1915—J. C. Lee; A. M. Spessard.
 1919—J. C. Lee; W. B. Alexander.
- REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 488; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 321; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 162; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 208; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 182; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1902), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 130; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).
- PETIT BOIS ISLAND BIRD RESERVATION.** The island is located between Mississippi Sound and the Gulf of Mexico. The bird reservation embraces all the public lands on the island in Tps. 9 and 10, S. Rgs. 3 and 4 W. St. Stephens Meridian, consisting of 522.29 acres, and was created by Executive Order, May 6, 1913. These reservations are set aside under the general authority of the president for the purpose of affording protection to breeding birds or as a refuge for birds during migration. The birds are protected under a special Act of Congress, now contained in Section 84 of the Penal Code of the United States.
- REFERENCE.—Letter from E. W. Nelson, chief

of Bureau of Biological survey, Washington, D. C., in the Department of Archives and History.

PETROLEUM. See Asphaltum, Maltha and Petroleum.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, THE ALABAMA. A voluntary professional organization whose objects are "to unite the reputable druggists and pharmacists of the State, and to establish fraternal feeling and co-operation among its members; to improve the science and art of pharmacy, to restrict the dispensing and sale of medicine to regularly educated druggists and apothecaries." The association was organized largely through the efforts of Dr. P. C. Candidus, at a conference held in Birmingham, August 9, 1881. The following participated: P. C. Candidus and Charles A. Mohr, Mobile; C. Stollenwerck, Greensboro; L. T. Bradfield, Uniontown; Hugo Plato, Cullman; Wm. J. Hurd, Prattville; J. E. Ellis, John L. Davis, A. L. Stollenwerck, J. W. Hughes, Wm. Houtp, F. D. Nabers, G. M. Morrow, Y. P. Newman and S. W. Gillespie, Birmingham. The first officers were: P. C. Candidus, Mobile, president; J. L. Davis, Birmingham, first vice president; C. Stollenwerck, Greensboro, second vice president; Y. P. Newman, Birmingham, treasurer; S. W. Gillespie, Birmingham, secretary.

One of the first acts of the new body was to frame a proposed pharmacy law for the State, but it was not until February 28, 1887, that the law, which was finally amended so as to apply to towns of more than 1,000 inhabitants only, was approved. This law made it mandatory on the governor to appoint a "Board of Pharmacy for the State of Alabama," to be composed of three druggists who had had at least five years' practical experience and who were to serve one, two and three years respectively.

The association had grown rapidly from the beginning, and at the time of the passage of the law referred to, there were more than 100 druggists on the active roll. In 1884 the association was chartered under the general laws. The constant aim of the organization for better legal enactments resulted in the amendment of the original law in 1897, 1907, 1909, and 1915. The effort on the part of its leaders to elevate the standard of the profession in the State has been highly successful. The organization of a board of pharmacy for the examination of applicants to practice, the elimination of the "cut-rate" dealer, the enforcement of the laws prohibiting the sale of narcotics, the enactment of more stringent food and drug legislation, and many other reforms, are directly traceable to the work of the association. It has cooperated at all times with the national body in bringing about the elevation of the standards of the profession, and the protection of the public.

It has now more than 700 active members, representing practically all of the reputable drug firms in the State, both wholesale and

retail. Membership consists of three classes, namely, active members, pharmacists, druggists, and teachers of pharmacy, chemistry or botany; associate members, traveling men soliciting the drug trade; and honorary members, the wives and daughters of members and other persons approved by the executive committee.

History.—Pharmacy as a business is of recent development in the State. In early days drugs were usually kept in stock by the general merchants in the larger towns and cities, and they in turn supplied smaller merchants in the interior, as well as many of the physicians. Prior to 1881, there were probably not more than fifty places, even if that number, where drugs were kept and upon which prescriptions were given in the form now universal. These were called apothecary shops. And it was not until about the same time that the compounding of drugs and the making up of special remedies called for specially trained men. Some physicians, particularly those trained in the better schools, ordered their supplies from manufacturers in New York, Philadelphia, and other points in the North and East; and many had offices which were stocked with small lots of the staple needs. Every old-time physician had his saddlebags filled with vials and bottles, containing everything usually found necessary in his practice.

The early drugs consisted of blue mass, calomel, castor oil, quinine, camphor gum, turpentine, compound cathartic pills, tartar emetic, sulphur, gum opium, and a few "patent medicines," "remedies" or "cures." These were supplemented, on the part of the people themselves, by powders, teas, or decoctions made from various herbs, roots or leaves. Salves were made from beef tallow or mutton suet. Antiseptics were unknown. Practically no chemicals were brought into the State for drug uses. Pills, powders and liquids were the forms in which drugs were sold or dispensed.

In Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Tuscaloosa and Huntsville were located probably the only drug stores in the State as late as 1830. In Huntsville Wm. B. Smith and David Cannon & Co. had such stores as early as 1825. Wharton & Smith succeeded Dr. Watkins a short time later. F. Burn, C. C. Morgan and R. Alexander & Co. had stores there in 1827, Burn retiring that year. George Holton and John Y. Bassett were in business in 1828, and George A. Smith and Bassett were the druggists in 1829 and 1830. As early as 1826 Robert B. Armistead operated a castor-oil pressing establishment $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Huntsville; and this oil was advertised for sale by the druggists and commission men in the Tennessee Valley.

In Mobile, in 1828, S. Mordecai and A. Monroux had establishments, apparently of some size. M. M. Woodruff and N. Sanford and Monroux were in business there in 1829 and 1830. All the foregoing were wholesale as well as retail, and carried what is generally the stock of the modern wholesale business, including drugs, paints, oils and sundries.

Presidents.—P. C. Candidus, 1881-1884, 1899-1900; A. L. Stollenwerck, 1885-1887; J. B. Collier, 1887-1889; G. W. Bains, 1889-1890; W. F. Punch, 1890-1891; J. D. Humphrey, 1891-1892; Mosely F. Tucker, 1892-1893; E. P. Galt, 1893-1895; W. F. Dent, 1895-1897; W. E. Bingham, 1897-1899; G. B. McVey, 1900-1901; T. W. Peagler, 1901-1902; L. S. Brigham, 1902-1903; J. L. Parker, 1903-1904; J. D. Sutton, 1904-1905; E. H. Cross, 1905-1906; C. C. Stewart, 1906-1907; E. W. Averyt, 1907-1908; Sam A. Williams, 1908-1909; Lee Whorton, 1909-1910; J. T. Roe, 1910-1911; W. P. Thomason, 1911-1912; C. T. Ruff, 1912-1913; S. L. Toomer, 1913-1914; D. P. Dairmid, 1914-1915; L. L. Scarborough, 1915-1916; W. S. Vance, 1916-1917.

Secretaries.—S. W. Gillespie, 1881-1882, M. M. Stone, 1883-1884; P. C. Candidus, 1885-1899; L. S. Brigham, 1899-1901; W. E. Bingham, 1901-1917.

Annual Meetings, 1881-1916.—The list which follows gives the number of session, place of meeting, inclusive dates and bibliography of the Proceedings, viz:

- Organization meeting, Birmingham, Aug. 9, 1881. 8vo., pp. 12.
 1st annual meeting, Mobile, May 9, 1882. 8vo., pp. 2.
 2d, Selma, May 8-9, 1883. pp. 7.
 3d, Montgomery, May 13-14, 1884. pp. 31.
 4th, Anniston, May 5-6, 1885. pp. 26.
 5th, Birmingham, May 11, 1886. pp. 25.
 6th, Mobile, May 10-11, 1887. pp. 27.
 7th, Selma, May 8-10, 1888. pp. 33.
 8th, Birmingham, May 14-16, 1889. pp. 31.
 9th, Tuscaloosa, May 13-15, 1890. pp. 73.
 10th, Huntsville, May 12-14, 1891. pp. 43.
 11th, Mobile, May 10-12, 1892. pp. 69.
 12th, Birmingham, May 9-10, 1893. pp. 51.
 13th, Anniston, May 8-9, 1894. pp. 50.
 14th, Montgomery, May 14-15, 1895. pp. 24.
 15th, Opelika, May 12-13, 1896. pp. 40.
 16th, Selma, May 11-12, 1897. pp. 61.
 17th, Tuscaloosa, May 17-18, 1898. pp. 53.
 18th, Birmingham, May 9-10, 1899. pp. 80.
 19th, Mobile, May 15-17, 1900. pp. 80.
 20th, Montgomery, May 15-16, 1901. pp. 102.
 21st, Birmingham, May 7-8, 1902. pp. 80.
 22d, Montgomery, May 20-21, 1903. pp. 98.
 23d, Mobile, April 19-21, 1904. pp. 104.
 24th, Blount Springs, June 7-8, 1905. pp. 123.
 25th, Blount Springs, June 13-14, 1906. pp. 160.
 26th, Blount Springs, June 12-13, 1907. pp. 143.
 27th, Blount Springs, June 9-11, 1908. pp. 149.
 28th, Gadsden, June 9-10, 1909. pp. 167.
 29th, Mobile, April 19-21, 1910. pp. 124.
 30th, Birmingham, May 16-17, 1911. pp. 173.
 31st, Montgomery, June 19-20, 1912. pp. 220.

32d, Talladega Springs, June 11-12, 1913. pp. 133.

33d, Anniston, June 17-18, 1914. pp. 174.

34th, Selma, June 16-17, 1915. pp. 112.

35th, Gadsden, June 21-22, 1916. pp. 139.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Proceedings*, 1881-1916, 36 vols.

See Medical Association of the State of Alabama; Pharmacy, State Board of.

REFERENCES.—Publications *supra*.

PHARMACY, STATE BOARD OF. A State executive board, first established on February 28, 1887, reorganized in 1915, to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of drugs, poisons, etc., in the State. It consists of five members of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association (q. v.), licensed as pharmacists, with at least 10 years practical experience, actively engaged in practice in the State, and not connected with any school of pharmacy, who are appointed by the governor, one each year, for five-year terms, upon the nomination of the pharmaceutical association. Members are required to subscribe to an oath of office, and no two of them may reside in the same county. The president, secretary, and treasurer are elected annually from the members, and the latter two must give surety bonds.

The duties of the board are to hold annual meetings for examination of candidates, and necessary additional meetings for that purpose and to transact other business; to define and designate nonpoisonous domestic remedies; to adopt rules and regulations to govern its proceedings and the practice of pharmacy; to keep a record of its proceedings and a register of persons to whom certificates, licenses and permits are issued; to make an annual written report to the governor and to the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association. It is authorized to employ counsel to assist in the enforcement of the drug laws and regulations. The secretary receives a salary fixed by the board and his expenses while engaged in the discharge of his duties, and the other members \$5 and their expenses for each day actually engaged with their official duties, all payable from the proceeds of examination and registration fees and without cost to the State.

Genesis.—Prior to the passage of the act of 1887, the regulation of the drug business had been under the supervision of the State medical association (q. v.), along with dentistry and the practice of medicine. The druggists felt that they were merely a "side issue" to the doctors of medicine and, upon the organization of the pharmaceutical association in 1881, immediately commenced to lay plans for removing their interests from the care of the physicians' organization and placing them under a board composed of their own members. They were also actuated by the feeling that pharmacy should be raised to the dignity of a profession, and its tendency toward degeneration into mere merchandising arrested. Moreover, they believed that the lives and health of the people depended as much upon the competence and integrity

of the prescriptionist as upon those qualities in the physician, inasmuch as a mistake of either might have serious or even fatal results. And, finally, the educated and trained pharmacists, who had spent years in study and preparation, wanted protection against the untrained and irresponsible dispenser of nostrums and inferior drugs who was in the business alone for profit, and this could be accomplished only by requiring all vendors of drugs to stand examinations and obtain licenses from an official board having the sanction of law.

Accordingly, a pharmacy law was drawn under the auspices of the association and submitted to the legislature during the session of 1882-83, but it was not acted upon. Certain provisions of the proposed bill were altered and it was again presented at the session of 1884-85. The house committee, after much delay, made some further changes and reported it favorably. It was passed by the house but did not reach the senate in time for passage. The bill's sponsor and staunch advocate in the house was Col. Sam Will John, of Selma, to whose able efforts its passage by that body was due. Some of the representatives opposed it on the ground that it would injure their druggist and general-store friends in the small towns and rural districts. Hence, as finally passed, its provisions applied only to the eight counties containing the larger towns and cities of the State. The bill was reintroduced at the session of 1886-87, and, having been amended so as to apply only to towns of 1,000 or more inhabitants, became a law on February 28, 1887. The board then created was made up of three members serving three years instead of five members serving five years as at present.

At the meeting of the association following the passage of the law, Pres. A. L. Stollenwerck said: "Since our last very pleasant meeting in Birmingham the all-important Pharmacy Law, through the untiring efforts of this association, has been passed, and even though it leaves the people of small towns unprotected, it is a great stride toward accomplishing our original purpose, and I know meets the hearty approval of all the reputable druggists of the State, and certainly of the members of this association. . . . We have just cause to congratulate ourselves on the passage of this law, as we were its framers, and through us presented to the legislature. Our excellent governor has exercised his usual good judgment in the appointment of a board of pharmacy, and at the same time pays us a handsome compliment in selecting the board from the ranks of our association. This should also encourage us in our task. . . ."

A special law was passed on February 14, 1895, to permit regularly graduated physicians, entitled to practice medicine in this State, also to fill prescriptions, compound and sell medicines and poisons, and to carry on the business of a drug store or apothecary shop.

In 1907 the general law was reenacted, vir-

tually without change, except that its provisions were made applicable to towns having more than 900 inhabitants.

See Medical Association of the State of Alabama; Pharmaceutical Association, The Alabama.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1896, secs. 3248-3251; 1907, secs. 1618-1625; *Acts*, 1886-87, pp. 106-111; 1894-95, p. 569; *General Acts*, 1907, pp. 553-559; *Acts*, 1909, pp. 214-228; *General Acts*, 1915, pp. 848-853; Alabama Pharmaceutical Association, *Proceedings*, 1882-1915.

PHI BETA KAPPA. Honorary College fraternity; founded at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., December 5, 1776; and the oldest of Greek letter fraternities. It was originally a secret society, with literary and social objects, but its development had nothing in common with the type of fraternity organizations now generally known. Two important reasons brought this about, one, the rise of the fraternity at a time when there was warm agitation against secret organizations, and the other, the absence of the necessity at that period, for club life among student groups. It remained, therefore, for another organization to spring up to meet the student need, while Phi Beta Kappa devoted itself to the promotion of scholarship ideals, and the encouragement of literature and philosophy. Its literature for the first 50 years of its history consisted largely of orations and essays delivered during commencements. "The primary object of Phi Beta Kappa is to encourage and reward scholarship among undergraduates." The Key, Oct., 1913. Membership is restricted to honor graduates of an A. B. collegiate institution. It was not until 1875 that women were admitted. Baird observes that "this was obviously not intended by the founders, but fidelity to the test of scholarship required it."

It entered Alabama in 1851, with the installation of Alabama Alpha at the State University, directly through the agency of Prof. F. A. P. Barnard of the faculty, who was a member of Yale chapter. However, this was not accomplished without some opposition. After about 10 years of successful ongoing the chapter was discontinued because of the War. It was revived by authorization of the Eleventh National Council, held on September 10, 1913, in the College of the City of New York. As a result of a suggestion by Harvard chapter, a conference of representatives of sixteen chapters was held on September 5, 1883, and a National Council of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa was formed. It meets triennially. Periodical: "The Phi Beta Kappa Key." Badge: Popularly known as The Key; on one side are the Greek letters O. B. K., indicating the motto *Philosophia Biou Kubernetas*, "Philosophy the guide of life," with a hand pointing toward a group of stars in the upper left-hand corner, representing the noble aspirations of the organization; on the other, are the letters, S. P., in script, standing for the words "Societas Philosophiae," December 5, 1776,

date of founding, with space for the name of owner, name of college, and date of graduation.

Members of Alpha of Alabama.—The list which follows contains the entire membership, in regular order as enrolled, arranged by the classification rules of the General Council, as alumni-ae, undergraduate, associate, and honorary.

Ante Bellum Members.

No.		
1.	Prof. F. A. P. Barnard, Founder.	
2.	William Battle	'44
3.	Archibald J. Battle	'46
4.	Prof. George Benagh.	
5.	Dr. Wm. A. Cochrane	'34
6.	Walter Cook	'49
7.	Noble Leslie DeVotie	'56
8.	Louis J. Dupre	'47
9.	James C. Foster	'50
10.	Reuben R. Gaines	'55
11.	Josepn C. Guild	'42
12.	Prof. L. C. Garland	
13.	Robert K. Hargrove	
14.	Charles F. Henry	'47
15.	Alfred H. Hutchinson	'57
16.	A. J. Jenkins	'49
17.	Bush Jones.	'57
18.	Ed. L. Jones	'49
19.	John A. Jones	'55
20.	William T. King	'50
21.	William W. Lang	'54
22.	Thomas H. Lewis	'51
23.	William W. Lord	
24.	Philip B. McLemore	'53
25.	Basil Manly, Pres. Univ. of Ala.	'43
26.	Alexander B. Meek	'33
27.	Henry F. Meek	'52
28.	James Weston Miller	'58
29.	Goronwy Owen	'54
30.	Richard B. Owen	'47
31.	Prof. John Wood Pratt	'44
32.	George W. F. Price	'48
33.	William H. C. Price	'52
34.	Warfield C. Richardson	'43
35.	James T. Searcy	
36.	Thomas J. Scott	'55
37.	William R. Smith	'33
38.	George D. Shortridge	'33
39.	Dr. Samuel M. Stafford	
40.	Edward L. Stickney	'51
41.	Felix Tait	'43
42.	William J. Vaughn	'57
43.	James E. Webb	'59
44.	Henry B. Whitfield	'54
45.	James P. Weir	'51
46.	Milford F. Woodruff	'48
47.	William S. Wyman	'51
48.	John W. Young	'56
49.	Girard Cook	'51
50.	John Muschat Bonner	'53
51.	Thomas F. Chilton	'53
52.	William S. Jeffries	'54
53.	Benjamin F. Meek	'54
54.	Walter E. Winn	'54
55.	Charles Manly, Rev.	'55
56.	Osborn Parker	'55
57.	William A. Parker	'55
58.	James Jackson Garrett	'56
59.	Henderson M. Somerville	'56

No.		
60.	Cornelius M. Hutton	'57
61.	John R. Griffin	'58
62.	William C. Ward	'58
63.	Samuel S. Harris	'59
64.	William I. Hogan	'59
65.	Henry Clay Clark	'60
66.	Joseph Hutchinson	'60
67.	William D. C. Lloyd	'60

Members since reorganization, 1913-1916.

68.	George H. Denny, Ph. D., LL. D.—Associate.	
	Gamma of Virginia.	
69.	Frederick D. Losey, A. M.—Associate.	
	Kappa of New York.	
70.	George G. Brownell, Ph. D.—Associate.	
	Kappa of New York.	
71.	Gustav Wittig, C. E.—Associate.	
	Alpha of New Jersey.	
72.	William F. Prouty, Ph. D.—Associate.	
	Alpha of Maryland.	
73.	Oscar K. Rand, A. M.—Associate.	
	Alpha of North Carolina.	
74.	William B. Saffold, Ph. D.—Associate.	
	Alpha of Maryland.	
75.	Luther B. Liles, A. B., LL. B.—Associate.	
	Alpha of Connecticut.	
76.	Eugene A. Smith, Ph. D., LL. D.—Alumnus	'62
77.	Charles H. Barnwell, Ph. D.—Honorary.	
78.	John Y. Graham, Ph. D.—Honorary.	
79.	Edwin H. Foster, A. M.—Alumnus—	'86
80.	James J. Doster, A. M.—Honorary.	
81.	Stewart J. Lloyd, Ph. D.—Honorary.	
82.	Robert F. Cooper, Ph. D.—Honorary.	
83.	James S. Thomas, A. M.—Honorary.	
84.	Lee Bidgood, A. M.—Honorary.	
85.	Herbert A. Sayre, Ph. D.—Alumnus	'86
86.	Thomas C. McCorvey, LL. B., LL. D.—Alumnus	'73
87.	John W. Abercrombie, LL. D., D. C. L.—Alumnus	'88
88.	Thomas W. Palmer, A. M. L. L. D.—Alumnus	'81
89.	Fitzhugh L. Carmichael, A. B.—Alumnus	'13
90.	William W. Pierson, A. B., A. M.—Alumnus	'10
91.	Miss Helen Vickers, A. B.—Alumnus	'08
92.	James E. Morrisette, A. B.—Alumnus	'06
93.	William C. Caffey, A. B., A. M.—Alumnus	'03
94.	Fred G. Stickney, A. B., A. M.—Alumnus	'02
95.	Malcolm C. Burke, A. B., Ph. D.—Alumnus	'99
96.	Miss Lila McMahon, A. B., A. M.—Alumnus	'00
97.	Clement Wood, A. B.—Alumnus ..	'09
98.	Miss Julia Poyner, A. B.—Alumnus	'05
99.	Balpa L. Noojin, B. S.—Alumnus.	'08
100.	Wilkes C. Banks, B. S.—Alumnus..	'10
101.	Jelks Cabaniss, A. B., A. M.—Alumnus	'06
102.	Miss Cecile Chilton, A. B.—Alumnus	'11
103.	Kossuth M. Williamson, A. B.—Alumnus	'13

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|--|--|
| No. | No. |
| 104. Burnie E. Jones, B. S.—Alumnus.. '11 | 141. Borden H. Burr, B. L., LL. B.— |
| 105. Augustus L. Barker, B. S., M. S.— | Alumnus '96 |
| Alumnus '10 | 142. Alto V. Lee, A. B., A. M.—Alumnus '99 |
| 106. Miss Ursula Delchamps, A. B.— | 143. Miss Kathrina Brown, A. B.— |
| Alumnus '11 | Undergraduate '16 |
| 107. Omer Carmichael, A. B.—Under- | 144. Miss Maline Burns, A. B.— |
| graduate '14 | Undergraduate '16 |
| 108. Ralph W. Cowart, B. S.—Under- | 145. John L. Carmichael, A. B.— |
| graduate '14 | Undergraduate '16 |
| 109. James M. Douglass, A. B.—Under- | 146. Roe Chapman, A. B.— |
| graduate '14 | Undergraduate '16 |
| 110. Miss Oma Epperson, A. B.—Under- | 147. Miss Mabel Chilton, A. B.— |
| graduate '14 | Undergraduate '16 |
| 111. William M. Faust, B. S.—Under- | 147. Miss Edna Cohen, A. B.— |
| graduate '14 | Undergraduate '16 |
| 112. Richard C. Foster, A. B.—Under- | 149. Blevins C. Dunklin, A. B.— |
| graduate '14 | Undergraduate '16 |
| 113. Jesse H. Jackson, A. B.—Under- | 150. Solomon Garden, A. B.— |
| graduate '14 | Undergraduate '16 |
| 114. Richard E. Jones, A. B.—Under- | 151. Miss Grace Harrison, A. B.— |
| graduate '14 | Undergraduate '16 |
| 115. Miss Ruby Patton, A. B.—Under- | 152. Luther L. Hill, A. B.— |
| graduate '14 | Undergraduate '16 |
| 116. Miss Hilda Penix, A. B.—Under- | 153. Henry T. Jones, A. B.— |
| graduate '14 | Undergraduate '16 |
| 117. Calvin Poole, A. B.—Undergraduate '14 | 154. Miss Beatrice Kitchens, A. B.— |
| 118. Miss Anita Waldhorst, A. B.—Under- | Undergraduate '16 |
| graduate '14 | 155. Marion L. Oakley, A. B.— |
| 119. Henry D. Clayton, A. B., LL. B.— | Undergraduate '16 |
| Alumnus '77 | 156. Patton K. Pierce, A. B.— |
| 120. Thomas M. Owen, A. B., LL. B., | Undergraduate '16 |
| A. M., LL. D.—Alumnus '87 | 157. William T. Vandegraaff, A. B.— |
| 121. Hill Ferguson, A. B., LL. B.— | Undergraduate '16 |
| Alumnus '96 | 158. Miss Lucie Buchanan, A. B.— |
| 122. Hugh Morrow, A. B., LL. B., A. M.— | Undergraduate '16 |
| Alumnus '93 | |
| 123. William B. Oliver, A. B., LL. B. | |
| A. M.—Alumnus '87 | |
| 124. Robert E. Steiner, A. B., A. M., | |
| LL. B.—Alumnus '80 | |
| 125. Wm. P. G. Harding, A. B., A. M.— | |
| Alumnus '80 | |
| 126. Miss Ruth Yerlon, A. B.—Under- | |
| graduate '15 | |
| 127. Walter F. Oakley, A. B.—Under- | |
| graduate '15 | |
| 128. Joseph D. Peeler, A. B.—Under- | |
| graduate '15 | |
| 129. Joseph L. Israel, A. B.—Under- | |
| graduate '15 | |
| 130. Miss Capitola Moody, A. B.—Under- | |
| graduate '15 | |
| 131. Miss Beulah Garrett, A. B.—Under- | |
| graduate '15 | |
| 132. Robert T. Simpson, A. B.—Under- | |
| graduate '15 | |
| 133. Miss Ida Ray, A. B.—Undergraduate '15 | |
| 134. Sterner P. Meek, B. S.—Under- | |
| graduate '15 | |
| 135. Benj. Hardaway, A. B., B. S., A. M., | |
| C. E.—Alumnus '84 | |
| 136. Shaler C. Houser, B. S., C. E.— | |
| Alumnus '98 | |
| 137. Robert E. Spragins, A. M.— | |
| Alumnus '80 | |
| 138. James J. Mayfield, A. B., LL. B.— | |
| Alumnus '88 | |
| 139. James S. McLester, A. B.—Alumnus '96 | |
| 140. A. H. Carmichael, A. B., LL. B.— | |
| Alumnus '86 | |
- Admitted to Alabama Phi Beta Kappa Society
On May 29, 1917.**
- Distinguished Alumni:**
 Dr. George Little, A. B., 1855, A. M., 1856,
 Ph. D., 1859—(Göttingen) Tuscaloosa.
 Col. Sam Will John, A. B., 1865—Massillon,
 now Selma.
 Julius T. Wright, A. B., 1891, A. M., 1895
 —Mobile.
- Alumni:**
 W. H. Mitchell, A. B., 1902, LL. B., 1904—
 Florence.
 R. E. Steiner, Jr., A. B., 1906—Montgom-
 ery
 M. E. Head, A. B., 1913—Montgomery.
 Stella Palmer, A. B., 1908—Montevallo.
 E. H. Strobe, A. B., 1913—University.
- Graduate Students:**
 C. R. Helms, A. B., 1916, A. M., 1917—
 Elba.
 W. O. McMahon, B. S., 1916, M. S., 1917—
 Livingston
- Undergraduates:**
 J. E. Adams (A. B.), '17—Jackson.
 Miss Melsom Barfield (B. S.), '17—Line-
 ville.
 G. C. Batson (A. B.), '17—Bessemer.
 Anna Boulet (A. B.), '17—Mobile.
 W. H. Brantley (B. S.), '17—Troy.
 M. E. Fröhlich (A. B.), '17—Selma.
 R. W. Kimbrough (A. B.), '17—Thomas-
 ville.
 H. G. Martin (B. S.), '17—Dothan.

Miss Margaret Mitchell (A. B.), '17—An-niston.
J. Kenneth Morris (A. B.), '17—Tusca-loosa.
Miss Marion McDuffie (A. B.), '17—River Ridge.
Miss Annie Newman (A. B.), '17—Buffalo.
S. E. Patterson (B. S.), '17—Decatur.
J. H. Smith (A. B.), '17—Bay Minette.
C. W. Campbell (A. B.), '17—Columbia.

1918.

Dr. Theo Jack, A. B., A. M., '03.
Mrs. Truman Smith (nee Pearl Boyles), B. S., '05.
Major Thomas W. Palmer, Jr., A. B., '10.
Mr. Maurice Amis, B. S., '18.
Mr. Blake Barfield, A. B., '18.
Mr. O. R. Chester, A. B., '18.
Mr. William Harper, B. S., '18.
Mr. Ralph Jones, A. B., '18.
Miss Mary Moore, A. B., '18.
Miss Josie Steele Patton, A. B., '18.
Miss Beryl Rogers, A. B., '18.
Miss Marie Spottswood, A. B., '18.
Miss Cherokee Van de Graaf, A. B., '18.
Hon. J. Manly Foster, LL. B., '83.
Judge Ormond Somerville, A. B., '83.

1919.

Dr. George Lang, Honorary.
Dr. Jack P. Montgomery, Honorary.
Dr. Samuel Minturn Peck, '76.
Mr. Lucien D. Gardner.
Mr. William R. Harrison, B. S., '99.
Mr. J. Kelly Dixon, '90.
Mr. Robert Irving Little, '01.
Mrs. George D. Johnson (nee Eleanor Mc-Corvey).
Mr. Thomas Herbert Patton, '07.
Mr. Sidney J. Bowie, '85.
Mr. W. Erle Drennen, '02.
Mr. Burk Wingard, '18.
Mr. J. Phillip Whiteside, '18.
Miss Nellie Grey Cleveland, '19.
Mr. Clifford Judkins Durr, '19.
Mr. John Roy Faucette, '19.
Miss Ruth Feagin, '19.
Mr. Adolph Elkan Hohenberg, '19.
Mr. Robert Green Messer, '19.
Miss Pearl Moore, '19.
Miss Edna Hardaway Pickett, '19.
Mr. William P. Rossiter, '19.
Miss Merle Summerville, '19.
Miss Vera Elizabeth Thomas, '19.
Mr. Clarence Kraus Weil, '19.
Miss Mary Ida Wood, '19.

1920.

Mr. Matthew William Clinton, '20.
Mr. Erskine Grier Donald, Jr., '20.
Mr. Phillip Edward Frank, '20.
Mr. Claude Edward Hamilton, Jr., '20.
Mr. Lancelot J. Hendrix, '20.
Mr. James Hicks, '20.
Miss Lucille Hollis, '20.
Miss Catherine Davidson Kennedy, '20.
Miss Carolyn Inzer Montgomery, '20.
Mr. Gordon Davis Palmer, '20.
Mr. John Fisher Rothernel.
Mr. William Wirt Sowell, '20.

Miss Mildred Tompkins, '20.
Miss Mary Morgan Ward, '20.
Mr. George Henry Watson, '20.
Miss Marguerite Grenet Wilkerson, '20.
Mr. William Warriner Woodruff, '20.
Mr. Frank M. Moody, A. B., '97.
Mr. C. Floyd Tillery, B. S., '11.
Mr. John Rankin McLure, '12.

References.—Sketches of "The University of Alabama," by Dr. Charles H. Barnwell, Dean, "Alabama's Chapter," by Clement R. Wood, and "Frederick A. P. Barnard," founder of Alabama Alpha, are in *The Phi Beta Kappa Key*, May, 1912. See also University of Alabama *Bulletin*, May, 1916, p. 27. For the general organization, see Rev. E. B. Parsons' *Sketch* (1897); *Ibid*, *Handbook and general catalogue* (1900); Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 4-5, 576-85; *New international encyclopedia*, 2d ed. (1916), vol. 18, pp. 465-66; Rev. Dr. Arthur Copeland, *Men and Days in Phi Beta Kappa* (1907); *Representative Phi Beta Kappa orations* (1915); and *The Key*, 1911-1916, vols. 1-3, *passim*.

PHI BETA PI. Medical college fraternity; founded at the West Pennsylvania Medical College, now a department of the University of Pittsburg, March 10, 1891. Entered Alabama in 1906, when Sigma chapter was established at the medical school of the University of Alabama at Mobile. It numbers 98 initiates. Periodical: "The Phi Beta Pi Quarterly." Colors: Green and white. Flower: White chrysanthemum.

REFERENCE.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 491-493.

PHI CHI. Medical college fraternity. As now constituted, Phi Chi is due to the union, in February, 1905, of two fraternities of the same name, a northern and a southern society, the former founded at the University of Vermont, 1898, and the latter at the Louisville Medical College, 1894. It entered Alabama in 1903 with the installation of Nu chapter at Birmingham Medical College. Its initiates are 106. In 1912 the charter was revoked. Periodical: "The Phi Chi Quarterly." Colors: Olive green and white. Flower: Lily-of-the-valley with leaves.

REFERENCE.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 494-497.

PHI DELTA THETA. College fraternity; founded at Miami University, Oxford, O., December 26, 1848. Entered Alabama when Alabama Alpha chapter was established at the State University in 1877. Chapters: Ala. Alpha, Univ. of Ala., 1877, 325 members, owns chapter house, erected in 1910, cost \$8,500; Ala. Beta, Jan. 30, 1879, Ala. Pol. Inst., 376 members, owns chapter house, erected in 1908, cost \$10,000; and Ala. Gamma, 1887, Southern Univ., 124 members. Ala. Alpha chapter was suspended in a short time after founding, and was revived in 1883. Ala. Beta chapter existed sub rosa, 1881 to 1883. The charter of Ala. Gamma chapter was revoked in 1896. Alumni chapters are maintained at Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Opelika and Selma. Periodical:

"The Scroll." Colors: Argent and azure. Flower: White carnation.

REFERENCES.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 210-229; Palmer, *History of Phi Delta Theta* (1906); and the *Fraternity Manual*, 3 editions; Alabama Alpha, *Annual circular letter* (1907).

PHI GAMMA DELTA. College fraternity; founded at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., April 23, 1848. Entered Alabama in 1855, when Theta chapter was established at the State University. Chapters: Theta, 1855, Univ. of Ala., 170 members—after the passage of the antifraternity laws in 1859, ran sub rosa until 1863, when it was closed because of the War, revived in 1875, and again killed by antifraternity laws, again revived in 1901, and has a chapter house, erected in 1913, valued at \$8,000; Mu, 1856, Howard College, 26 members, closed because of the War and has not since been revived. Periodical: "The Phi Gamma Delta." Color: Royal purple. Flower: Heliotrope.

REFERENCES.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 230-243; *Catalogues of the Fraternity*, various editions; Chamberlin's *History*, etc.; and Univ. of Ala. *Corolla*, *passim*.

PHI KAPPA PHI. Honorary college fraternity; founded at the University of Maine, Orono, in 1897. It is "an honor society composed of graduate and undergraduate members of all departments of American universities and colleges. Its prime object is to emphasize scholarship in the thought of college students, to hold fast to the original purpose for which institutions of learning were founded, and to stimulate mental achievement by the prize of membership." It entered Alabama in 1914 with the institution of a chapter at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. REFERENCE.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 599-601.

PHI KAPPA SIGMA. College fraternity; founded at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, October 19, 1850. Entered Alabama in 1903, when Alpha Kappa chapter was established at the State University. It has 90 members. Periodical: "Phi Kappa Sigma News Letter." Colors: Old gold and black.

REFERENCE.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 257-264; and the *General register of the Fraternity* (1910).

PHI MU GAMMA. Women's college fraternity; founded at Hollins College, Hollins, Va., October 17, 1898. Entered Alabama in 1904 when Theta chapter was established at Judson College, Marion. Chapters: Theta, 1904, Judson College, 63 members, entered Delta Delta Delta in 1914; and Nu, 1911, Woman's College of Alabama, 16 members, closed by antifraternity regulation of the trustees, 1914. There is an alumni association in Birmingham. Periodical: "Argaliad." Colors: Turquoise blue and black. Flower: Forget-me-not.

REFERENCE.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 470-471.

PHOENIX. Town in extreme southeast corner of Lee County, on the Central of Georgia Railway, and on the Chattahoochee River, in sec. 10, T. 17, R. 30. Population: 1890—3,700; 1900—4,163; 1910—4,555. It was originally a part of Girard, but when the county of Lee was formed, leaving a part of the village in one county and a part in the other, another name was given to the northern section. The original name was Brownville. In 1891 it was named Knights Station by the Columbus & Western Railway management. With the establishment of the post office in 1890, the present name was officially given the office, but the station and town were for some time called Lively. James Summerhill was the first merchant in that section of the old settlement now included in the town. Ingersoll Hill marks the site of the home of the first settler, Dr. Ingersoll. His name has been perpetuated by the city government, in the naming of a street and a section of the city in his honor. Col. J. T. Holland, son of Maj. James C. Holland, was an early settler, coming to the lower section of the town prior to 1860.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

PHOSPHATES. In the narrow valleys, and under some of the level tracts and second bottoms of Elk River and the creeks of Limestone County, and occasionally on the hillsides, in the Silurian formation, are extensions of the phosphate rocks of middle Tennessee. There is one exposure of these rocks of more than 100 acres near the Louisville & Nashville Railroad about a mile south of the State line. There are two characteristic varieties of the rock: a friable, dark colored, porous, calcareous sandstone, derived from a siliceous, dark blue limestone, weathering into flags from less than an inch up to 18 inches in thickness, and occupying the lower 6 or 8 feet of the strata; and a light gray, friable, siliceous limestone, derived from a light bluish gray limestone that is often crystalline and that weathers into scales and flags from a fraction of an inch to 2 or 3 inches in thickness, and occupying the upper 10 to 25 feet of the strata, though probably not highly phosphatic throughout its entire thickness at any one place. None of these phosphates equals the grade of the Tennessee rock. Some mining has been done about a mile west of Veto, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. There are beds of phosphatic materials in several of the Coastal Plain formations which would be of value if used upon the poorer soils of the State, provided they could be transported cheaply enough.

At the base of the Selma chalk, or rotten limestone, division of the Cretaceous formation, there is a bed of phosphatic greens and containing irregular concretions and nodules of phosphate of lime. With the disintegration of this bed the nodules of phosphate are left scattered over the surface in considerable quantity, but not, however, in sufficient quantity for profitable working. The bed extends

nearly across the State near or through Eutaw, Greensboro, Marion, Hamburg, Prattville, and Wetumpka. At the summit of the Selma chalk there is another bed of phosphatic greensand, having a large percentage of phosphate of lime, which outcrops at least half across the State, passing near Livingston, Coatopa, and Linden. Both these sands are of nearly identical quality with the marls of New Jersey, which have been used with great benefit upon the soils of that State. A few field tests have been made in Alabama with both these marls and with decidedly good results.

The Tertiary formation also contains phosphatic nodules, but not in commercial quantity, so far as known. However, shell marls are abundant and of easy access at many points, and have been utilized locally to a considerable extent.

REFERENCES.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Bulletin* 9, 1904), pp. 64-66; Smith, *Phosphates and marls of Alabama* (Ibid., *Bulletin* 2, 1892); Ala. Dept. of Agriculture & Industries, *Bulletin* 14, Aug. 1900.

PI KAPPA ALPHA. College fraternity; founded at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, March 1, 1868. Entered Alabama in 1871, when Delta chapter was established at Southern University. Chapters: Delta, June 6, 1871, Southern Univ., suspended in 1873 because none of its members returned, revived in November, 1905, 81 members; Gamma, 1895, Ala. Pol. Inst., 155 members, owns its chapter house; and Alpha Pi, May 10, 1911, Howard College, originally Sigma Omicron Tau local which had been formed January 26, 1907, 51 members. An alumni chapter is maintained at Birmingham. Pericardial: "Shield and Diamond." Colors: Garnet and old gold. Flower: Lily-of-the-valley.

REFERENCES.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 270, 276; and the *Fraternity Catalogue* (1891).

PICKENS AND NOXUBEE (MISS.) RAILROAD COMPANY. See Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

PICKENS COUNTY. Created by an act of legislature, December 19, 1820. It was formed from a part of Tuscaloosa County. By an act of January 1, 1823, a small strip on the northeast was ceded to Tuscaloosa County. It was embraced in the Choctaw treaty of the Trading House, October 24, 1816. In 1832 a part of the territory south of the Sipsey River was ceded to Pickens County by Greene. At the next session of the legislature in the same year there was added to the county all of the territory acquired from the Choctaws by the treaty of Dancing Rabbit, lying between the Tombigbee River and the Mississippi State line, bounded on the south by the first sectional line below the juncture of the Sipsey and Tombigbee Rivers. In 1866 all of that part of Pickens County south of the Sipsey River was added to Greene County, giving to Pickens its present shape and dimensions. It is

interesting to note that the northern boundary line of Pickens County coincides with the boundary line east of the Tombigbee between the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. It has an area of 875 square miles, or 560,000 acres.

The county bears the name of Gen. Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, who won renown in the Revolutionary War.

The act of December 19, 1820, creating Pickens County fixed on the house of Jacob Danby as a temporary site for holding the courts. This home was near Pickensville. The three election precincts established by the act were "at Mullin's on the road from Columbus to the Fall of the Warrior, one at James Heflin's and one at the residence of Ezekial Nash." The first election precinct established after the creation of the county, was at the extra session of June 21, "at the house of Cox, near Coal Fire Creek." Levi W. Parker was elected clerk of the county court at the first election after the organization of the county.

Pickensville was the first county seat, and in 1830 Carrollton was laid out as the seat of justice.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the western part of the State, its western boundary being the Alabama-Mississippi State line. It is bounded on the north by Lamar and Fayette Counties, on the south by Greene and Sumter, being separated from Greene County by the Sipsey River, and on the east by Tuscaloosa County. The county ranges in elevation from 175 feet to 500 feet above sea level. The elevation at Ethelsville is 415 feet, Reform, 308, and Gordo, 346 feet. The greater part of the county is very hilly, broken, and rough, the remainder being gently rolling or level. The topography along the northern and eastern boundaries is rough and broken. In some places the valley walls and slopes are steep to precipitous while in other areas the hills and ridges are more or less rounded and the slopes not so abrupt. In the southwest section known as the "Black Belt," the topography is undulating to gentle rolling. Broad terraces, in many places 4 or 5 miles wide, are developed along the Tombigbee and Sipsey Rivers, constituting the largest continuous level to undulating area in the county. Similar terraces occur along some of the larger creeks. The Tombigbee River, Sipsey River, and Lubbub, Big, Coal Fire, Blubber, Bogue Chitto, Fenache, Magby, Ellis, Nash, and Kincaide Creeks, drain the county. Agriculture is the leading interest. The timbers which are found in the forests are the ash, birch, black walnut, cedar, cherry, chestnut, cottonwood, cypress, elm, gum, hickory, maple, mulberry, oak, persimmon, pine, poplar, sycamore and willow. The mean annual temperature is 63 degrees and the mean annual precipitation amounts to 49.35 inches.

Aboriginal History.—It is situated within the domain claimed by the Choctaws, its northern boundary line being, in fact, the boundary line between the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Apart from some Indian villages near the confluence of the Sipsey and

Tombigbee Rivers in DeSoto's day as can be seen from a close reading of his chronicles, there were no Indian settlements within the borders of the county in later historic times. While claimed by the Choctaws, the county really was a part of the great neutral hunting ground established in prehistoric days and frequented in the hunting season by the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks. In early times this neutral ground between the Tombigbee and the Black Warrior became a subject of dispute between the Creeks and the Choctaws. At some time during the closing years of the nineteenth century the two nations agreed to decide the ownership of the neutral ground by the result of a ball play. The affair came off at or near the present site of Tuscaloosa. The victory was with the Creeks but the Choctaws refused to admit their defeat, and both sides returned to their homes in great anger. A Creek force, under a chief named Tuskegee, was soon embodied, marched to the upper Choctaw country, crossed the Tombigbee a few miles below Pickensville, and about a mile from the state line met a body of Choctaw warriors who were awaiting their approach. The Choctaws were worsted in the fight that followed, but nothing was accomplished, the status of the territory remaining the same. This fight occurred on the Fitzgerald plantation immediately south of the Brooksville and Pickensville road. The trees near the Fitzgerald gin house, where the hottest of the fight took place, still show the scars made by the Creek and Choctaw bullets.

Along the Tombigbee River are found several mounds and town sites, but investigation has shown that with one or two exceptions they do not contain burials. Along the Sipsey River on the southeast are further evidences. DeSoto passed through the county in the winter of 1540 after leaving Mauvilla and found it thickly peopled and an abundance of maize on which to sustain his army. Although the chroniclers of his expedition report several large towns, these cannot be located at the present time. Mounds are found at Carrollton; several mounds near Goose Pond in a swamp one mile westerly from McFatton landing on Tombigbee; seven mounds near the confluence of the river with Blubber Creek; a large domiciliary mound half mile east of Summerville Landing and one at Windham Landing on property of W. B. Peebles. Away from the streams are located several, one of which is near old Franconia, and one four miles above old Yorkville, on T. J. Duncan's plantation. On the Tombigbee are found to the present day evidences of crossing places, used by the Choctaws, near Memphis, just below Pickensville, and at some other points. Opposite the upper end of the county, in Lowndes County, Miss., is a crossing place at Lincacum Shoals and at Ten Miles Shoals.

Settlement and Later History.—The first white settler in the county was Josiah Tilly

who was born in North Carolina or Tennessee about 1785, lived in Tuscaloosa and in 1817, settled on the bluff, now known as Tilly's Bluff, on the Tombigbee, about half a mile above Pickensville. He was a trader among the Choctaws. The second settler was Jonathan York, who settled near Tilly in 1818. Catherine, a daughter of Jonathan York, was the first white child born in the county. In the same year Robert Proffet came settling on the site of Pickensville and John Barksdale settled near that place. Other settlers also came in 1818, among these, Robert and William Ringold who settled on the Tombigbee near Ringold's Bluff, Burwell Ball, Stephen P. Doss, James, Robert and Daniel Coxe, James Newman, Elijah Wilbanks, and John G. Ring. After that year the county was rapidly settled. The majority of the immigrants were from the up country of South Carolina. The first corn crop was made in the county in 1818. The early settlers had to endure all of the privations and inconveniences incident to pioneer life. At first they had to bring their corn on packhorses from beyond the Black Warrior, using the Indian trails. They lived in rude log cabins with no shelter for their stock. The first mill in the county was a "tub mill," built by Henry Anderson in 1819 or 1820, on Big Creek, near Pickensville. Other mills were soon built, among these, Parker's mill, on one of the prongs of Bear Creek, Easterwood's on Coal Fire creek, Dorrah's, Donoho's and Gardner's, their sites not now known. The settlers lived in great harmony with their Choctaw neighbors across the Tombigbee, and often hired them as cotton pickers. With the establishment of churches, the opening of roads, and the running of steamboats on the Tombigbee the county soon passed out of its pioneer conditions.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census, 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 4,144.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 1,953.

Foreign-born white, 1.

Negro and other nonwhite, 2,190.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, —.

3 to 9 acres, 77.

10 to 19 acres, 363.

20 to 49 acres, 1,599.

50 to 99 acres, 940.

100 to 174 acres, 664.

175 to 259 acres, 238.

260 to 499 acres, 216.

500 to 999 acres, 38.

1,000 acres and over, 9.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 560,000 acres.

Land in farms, 370,291 acres.

Improved land in farms, 151,344 acres.

Woodland in farms, 178,588 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 40,359 acres.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler (1987).

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$4,843,444.
 Land, \$2,616,422.
 Buildings, \$994,028.
 Implements and machinery, \$209,068.
 Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,023,926.
 Average values:
 All property per farm, \$1,169.
 Land and buildings per farm, \$871.
 Land per acre, \$7.07.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 3,999.
 Domestic animals, value, \$1,000,230.
 Cattle: total, 13,490; value, \$181,146.
 Dairy cows only, 6,229.
 Horses: total, 3,186; value, \$285,721.
 Mules: total, 4,221; value, \$472,682.
 Asses and burros: total, 39; value, \$4,262.
 Swine: total, 15,277; value, \$54,922.
 Sheep: total, 717; value, \$1,098.
 Goats: total, 541; value, \$399.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 72,160; value, \$22,435.
 Bee colonies, 913; value, \$1,261.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,614.
 Per cent of all farms, 38.9.
 Land in farms, 234,959 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 68,375 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$2,153,856.
 Farms of owned land only, 1,512.
 Farms of owned and hired land, 102.
 Native white owners, 1,346.
 Foreign-born white, 1.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 267.

Farms Operated By Tenants.

Number of farms, 2,524.
 Per cent of all farms, 60.9.
 Land in farms, 131,757 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 81,559 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$1,406,559.
 Share tenants, 853.
 Share-cash tenants, 15.
 Cash tenants, 1,521.
 Tenure not specified, 135.
 Native white tenants, 601.
 Foreign-born white, —.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 1,923.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 6.
 Land in farms, 3,575 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 1,410 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$50,035.

*Live Stock Products.**Dairy Products.*

Milk: Produced, 1,216,683; sold, 4,954 gallons.
 Cream sold, —.
 Butter fat sold, —.
 Butter: Produced, 519,132; sold, 17,216 pounds.

Cheese: Produced, 48; sold, 20 pounds.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$97,102.
 Sale of dairy products, \$4,041.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 166,336; sold, 30,132.
 Eggs: Produced, 233,264; sold, 65,357 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$74,358.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$17,644.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 7,172 pounds.
 Wax produced, 103 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$780.

Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair

Wool, fleeces shorn, 156.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$103.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 312.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 2,095.
 Horses, mules and asses and burros—
 Sold, 200.
 Swine, sold or slaughtered, 7,410.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 251.
 Sale of animals, \$43,818.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$88,912.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$1,848,592.
 Cereals, \$324,053.
 Other grains and seeds, \$10,023.
 Hay and forage, \$38,876.
 Vegetables, \$126,608.
 Fruits and nuts, \$29,104.
 All other crops, \$1,319,928.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 41,567 acres; 346,254 bushels.
 Corn, 38,854 acres; 323,414 bushels.
 Oats, 2,711 acres; 22,838 bushels.
 Wheat, 2 acres; 2 bushels.
 Rye, —.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, —.
 Rice, —.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 820 acres; 4,415 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 5 acres; 43 bushels.
 Peanuts, 143 acres; 1,880 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 3,440 acres; 3,646 tons.
 All tame or cultivated grasses, 1,598 acres; 1,876 tons.
 Wild, salt and prairie grasses, 1,201 acres; 1,148 tons.
 Grains cut green, 593 acres; 538 tons.
 Coarse forage, 48 acres; 84 tons.
 Special Crops:
 Potatoes, 66 acres; 4,945 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 969 acres; 58,689 bushels.
 Tobacco, 205 pounds.
 Cotton, 62,184 acres; 14,500 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 455 acres; 2,692 tons.
 Sirup made, 47,984 gallons.

Cane—sorghum, 152 acres; 622 tons.
Sirup made, 7,896 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 63,820 trees; 45,203 bushels.
Apples, 13,244 trees; 7,602 bushels.
Peaches and nectarines, 44,502 trees; 34,910 bushels.
Pears, 2,092 trees; 1,749 bushels.
Plums and prunes, 3,719 trees; 880 bushels.
Cherries, 117 trees; 13 bushels.
Quinces, 70 trees; 10 bushels.
Grapes, 778 vines; 6,755 pounds.
Tropical fruits: total, 773 trees.
Figs, 747 trees; 15,971 pounds.
Oranges, ———.
Small fruits: total, 4 acres; 3,308 quarts.
Strawberries, 1 acre; 1,108 quarts.
Nuts: total, 262 trees; 2,133 pounds.
Pecans, 200 trees; 837 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 982.
Cash expended, \$67,023.
Rent and board furnished, \$44,452
Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 2,174.
Amount expended, \$67,436.
Feed—Farms reporting, 1,913.
Amount expended, \$105,775.
Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$4,896.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 321.
Value of domestic animals, \$70,832.
Cattle: total, 741; value, \$16,557.
Number of dairy cows, 297.
Horses: total, 217; value, \$28,257.
Mules, and asses and burros: total, 147; value, \$24,065.
Swine: total, 367; value, \$1,934.
Sheep and goats: total, 13; value, \$19.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919. from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Aliceville—2	Lathrop
Carrollton (ch)—3	Lois Springs
Coal Fire	McShan—1
Cochrane	Marquis
Dancy	Mayfield
Ethelsville—3	Pickensville
Gordo—3	Reform—3

Stafford.

Population. — Statist'cs from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1830	4,974	1,648	6,622
1840	9,347	7,771	17,118
1850	10,972	10,540	21,512
1860	10,117	12,199	22,316
1870	8,052	9,638	17,690
1880	9,132	12,347	21,479
1890	9,284	13,185	22,469
1900	10,481	13,921	24,402
1910	12,104	12,951	25,055
1920			25,353

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1861—Lewis M. Stone, W. H. Davis.
1865—Martin L. Stansel, Robert Henry.
1867—Benjamin Rolfe.
1875—Elbert D. Willett, Lewis M. Stone.
1901—E. D. Willett.

Senators.—

1822-3—Levin Powell.
1825-6—Jesse Van Hoose.
1827-8—James Moore.
1829-30—Rufus K. Anderson.
1832-3—Rufus K. Anderson.
1834-5—Samuel B. Moore.
1835-6—Samuel B. Moore.
1838-9—Peyton King.
1841-2—Peyton King.
1844-5—Jeptha Spruill.
1847-8—James M. Beckett.
1851-2—Joel E. Pearson.
1853-4—John J. Lee.
1855-6—B. F. Wilson.
1857-8—Alexander B. Clitherall.
1859-60—Lewis M. Stone.
1863-4—John J. W. Payne.
1865-6—M. L. Stansel.
1868—Charles Hayes.
1869-70—A. M. McIntosh.
1871-2—A. M. McIntosh.
1872-3—Lloyd Leftwich.
1873—Lloyd Leftwich.
1874-5—Lloyd Leftwich.
1875-6—Lloyd Leftwich.
1876-7—J. A. Billups.
1878-9—Jerome Clanton.
1880-1—Jerome Clanton.
1882-3—J. A. Billups.
1884-5—J. A. Billups.
1886-7—Jerome Clanton.
1888-9—Jerome Clanton.
1890-1—M. L. Stansel.
1892-3—M. L. Stansel.
1894-5—John A. Rogers.
1896-7—John A. Rogers.
1898-9—W. D. Windham.
1899 (Spec.)—W. D. Windham.
1900-01—W. D. Windham.
1903—John Aduston Rogers.
1907—G. B. Wimberly.
1907 (Spec.)—G. B. Wimberly.
1909 (Spec.)—G. B. Wimberly.
1911—S. H. Sprott.
1915—J. R. Bell.
1919—J. A. Rogers.

Representatives.—

1825-6—Boley Conner.
1826-7—Lawrence Brasher.
1827-8—Boley Conner.
1828-9—George H. Flournoy.
1829-30—George H. Flournoy.
1830-1—John C. Kilpatrick.
1831-2—John C. Kilpatrick.
1832 (called)—George H. Flournoy.
1832-3—George H. Flournoy.
1833-4—Reuben Gardner.
1834-5 — Lincoln Clarke; Augustus B. Wooldridge; Henry Sossaman.
1835-6—Lincoln Clark; Charles Coons; Charles Stewart.
1836-7—Jeptha Spruill; Thomas Williams; Joseph Martin.

1836 (called)—Jeptha Spruill; Thomas Williams; Joseph Martin.
 1837 (called)—Jeptha Spruill; Thomas Williams; Joseph Martin.
 1838-9—William S. Jones; B. H. Neily; Frederick C. Ellis.
 1839-40—Joel E. Pearson; Curtis Williams; Nathaniel Smith.
 1840-1—Jeptha Spruill; William McGill; James Peterson.
 1841 (called)—Jeptha Spruill; William McGill; James Peterson.
 1841-2—Jeptha Spruill; Reuben Gardner; J. McK. D. Wallis.
 1842-3—Thomas Williams; Reuben Gardner; Nathaniel Smith.
 1843-4—Jeptha Spruill; John D. Johnston; Robert T. Johnston.
 1844-5—John D. Johnston; Henry Stith; T. J. Clarke.
 1845-6—R. T. Johnston; N. Smith.
 1847-8—R. T. Johnston; J. E. Pearson.
 1849-50—L. M. Stone; A. L. Neal.
 1851-2—L. M. Stone; J. B. Gladney.
 1853-4—J. D. Johnson; James Henry.
 1855-6—Z. L. Nabers; S. Williams.
 1857-8—Z. L. Nabers; A. L. Neal.
 1859-60—A. B. Clitherall; A. L. Neal.
 1861 (1st called)—A. B. Clitherall; A. L. Neal.
 1861 (2d called)—M. L. Stansel; A. L. Neal.
 1861-2—M. L. Stansel; A. L. Neal.
 1862 (called)—M. L. Stansel; A. L. Neal.
 1862-3—M. L. Stansel; A. L. Neal.
 1863 (called)—Benjamin Atkinson; J. T. Gardner.
 1863-4—Benjamin Atkinson; J. T. Gardner.
 1864 (called)—Benjamin Atkinson; J. T. Gardner.
 1864-5—Benjamin Atkinson; J. T. Gardner.
 1865-6—Thomas C. Lanier; R. Henry.
 1866-7—Thomas C. Lanier; R. Henry.
 1868—R. R. Bogle; S. Bronson.
 1869-70—William Murrah.
 1870-1—William Murrah; D. C. Hodo.
 1871-2—D. C. Hodo; William Murrah.
 1872-3—J. B. Gresham; Lewis M. Stone.
 1873—J. B. Gresham; Lewis M. Stone.
 1874-5—J. A. Billups; J. C. H. Jones.
 1875-6—J. A. Billups; J. C. H. Jones.
 1876-7—O. L. McKinsty; W. B. S. Beard.
 1878-9—J. J. Lee; E. D. Willett.
 1880-1—A. W. Agnew; W. B. S. Beard.
 1882-3—E. D. Willett, Jr.; W. J. Young.
 1884-5—E. D. Willett, Jr.; W. J. Paschal.
 1886-7—E. D. Willett, Jr.; A. J. Coleman.
 1888-9—L. M. Stone; M. L. Stansel.
 1890-1—J. A. Gass; J. W. Cox.
 1892-3—George Youngblood.
 1894-5—E. D. Willett.
 1896-7—M. L. Stansel.
 1898-9—R. F. Henry.
 1899 (Spec.)—R. F. Henry.
 1900-01—M. B. Curry.
 1903—Milton Benjamin Curry.
 1907—J. M. Pratt.
 1907 (Spec.)—J. M. Pratt.

1909 (Spec.)—J. M. Pratt.

1911—J. R. Bell.

1915—G. S. Youngblood.

1919—George M. Collins.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*, Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 499; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 322; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 137; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 213; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 186; U. S. *Soil Survey*, with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 133; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley Regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

PICKENSVILLE. Interior town and post office in the western part of Pickens County, on the east bank of the Tombigbee River, 11 miles southwest of Carrollton. Population: 1880—264; 1888—200; 1900—241; 1910—214.

The first settlers of the county were from South Carolina, and named it for Israel Pickens of that State. The village was named for the county. Josiah Tilly was the first settler, not only of Pickensville, but of Pickens County. Jacob Dansby, Jonathan York, a kinsman of Tilly, Robert Proffett, Elijah Cox, Wm. D. Barksdale and S. P. Doss arrived soon after. They made an effort to make a crop in 1818. In 1819, Burwell Ball came from Abbeville District, S. C., in time to make a crop. Then followed Elijah Wilbanks, John G. Ring, the Sherrods, and James Newman. Before crops could be raised, all the corn needed by these pioneer citizens had to be brought by packhorse or boat from the country east of the Warrior River. The two Indian chiefs, Pushmatha and Mashulatubba, especially the latter, helped these settlers in many ways. The settlers were "squatters," as the lands were not put on the market by the United States Government until 1822, five years after their settling. Speculators in lands gave the settlers much trouble. The first gristmill near Pickensville was built in 1820 by Henry Anderson, on Boquechitta, or Big Creek. The Presbyterian Church sent missionary preachers at an early day to Pickensville and a church was soon established. The Baptists were next in the field; then the Methodists. The first newspaper in the county, *The Register*, was established in Pickensville in 1840 by Dr. W. D. Lyles. Judge Alexander B. Clitherall settled there in 1842. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in June, 1856. In 1861 he became the temporary private secretary of President Jefferson Davis, and assistant secretary of the Confederate Congress. The stagecoach road from Montgomery, Ala., to Columbus, Miss., passed through Pickensville.

REFERENCE.—Smith, *Pickens County* (1856), *passim*.

PIEDMONT. Post office and incorporated town, on the Southern Railway and the Seaboard Air Line Railway, in the northeast cor-

ner of Calhoun County, 13 miles northeast of Jacksonville and about 25 miles northeast of Anniston. Altitude: 705 feet. Population: 1880—381; 1890—711; 1900—1,745; 1910—2,226; 1916—3,000. Its banks are the First National and the Farmers & Merchants Bank (State). The Piedmont Journal, a Democratic weekly, established in 1907, is published there. Its industries are large cotton mills, 2 cotton ginneries, and a rim-binding factory. It was first called Cross Plains, from its situation on the edge of a plain and at the crossing of two important stagecoach roads. The name was changed to Piedmont about 1880. The first settlers were Neal Ferguson, Jacob F. Dally, Hampton Graham, Gilbert Craig, John W. Ledbetter, James Price, Dr. R. G. Teague and Dr. John B. Cowden.

REFERENCES.—*Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 291; *Lippincott's gazetteer*, 1913, p. 1444; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

PIEDMONT REGION. An area in the eastern part of the State, triangular in shape, and including the counties of Cleburne, Randolph, Clay, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Elmore, and a part of Lee. The country is an elevated plain at the southwestern extremity of the Appalachian Mountain Range, and is geologically designated as the Piedmont Plateau. Its soils are chiefly of two kinds, a red clayey soil and a grey sandy soil. The red soils are well drained but stiff, and therefore somewhat difficult to cultivate. The sandy soils are particularly well adapted to the production of cotton, potatoes, and peanuts, and also afford good average yields of corn and oats. In order to insure the best results to the land, and in production, it is necessary to terrace the rolling sections of the region to prevent washing. In recent years the livestock industry has made noteworthy progress in the Piedmont region.

REFERENCES.—Geol. Survey of Ala., *Report on the agricultural features of the State (Monograph 1, 1884), passim*; McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report 9, 1897*); Berney, *Handbook* (1892), pp. 423-448; *Alabama's new era* (Dept. Immigration, *Bulletin*, vol. 3, 1913), pp. 27-29; Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American agriculture* (1909), vol. 1, pp. 56-57.

PINKARD. Post office and incorporated town on the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, in the southern part of Dale County, midway between Midland City and Newton, and about 18 miles south of Ozark. Altitude: 374 feet. Population: 1912—541. It has the People's Bank (State). It is incorporated under the municipal code of 1907.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

PINEAPPLE. Post office and station near the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in the southeast corner of Wilcox County, on Bear Creek, 2 miles from the railroad station of the same name, and 35 miles south of Selma.

Population: 1880—400; 1890—520; 1900—623; 1910—627. It is incorporated under the municipal code of 1907. It has the Bank of Pineapple (State). Its industries are cotton ginneries, cotton warehouses, a cottonseed oil mill, a fertilizer plant, sawmills, a planing mill and woodworking plant, a gristmill and a tannery.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 578; Riley, *Alabama* (1888), p. 138; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 223; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 653; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

PIKE COUNTY. Created by the legislature, December 17, 1821. It was formed of territory taken from Henry and Montgomery Counties. By an act of December 18, 1832, a part of its territory was added to Barbour County, by act of November 24, 1865, a part was added to Crenshaw, and by act of December 5, 1866, a part was added to Bullock. It was embraced in the treaty of Fort Jackson, August 9, 1814. It has an area of 675 square miles, or 432,000 acres.

The county bears the name of Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, who fell April 27, 1813, at York, now Toronto.

By an act of December 18, 1821, Andrew Townsend, William Cox, Jacinth Jackson, Alexander McCall, and Daniel Lewis were appointed commissioners with authority to fix and designate a suitable place for a seat of justice, to contract for county buildings with the lowest bidder and to call upon the county treasurer for all expenses. Pending the selection by the commissioners of a site for the courthouse by the same act a temporary seat of justice was established at the house of Andrew Townsend. By act of December 12, 1822, Alexander McCall, Daniel Lewis, Obediah Pitts, James Arthur, and Edmund Hobdy were appointed to fix the seat of justice. Louisville, now Barbour County, was the place first selected. Later it was moved to Monticello, and finally, in 1839, to Troy. John Coskrey and John Hanchey, of Troy, each donated to the county fifteen adjoining acres, had it laid off into town lots by the county surveyor, Robert Smiley, and the court house was erected on the center of the land.

The first court in Pike County was held in 1823, and the first judge was Hon. Reuben Saffold.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the southeastern section of the state. It is bounded on the northeast by Bullock County, on the east by Barbour, the line separating the latter being the Pea River, on the south by Coffee County, on the west by Crenshaw, and on the north by Montgomery. The general surface inclination is towards the south, the average elevation is rolling to hilly, with rather broken areas occurring in the northern and southwestern parts. The county embraces the coastal plain province. The area is divided into two somewhat unequal divisions by the Conecuh River, whose wide valley extending diagonally across the

county is a marked physiographic feature. With a few exceptions the soils of the county are derived from the mantles of reddish sands, or sandy clays, that almost everywhere comprise the superficial formation. In the northern part the underlying strata are of Cretaceous age, while in the southern half the sedimentary formations belong to the Tertiary period. The principal upland soils best suited to agriculture are classed as Orangeburg, Norfolk, Greenville, Susquehanna, and Ruston; the terraces and first bottoms are known as Cahaba, Kalmia, and Ocklocknee. The surface drainage is excellent. The main streams are the Pea River and its tributaries, Big Creek, Richland, and Buckhorn Creeks, and the Conecuh River and its tributaries, Patsaliga, Olustee, and Mill Creeks. Its timbers are the pine, hickory, white oak, red oak, and cypress. Its mean average summer temperature is 80° F. and the mean annual precipitation about 50 inches.

Aboriginal History.—Pike County is situated within the domain of the Creek Indians, but no Indian settlements existed within its borders during the historic period. During the Creek War, in the summer of 1836, a party of about 300 or 400 Indians, including women, were encamped about four miles above Hobdy's bridge, on Pea River. They had committed some depredations near Midway in Barbour County, in passing from their old homes on the Tallapoosa. Gen. William Wellborn overtook them here and the savages, under Enatochopko fought bravely, but were almost annihilated.

The territory is located away from the more thickly peopled sections of aboriginal times, but some evidences are yet met with. On Beeman's creek 9 miles northwest of Troy, on the plantation of John Green were formerly located four burial mounds, from which site some fine stone objects have been secured. On a small stream known locally as Indian Creek, on the W. A. J. Mills place, 12 miles west of Troy and just above the public road is a group of 3 mounds around which are found some evidences, no exploration of the mounds themselves having been made. On the plantation formerly owned by Fox Henderson, on the old Troy to Orion road, at a point where the small branch enters the larger stream (known locally as Indian Creek, though not the same as the one above referred to), half mile below the road is a large mound of red clay, containing burials. Though no scientific investigation has been attempted a large earthenware vessel and some beads were secured there several years since. A small village site is found immediately east of the mound.

Settlement and Later History.—Many of the early settlers came direct from Georgia and the Carolinas but a still larger number moved into the county from the counties immediately to the north and east. The first farms are supposed to have been opened up about the year 1810 or 1812, near Hobdy's Bridge. Orion also had a few settlers about this date. During the next few decades the

population slowly but steadily increased and in 1839 there were a number of well established settlements in various parts of the county. Agriculture in the early days was decidedly primitive. The small plow and hoe were used as cultivator and corn, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, and garden truck were the chief crops. Preceding the War of Secession many wealthy planters opened extensive plantations. Cotton and corn, the chief products, were transported by wagon to Montgomery and Eufaula. After the war cotton became the main crop.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census, 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 4,468.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 2,648.

Foreign-born white, —.

Negro and other nonwhite, 1,820.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres,	1.
3 to 9 acres,	140.
10 to 19 acres,	160.
20 to 49 acres,	1,923.
50 to 99 acres,	1,107.
100 to 174 acres,	699.
175 to 259 acres,	262.
260 to 499 acres,	143.
500 to 999 acres,	28.
1,000 acres and over,	5.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 429,440 acres.

Land in farms, 364,844 acres.

Improved land in farms, 220,823 acres.

Woodland in farms, 116,246 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 27,775 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$7,018,709.

Land, \$4,396,432.

Buildings, \$1,259,107.

Implements and machinery, \$264,588.

Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,098,582.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,571.

Land and buildings per farm, \$1,266.

Land per acre, \$12.05.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 4,162.

Domestic animals, value, \$1,068,042.

Cattle: total, 12,100; value, \$170,049.

Dairy cows only, 5,158.

Horses: total, 939; value, \$102,980.

Mules: total, 4,691; value, \$679,442.

Asses and burros: total, 2; value, \$370.

Swine: total, 30,084; value, \$114,877.

Sheep: total, 41; value, \$130.

Goats: total, 151; value, \$194.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 79,841; value, \$27,369.

Bee colonies, 2,791; value, \$3,171.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,258.
 Per cent of all farms, 28.2.
 Land in farms, 168,262 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 80,972 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$2,570,722.
 Farms of owned land only, 1,095.
 Farms of owned and hired land, 163.
 Native white owners, 1,087.
 Foreign-born white, —.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 171.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 3,195.
 Per cent of all farms, 71.5.
 Land in farms, 194,438 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 138,856 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$3,031,667.
 Share tenants, 1,603.
 Share-cash tenants, 15.
 Cash tenants, 1,531.
 Tenure not specified, 46.
 Native white tenants, 1,549.
 Foreign-born white, —.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 1,646.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 15.
 Land in farms, 2,144 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 995 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$53,150.

*Live Stock Products.**Dairy Products.*

Milk: Produced, 1,073,516; sold, 30,103 gallons.
 Cream sold, 350 gallons.
 Butter fat sold, —.
 Butter: Produced, 453,981; sold, 27,958 pounds.
 Cheese: Produced, —.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$108,498.
 Sale of dairy products, \$16,966.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 191,366; sold, 33,376.
 Eggs: Produced, 319,560; sold, 83,565 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$99,431.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$23,019.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 14,722 pounds.
 Wax produced, 979 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$1,725.

Wool, Mohair and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 48.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$56.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 668.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 3,453.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 282.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 17,676.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 48.

Sale of animals, \$83,802.

Value of animals slaughtered, \$173,875.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$3,214,145.
 Cereals, \$607,030.
 Other grains and seeds, \$134,292.
 Hay and forage, \$20,717.
 Vegetables, \$131,176.
 Fruits and nuts, \$12,848.
 All other crops, \$2,308,082.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 69,703 acres; 655,033 bushels.
 Corn, 65,265 acres; 597,485 bushels.
 Oats, 4,424 acres; 57,348 bushels.
 Wheat, 8 acres; 40 bushels.
 Rye, 1 acre; 6 bushels.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, 5 acres; 154 bushels.
 Rice, —.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 1,809 acres; 9,699 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 8 acres; 60 bushels.
 Peanuts, 7,911 acres; 124,719 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 2,273 acres; 1,333 tons.
 All tame or cultivated grasses, 321 acres; 310 tons.
 Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 142 acres; 119 tons.
 Grains cut green, 812 acres; 660 tons.
 Coarse forage, 998 acres; 244 tons.
 Special crops:
 Potatoes, 22 acres; 1,670 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 978 acres; 87,182 bushels.
 Tobacco, 20 pounds.
 Cotton, 96,540 acres; 29,634 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 668 acres; 5,359 tons.
 Sirup made, 82,649 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, —.
 Sirup made, —.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 65,793 trees; 10,304 bushels.
 Apples, 4,983 trees; 1,297 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 58,750 trees; 5,422 bushels.
 Pears, 1,681 trees; 3,484 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 334 trees; 70 bushels.
 Cherries, 9 trees; 10 bushels.
 Quinces, 5 trees.
 Grapes, 791 vines; 3,460 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 1,270 trees.
 Figs, 1,234 trees; 69,072 pounds.
 Oranges, —.
 Small fruits: total, 1 acre; 778 quarts.
 Strawberries, 1 acre; 778 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 1,171 trees; 5,140 pounds.
 Pecans, 1,143 trees; 4,527 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 2,084.
 Cash expended, \$168,165.
 Rent and board furnished, \$23,825.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 3,837.
 Amount expended, \$314,227.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 1,258.
 Amount expended, \$50,433.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$25,514.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 579.
 Value of domestic animals, \$91,023.
 Cattle: total, 968; value, \$20,419.
 Number of dairy cows, 504.
 Horses: total, 311; value, \$42,264.
 Mules and asses and burros: total, 189; value, \$25,210.

Swine: total, 621; value, \$3,005.
 Sheep and goats: total, 26; value, \$125.

REFERENCES.—O. D. Street, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 419; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed. 1900), p. 146; Haywood, *Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee* (1823), p. 237; U. S. Bureau of American Ethnology, *Fifth annual report*, (1887), p. 151.

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1830	5,204	1,904	7,108
1840	7,987	2,121	10,108
1850	12,102	3,818	15,920
1860	15,646	8,789	24,435
1870	12,798	4,625	17,423
1880	14,368	6,272	20,640
1890	15,349	9,070	24,423
1900	16,697	12,474	29,172
1910	16,377	14,437	30,815
1920			31,631

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. *Official Postal Guide*. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Ansley—1.	Saco—1.
Banks—2.	Shady Grove.
Brundidge—2.	Shellhorn.
Curry.	Tenille—4.
Goshen—3.	Troy (ch)—10.
Linwood—2.	Youngblood.
(Milo).	

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1861—Eli W. Starke; J. A. Henderson; A. P. Love.
 1865—Levi Freeman; M. B. Locke; E. S. Owens.
 1867—James Folmer; L. S. Latham (colored); B. F. Royal (colored).
 1875—Joel D. Murphree.
 1901—William H. Samford; J. C. Henderson; Joel D. Murphree.

Senators:

1822-3—John W. Devereux.
 1825-6—William Irwin.
 1828-9—William Irwin.
 1831-2—William Irwin.
 1834-5—James Larkins.
 1836-7—John W. Devereux.
 1839-40—Joseph W. Townsend.
 1840-1—Jesse Womack.
 1842-3—Asa Arrington.
 1845-6—Jones J. Kendrick.
 1847-8—Lewis Hutchinson.
 1849-50—Jesse O'Neal.
 1853-4—Harrell Hobdy.
 1857-8—Henry B. Thompson.

1859-60—Edward L. McIntyre.

1863-4—Duncan A. McCall.

1865-6—E. B. Wilkerson.

1866-7—F. E. Boykin.

1868—A. N. Worthy.

1870-1—A. N. Worthy.

1871-2—A. N. Worthy.

1872-3—W. H. Parks.

1873—W. H. Parks.

1874-5—W. H. Parks.

1875-6—W. H. Parks.

1876-7—J. A. Padgett.

1878-9—John A. Padgett.

1880-1—L. H. Bowles.

1882-3—L. H. Bowles.

1884-5—P. L. Moseley.

1886-7—P. L. Moseley.

1888-9—J. H. Parks.

1890-1—Isaac H. Parks.

1892-3—W. B. Darby.

1894-5—W. B. Darby.

1896-7—George N. Buchanan.

1898-9—George N. Buchanan.

1899 (Spec.)—George N. Buchanan.

1900-01—R. H. Arrington.

1903—Richard Henry Arrington.

1907—Lucian Gardner.

1907 (Spec.)—Lucian Gardner.

1909 (Spec.)—John Gamble.

1911—Felix Folmar.

1915—R. H. Arrington.

1919—D. A. Baker.

Representatives.—

1825-6—Phillips Fitzpatrick.

1826-7—Charles A. Dennis; Bartlett Smith.

1827-8—Charles A. Dennis; James Ward.

1828-9—Andrew C. Townsend; Samuel G. B. Adams.

1829-30—Charles A. Dennis; Jacinth Jackson.

1830-1—Andrew C. Townsend; Jacinth Jackson.

1831-2—George B. Augustus; Lawson J. Keener.

1832 (called)—Jesse T. Reeves; L. J. Keener.

1832-3—Jesse T. Reeves; L. J. Keener.

1833-4—William F. Evans; L. J. Keener.

1834-5—William F. Evans.

1835-6—Charles A. Dennis.

1836-7—William F. Evans.

1837 (called)—William F. Evans.

1837-8—Luke R. Simmons.

1838-9—Luke R. Simmons.

1839-40—Jesse T. Reeves; A. H. Harris.

1840-1—Luke R. Simmons; S. Dixon.

1841 (called)—Luke R. Simmons; S. Dixon.

1841-2—Norman McLeod; J. B. Stinson.

1843-4—Crowder; B. W. Hodges.

1843-4—N. McLeod; John A. Stringer.

1844-5—Harrell Hobdy; A. Lansdale.

1845-6—Harrell Hobdy; W. B. Stringer.

1847-8—W. Hubbard; Samuel S. Hamilton.

1849-50—N. McLeod; Richard Benbow.

1851-2—Levi Freedman; Richard Benbow.

1853-4—W. J. McBryde; D. H. Horn; James Farrior.

1855-6—W. J. McBryde; Duncan L. Nicholson; John F. Rhodes.

1857-8—John D. Murphree; James Boatright; J. C. Baskins.

1859-60—A. W. Starke; O. F. Knox; J. B. Goldsmith.

1861 (1st called)—A. W. Starke; O. F. Knox; J. B. Goldsmith.

1861 (2d called)—A. W. Starke; J. H. Rainer; Frank Park.

1861-2—A. W. Starke; J. H. Rainer; Frank Park.

1862 (called)—A. W. Starke; J. H. Rainer; Frank Park.

1862-3—A. W. Starke; J. H. Rainer; Frank Park.

1863 (called)—J. R. Brooks; W. R. Cox; G. W. Carlisle.

1863-4—J. R. Brooks; W. R. Cox; G. W. Carlisle.

1864 (called)—J. R. Brooks; W. R. Cox; G. W. Carlisle.

1864-5—J. R. Brooks; W. R. Cox; G. W. Carlisle.

1865-6—A. N. Worthy; Wilson B. Stringer; John R. Goldthwaite.

1866-7—W. C. Menefee, vice W. B. Stringer.

1868—J. P. Hubbard.

1869-70—J. P. Hubbard.

1870-1—John P. Hubbard.

1871-2—J. P. Hubbard.

1872-3—Joel D. Murphree.

1873—Joel D. Murphree.

1874-5—R. E. Huey.

1875-6—R. E. Huey.

1876-7—John R. Goldthwaite; John P. Hubbard.

1878-9—W. H. Barnett; A. H. Owens.

1880-1—W. H. Barnett; J. F. Cowart.

1882-3—N. W. Griffin; F. J. Cowart.

1884-5—T. J. Carlisle; Frank Baltzell.

1886-7—S. McLeod; W. J. McBryde.

1888-9—J. M. Carter; A. B. Darby.

1890-1—W. H. Barnett; A. C. Townsend.

1892-3—W. F. Lary; A. C. Townsend.

1894-5—J. R. Curtiss; W. L. Fleming.

1896-7—W. B. Darby; A. C. Townsend.

1898-9—F. S. Andrews; John P. Hubbard.

1899 (Spec.)—F. S. Andrews; John P. Hubbard.

1900-1—W. J. Hilliard; B. A. Baker.

1903—James Hamilton Edwards; Arthur Borders Foster.

1907—H. W. Ballard; J. T. Sanders.

1907 (Spec.)—H. W. Ballard; J. T. Sanders.

1909 (Spec.)—H. W. Ballard; J. T. Sanders.

1911—T. H. Brown; A. C. Sanders.

1915—G. J. Hubbard; A. C. Sanders.

1919—M. N. Dodson; J. H. Edwards.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*, Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 504; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 323; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 229; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 241; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 187; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1911), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 134; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook*

(1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley Regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

PINHOTI. An Upper Creek town on the right bank of a small tributary of Ipsoga or Sandy Creek in Tallapoosa County. It was evidently on the north fork of Sandy Creek, and a little southeast of Dudleyville, on the old trail from Niuyaxa to Coweta in Russell County. Of the town Hawkins says "the land is stiff and rich, and lies well; the timber is red-oak and hickory; the branches all have reed, and the land on them, above the settlement, has good black-oak, sapling and hickory. This and neighboring land, is fine for settlements; they have here three or four houses only, some peach trees and hogs, and their fields are fenced."

REFERENCES.—Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 50; Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 407; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 256.

PLANK ROADS. Wagon roads surfaced with plank, thereby keeping open for traffic, during the entire year, roads which otherwise would be impassable during wet weather. Their use was one of the early developments of the present widespread interest in good roads.

The first plank roads in this country were built in the State of New York in 1846. This coincided with the culmination in Alabama of the state-wide agitation for cheap and convenient channels of commercial intercourse, in a multitude of schemes and projects for canals, railroads, and wagon roads of various sorts—some of them practicable, but more of them altogether visionary. The sponsors for the plank road system emphasized their immediate availability, because of their comparative cheapness and ease of construction. The people of the State felt that Alabama had lagged behind the rest of the country in such improvements and were in a receptive attitude toward any plan which promised quick attainment of the advantages of ready communication and interchange of products. It required little argument to convince many of the most influential men of the State that the construction of extensive systems of plank roads offered the readiest solution of the transportation problem in Alabama.

Gov. H. W. Collier was one of the early converts to this theory, and he placed himself on record in the following language: "The opinion prevails extensively that plank roads are quite as well adapted to our wants as any other mode of intercommunication, and being less costly, may be made in those parts of the State where they are most needed by associations of individual enterprise, and capital. In New York (and perhaps some other States), a general plank road law has been enacted. I respectfully recommend, with the view of encouraging such improvement, that a similar act be passed by the General Assembly, prescribing the manner in which such

corporations may be formed, their powers, &c., so as to render it unnecessary to apply to the Legislature for a specific charter. This enactment would prevent delay, by permitting individuals to associate and commence work whenever they were prepared for it."

Apparently it was not Gov. Collier's belief that plank roads would fill the place of railroads or even seriously compete with them. It was their feasibility under wretched local conditions that impressed him—their cheapness and facility of construction. The prevalent idea was to adopt the readiest means at hand for connecting the plantations with the towns, and plank roads seemed to offer the means. Some enthusiastic engineers undertook to demonstrate by elaborate series of arguments and tables of figures, not only that plank roads could be more cheaply and expeditiously built than railroads or macadamized highways, but that they could be maintained at much less expense, and, consequently, would be a more profitable investment for capital. They asserted that freight could be hauled over them by wagons at the same price per ton that railroads would have to charge, and, by the use of relays of horses, almost as quickly. Another advantage, they claimed, was the fact that the road itself represented the entire investment, an expensive equipment of motive power, rolling stock, depots, repair shops and machinery, and the requisite employees to operate and care for them, not being necessary as in the case of railroads, for the patrons of plank roads would furnish the motive power and rolling stock in the shape of their own wagons and teams. These and numerous other arguments persuaded many persons that plank roads represented a more real and immediate public need than railroads.

Early Plank Road Companies.—The first plank road company chartered was the "Cane Brake Plank Road Company," which projected a road from Demopolis to Uniontown, and was incorporated by the legislature, March 4, 1848. On February 12, 1850, a general act providing for the incorporation of companies to construct macadamized, graded, turnpike, wooden, rail roads, or plank roads was approved, and during the same session—1849-50—24 separate companies were chartered. During the session, 1851-52, 10 new companies were incorporated, and 5 or 6 acts authorizing existing companies to borrow money were passed. During the session of 1853-54 only 1 new charter was issued, making 35 in all during a period of slightly over 5 years.

There are no available records to show the exact number of miles constructed, but several such roads were either wholly or partly built and used as toll roads for varying lengths of time. Among those best known were the Montgomery South Plank Road, of which 17 miles, between Montgomery and Steep Creek in Lowndes County, were completed; the Central Plank Road, projected between Montgomery and Guntersville via Wetumpka and Talladega, of which about 60 miles north of Wetumpka were put in service;

the Tuscaloosa and Greensboro Plank Road, all or most of which was completed and used for several years. There were besides several shorter stretches of planked road constructed in different localities over the State, aggregating, with the above mentioned, probably 150 miles.

Decline in Popularity.—The enthusiasm for plank roads was comparatively short-lived, lasting only about five years. This was due partly to the overshadowing interest in railroads which arose among capitalists almost simultaneously, and partly to the great disparity between the estimated and the actual cost of their construction and maintenance. Where maximum estimates of the cost of construction made by engineers in 1849 had been \$1,200 to \$1,500 per mile, the actual average cost by 1852 had been found to vary from \$2,000 to \$4,000 per mile, and even more where there were long stretches to be built through marshy or swampy country, and the cost of maintenance in proportion. The plank roads that were thus built were used for a time, but soon became merely relics of one of the sporadic phases of the development of transportation in Alabama.

See *Internal Improvements; Railroads; Roads and Highways.*

REFERENCES.—*Acts, 1848 to 1854, passim*; Committee of Fifteen, on the establishment of a plank road from Tuscaloosa to Roup's Valley, *Report*, Sept. 24, 1849; *Report on plank roads, made in the State of New York* (n. d.); George Geddes, *Observations upon plank roads, together with the general plank road law of the State of New York* (1850); *Memorial to the General Assembly of 1851-52, on the subject of plank roads as a system of internal improvements*; A. A. Dexter, *Report on preliminary survey for a plank road from Montgomery and Wetumpka to Talladega* (1850); *President's report to the stockholders of the Montgomery South Plank Road Company* (n. d.); Gov. H. W. Collier, "Message," in *Senate Journal*, 1849-50, pp. 122-134.

PLANT LIFE. Plants growing in Alabama without cultivation, number between 2500 and 3000. The list includes all the introduced adventive and fugitive forms. Fifty-nine species are spore-bearing plants, the rest seed-bearing. Of the Spermatophyta-seed bearing, twelve species belong to the Gymnosperms, those with their ovules destitute of an inclosing ovary; the remainder to the Angiosperms, those having their seeds within an ovary. Of the Angiosperms, more than 700 distinct forms are Monocotyledons, and more than 1700 are Dicotyledons. The Compositae family is represented by more than 300 species.

The plants of Alabama are practically identical with those of the adjoining sections of the country south of the Potomac River.

The number of plants endemic or native to the State is small, only three being recorded, namely, *Neviusia Alabamensis*, *Croton Alabamensis*, and *Trichomanes petersii*.

The distribution of plant life in the State cannot be strictly limited to the life zones,

some few plants credited by Mohr and other writers to the upper Austral zone only, that is, above a line drawn from the northwest corner of the State through Childersburg to the lower line of Lee County, are now found many miles below this line. The azaleas are notable examples, but they are found below this zone only in hilly regions. As a general rule, the flora of the mineral belt differs materially from that of the southern section of the State.

Perennial plants are largely in excess of the annuals and biennials, comprising five-sixths of the total flora. The evergreens constitute an important group, and are represented by thirty-one arboreal species and a much larger number of shrubs. The undergrowth of the State is largely evergreen.

About 230 species of hydraphytes, that is, water and swamp plants, are found. Nine of these are free floating in water.

There are 150 species of naturalized plants, more than one-fifth of them being grasses. One-half of these originally had their home in central and western Europe; one-seventh in the Mediterranean region; one-sixth in the tropical region of the Old World, and about the same proportion in tropical America, with a few species from the section of the United States west of the Mississippi.

More than forty species of adventive plants are found, that is, those which have gained a firm foothold on cultivated lands, but which lack the power to hold their own in the struggle with the indigenous plants for the possession of the soil.

One hundred and fifty-seven species of fugitive plants are growing on the shores of Mobile Bay. These have been introduced from the Mediterranean and tropical regions of the Old World, Mexico, West Indies, and parts of South America. These plants are not firmly established and are liable to succumb to the vicissitudes of climate and accidental changes in the locality of their growth.

The earliest writer on the plant life of this region was William Bartram, who traveled through the southern states from 1773 to 1778. He spent about eight months of 1777 in what is now Alabama, and his observations on the flora form an interesting contribution to the literature of the subject.

To Dr. Charles T. Mohr, late of Mobile must be given the distinction of having more fully and carefully explored, identified and described the flora of Alabama than has been done by any one student for any like area.

REFERENCES.—William Bartram, *Travels*, (1791, 1792); Dr. A. W. Chapman, *Flora of the Southern United States* (1860, 1883); Mohr, *Plant Life of Alabama* (1901); Miss E. F. Andrews, *Botany all the year around* (1903); Harper, *Economic botany of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Monograph* 8, 1913); *Ibid*, "A few more pioneer plants found in the metamorphic region of Alabama and Georgia," in *Torrey*, Oct., 1910, vol. 10, and "The aquatic vegetation of Squaw shoals, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama," in *Ibid*, Sept., 1914, vol. 14; *Ibid*, "Notes on the distribution of some Alabama

plants," *Bulletin*, Torrey botanical club, 1906, vol. 33, pp. 523-536; *Ibid*, "The 'pocosin' of Pike County, Alabama, and its bearing on certain problems of succession," in *Ibid*, vol. 41, pp. 209-220.

PLEASANT HILL ACADEMY.—A private co-educational country school, located in Jefferson County, several miles from Bessemer. Prof. I. W. McAdory was the first principal and taught at that place from January 10, 1868, to 1888, twenty years. The school house was built at the expense of Thomas H. Owen, I. W. Sadler, W. L. Willson, and Thomas L. Williams, who employed Professor McAdory to teach their families, consisting of 15 children. The school ran for ten months each year, and was open to all who wanted to attend. There were primary, intermediate and high school classes and the books were so indicated. Pupils were prepared for sophomore classes at the University of Alabama. After the first year's work Prof. McAdory assumed the responsibilities of the school as a personal affair. The terms began in the fall and closed the last of July the year following.

In 1828 a school house was built about a quarter of a mile from where Pleasant Hill Academy was later erected, and three month schools were taught for the benefit of pioneer families, Hugh Morrow being the first teacher. That school continued in use until 1865. Among the teachers were O. W. Sadler, Thomas McAdory, Elisha Phillips, Josh Draker, William McCloud, Ben Hubbard, Miss Nettie Chappell, and Miss Nannie Sadler.

A school was taught about 2½ miles north of Pleasant Hill, prior to 1828, in the Salem Hills, by a Mr. Cox, who advertised his school as the "thrashing machine." Among his pupils was Mrs. I. W. Sadler, nee Martha Prude, who was born in 1818, one of the two first white children born in Jefferson County, the other being Dr. Joseph Smith.

REFERENCE.—Personal recollections of the author who was prepared in Pleasant Hill Academy for the University; and a letter from Prof. I. W. McAdory, in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

PLUMS AND PRUNES. See Fruits.

POLITICAL DIVISION OF THE STATE. Sixty-seven counties, thirty-five senatorial districts and ten congressional districts.

See Congressional representation; Counties; Legislature.

REFERENCES.—*Code of Alabama*, 1907, secs. 99, 121, 900, 901; *Acts of Ala.*, 1915, p. 875.

POLLARD. Post office and station on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in the southern part of Escambia County, about 10 miles southwest of Brewton, about 7 miles northeast of Flomaton, 72 miles northeast of Mobile, and 114 miles southwest of Montgomery. Altitude: 73 feet. Population: 1870—300; 1890—389; 1900—267; 1910—599. It was the first county seat, and so continued until

the seat of justice was moved to Brewton. It has the Bank of Pollard (State). It was a military post during the War, being the depot and headquarters for the Confederate troops detailed to watch Pensacola, before Florida had seceded. In January, 1865, a sharp conflict between Gen. J. H. Clanton and a body of Federal raiders occurred at Pollard, and later the town was burned.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 247; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 235; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 659; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

POLLOCK-STEPHENS INSTITUTE. Private school for the education of white girls and women, located at Birmingham. This institution was founded in September, 1890, and incorporated by act of February 10, 1893. O. S. Pollock, C. W. Stephens and J. C. Morris were the incorporators. The school building, a handsome and commodious three story structure, was located on West Twentieth street, opposite Capitol park. The first graduates (1892-93) were Ada Johnston, Helen M. Johnston, Kate Morrow, and Eula C. Thomas. Academic, collegiate, normal and special courses were offered.

The school possessed a good library of books and pamphlets. Conservatories of music and art were conducted in connection with the Institute.

Presidents: Mrs. E. L. Taliaferro, Catherine Deschamps Elrod.

REFERENCES.—Circular letters, programs, circulars, etc.

POPULATION. The population of Alabama in 1910 was 2,138,093, 1,228,832 white, 908,282 negro, and 979 Indians, Chinese, Japanese and other Asiatics. The white population constituted 57.46 per cent, and the negro, 42.49 per cent of the whole. Of the total population of the State, 99.1 per cent were natives of the United States and 0.9 per cent, foreign born. Persons born in this State composed 87.7 per cent of the native population, and those born in other States, 12.3 per cent. Of the native white inhabitants 84.1 per cent were born in this State, and 15.9 per cent in other States. The percentage of negroes native to other States was 7.5. Of the total population, 1,074,209 were males, and 1,063,884 females, a ratio of 101 males to 100 females. In the white population the ratio was 103.8 males to 100 females; in the negro, 97.2 to 100. The urban population was 370,431, and the rural, 1,767,662. Of the urban, 213,756 were whites; 156,603, negroes; and 72 Indians, Chinese, and Japanese. Of the rural population, 1,015,076 were white persons; 751,679, negroes; and 907, Indians, Chinese, Japanese and all others.

There were three cities in the State whose population exceeded 25,000: Birmingham, with 132,685, 67,268 male, 65,417 female; Mobile, with 51,521, 24,317 male, 27,204 female; Montgomery, with 38,134, 17,805 male, 20,331 female. The population of the city of Birmingham was composed of 66,312

native white of native parentage, 8,357 native white of foreign or mixed parentage, 5,700 foreign-born white, 52,305 negro, and 11 Chinese and Japanese. Mobile's population consisted of 20,944 native white of native parentage, 5,585 native white of foreign or mixed parentage, 2,208 foreign-born white, 22,763 negro, 21 Indian and Chinese. The population of Montgomery being less than 50,000, is not analyzed in the census reports.

Sources of Population.—The early population of the State was much the same in character and origin as that of the Southern Colonies. Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and other States contributed their share, and no preponderance of immigrants from any one of them can be traced. The people who came directly from Virginia and the Carolinas were, as a rule, of a higher state of civilization and culture than the others. This was due to the fact that those from the other States had grown up amid pioneer conditions, where they had not enjoyed the opportunities for education and cultivation which existed in the seaboard Colonies. Generally speaking, the more arduous work of clearing the land and establishing settlements was done by the hardy frontiersmen from the States immediately adjacent to Alabama. It was they who fought the battles with the Indian occupants of the land and prepared the way for the multitude of well-to-do farmers and planters who, with their families, possessions and slaves, came from Virginia and the Carolinas in search of cheaper and more fertile lands.

Pickett, the leading historian of Alabama, declares:

"The Creeks had at length determined to leave the Americans in quiet possession of the lands, which were surrendered with such reluctance at Fort Jackson. The flood-gates of Virginia, the two Carolinas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia were now hoisted, and mighty streams of emigration poured through them, spreading over the whole territory of Alabama. The axe resounded from side to side and from corner to corner. The stately and magnificent forests fell. Log cabins sprang, as if by magic, into sight. Never before or since has a country been so rapidly peopled."

A Half Century of Progress.—The first enumeration of the population of the State of Alabama was made by the United States Government in 1820. The total population of the area now embraced in the State, and then a part of Mississippi Territory, in 1800 was 1,250, and in 1810, 9,046. There are no figures available to show the relative proportions of white and black, native and foreign, male and female.

In 1820, the total population of the State, admitted to the Union during the previous year, was 144,317, an increase of 1,495.39 per cent in 10 years. The enumeration included 96,245 whites, 633 free negroes, and 47,439 slaves, making the total negro population 48,072. The white population constituted 66.62 per cent of the whole, including 51,750 males and 44,495 females.

Included in the foregoing were 195 aliens. The relative rank of Alabama among the other States with respect to various classes of population was: total population, nineteenth; white population, eighteenth; total negro population, ninth; slave population, ninth.

The population of the State in 1830 had increased to 309,527, or 114.48 per cent, during the previous 10 years. It was made up of 190,406 white, 1,572 free negro, 117,549 slave, making the total negro population 119,121; proportion of white to total population, 61.52 per cent. The white population increased from 1820 to 1830 by 122.82 per cent; the slave population, 180.68 per cent. The white population was composed of 100,846 males and 89,560 females.

The number of aliens was 65, a decrease, as compared with the year 1820, of 130, but whether by departure from the State or by naturalization, does not appear.

The population of the State in 1840 was 590,756, an increase of 90.86 per cent during 10 years. Of these, 335,185 were white, 2,039 free negro, 253,532 slave; total negro, 255,571. The white population formed 56.74 per cent of the whole, having increased during the decade 76.03 per cent. The percentage of increase of slave population during the same period was 115.68. Of the white population, 176,692 were males and 158,493, females.

Alabama's total population in 1850 was 771,623, 426,514 white, 2,265 free negro, 342,844 slave; total negro, 345,109; percentage of increase over 1840, 30.62. White persons formed 55.27 per cent of the total, having increased during 10 years 27.24 per cent, while the slave population during the same period had increased 35.22 per cent. Of the white population, 219,483 were males, and 207,031 females. The census of 1850 was the first to indicate the nativity of the white population of the State. There were 234,691 natives of this State, 55.03 per cent; 183,324 natives of other States, 42.98 per cent; 7,498 natives of foreign countries, 1.76 per cent; and 1,001 whose nativity was unknown, 0.23 per cent.

In 1860, the State had a total population of 964,201, 526,271 white, 2,690 free negro, 435,080 slave; total negro, 437,770; Indian, 160. The percentage of increase during the previous 10 years was 24.96; of the white population, 23.39; of the slave, 27.18. The white population constituted 54.58 per cent of the total, and consisted of 270,190 males and 256,081 females. Of the white population, 320,026, 60.49 per cent, were natives of the State; 196,089, 37.06 per cent, natives of other States; 12,352, 2.33 per cent, natives of foreign countries; 645, 0.12 per cent, of unknown nativity.

Post Bellum Growth.—As a result of the War, in 1870, the classification of the negro population was changed, there being no slaves. The total population was 996,992; of which 521,384 were white; 475,510, negro; and 98, Indian. The increase during the previous 10 years was 3.4 per cent. The white

population decreased 0.009 per cent, but the negro population increased 8.62 per cent. Of the white population, 511,718 were native and 9,666 foreign; 255,023, male and 266,361, female.

The total population of the State in 1880 was 1,262,505; of which 662,185 were white; 600,103, negro; 4, Chinese; and 213, civilized Indian. Of the white inhabitants, 327,517 were males and 334,668, females; 652,664, natives of the United States and 9,521, persons of foreign birth. The principal towns of the State, in the order of their population, were Mobile, with 29,132, 16,885 white, 12,240 negro, 4 Chinese and Japanese, 3 Indian; Montgomery, with 16,713, 6,782 white, 9,931 negro; Selma, with 7,529, 3,345 white, 4,184 negro; Huntsville, with 4,977, 2,369 white, 2,608 negro.

In 1890, Alabama ranked seventeenth among the States with respect to total population, having 1,513,017 inhabitants, an increase, as compared with 1880, of 250,512, or 19.84 per cent. Of this total, 757,456 were males, and 755,561, females. Natives of the United States numbered 1,498,240, and foreign-born persons, 14,777. There were 833,718 white persons and 678,489 negroes. Of the white population, 819,114 were natives of the United States and 14,604, of foreign countries. The total included 48 Chinese, 3 Japanese, and 759 civilized Indians. Of the white inhabitants, 420,072 were males and 413,646, females.

The population of the State in 1900 was 1,828,697, an increase for the previous decade of 315,680, or 20.9 per cent. Of this total, 323,830, or 17.7 per cent, lived in incorporated towns; 107,230, in three towns of 25,000 or more population; 26,426, in three towns of more than 8,000 and less than 25,000; 48,742, in 10 towns of 4,000 and less than 8,000; 34,266, in 11 towns of 2,500 and less than 4,000; 50,105, in 35 towns of 1,000 and less than 2,500; 57,011, in 141 towns of less than 1,000. The number of persons living in cities of 8,000 inhabitants or more was 133,706, or 7.3 per cent of the total population; in places of 4,000 inhabitants or more, 182,448, or 10 per cent of the total population. The increase in urban population for the previous 10 years was 58,531, or 47.2 per cent. The increase in rural population for the same period was 214,328, or 0.68 per cent. The total population of the State consisted of 916,764 males and 911,933 females; 1,814,105 natives of the United States, and 14,592 foreign-born persons. The increase in native-born inhabitants for the decade was 315,481, 21.1 per cent, and of foreign-born, 185, 1.3 per cent. There were 1,001,152 white and 827,307 negro inhabitants in 1890, the increase of the former being 167,434, 20.1 per cent; of the latter, 148,818, 21.9 per cent. White persons formed 54.7 per cent; negroes, 45.2 per cent; and other persons, 0.1 per cent of the total. The population of the three principal cities was: Birmingham, 38,415, of whom 17,186 were native white persons with native par-

ents, and 2,885 native white with foreign parents, 1,761 foreign white, 16,575 negro, 5 Chinese and 3 Japanese; Mobile, 38,469, of whom 13,562 were native white persons with native parents, and 5,806 native white persons with foreign parents, 2,034 foreign white persons, 17,045 negroes, 20 Chinese, 2 Indians; Montgomery, 30,346, of whom 10,780 were native white with native parents and 1,673 native white with foreign parents, 649 foreign white, 17,229 negro, 15 Chinese.

The total population in 1910, as has been shown, was 2,138,093, an increase over the preceding census of 809,396, or 16.9 per cent. More than one-half of this increase, or 176,635, was in rural territory. The increase in urban territory was 132,761, of which the city of Birmingham contributed more than one-half, or 76,926. During the previous 10 years the rate of increase in urban population was much greater than in the State as a whole, being 55.9 per cent as compared with 16.9 per cent for the entire State and 11.1 per cent for the rural population. The greatest rate of increase was that of the city of Birmingham, which was 245.4 per cent, more than eight times the rate for the State as a whole. The population of Mobile increased 33.9 per cent; of Montgomery, 25.7; of Selma, 56.7; of Anniston, 32.0; of Bessemer, 70.9; of Gadsden, 146.5 per cent. Of these cities of more than 10,000 population, Birmingham showed the greatest rate of increase, and Montgomery the smallest, the latter being the only city of the State whose rate of increase for the decade was smaller than for the 10 years, 1890-1900. The large increase in the population of the cities of the mineral district—Birmingham, Bessemer, Anniston, and Gadsden—as well as the comparatively greater rate of increase in urban than in rural population of the entire State, was due to the rapid development of the coal-mining and other mineral industries in that locality. In 1910 urban population formed 17.3 per cent of the total for the State, and rural, 82.7 per cent. In 1900, the percentages were 11.9 and 88.1 respectively. The percentage of increase in the white population of the entire State from 1900 to 1910 was 22.74, and of the negro, 9.79.

Percentages of Increase.—The most rapid growth in the population of Alabama, it will be observed, was during the decade 1820-1830, when the rate of increase was 142 per cent. In the next decade, 1830-1840, the rate of increase was 90.86 per cent. From 1840 to 1850 the increase was 30.62 per cent; from 1850 to 1860, 24.96 per cent; from 1860 to 1870, 3.4 per cent; from 1870 to 1880, 26.63 per cent; from 1880 to 1890, 19.84 per cent; from 1890 to 1900, 20.9 per cent; and from 1900 to 1910, 16.9 per cent. From 1820 to 1840 the increase during each decade was greater for the State than for the United States as a whole; but from 1840 to 1910 the rate of increase for the State, except from 1890 to 1900, was smaller in every decade than for the country as a whole. During the last decade, 1900-1910, the rate of increase

in population for the United States was 21 per cent as compared with 16.9 for Alabama.

REFERENCES.—DeBow, *Statistical view of the United States* (1854); U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Census Reports*, 1850-1910; *Ibid*, *Abstract of the 13th Census*, 1910, with Supplement for Alabama (1913); Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1901), p. 622; Garrett, *Public men in Alabama* (1872), pp. 33-37; Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, *History of public school education in Alabama* (U. S. Bureau of Education, *Bulletin* 12, 1915), and, *Tennessee Historical Magazine*, July, 1916, vol. 2; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910); Hodgson, *Cradle of the Confederacy* (1876); Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905); Brewer, *Alabama* (1872); and *Statistical view of the population of the United States, 1790 to 1830* (Washington, 1835, serial No. 252).

PORTERSVILLE. Postoffice and station, on the A. G. So. R. R. in S E part of DeKalb county, 10 miles S W of Fort Payne. Population: 1888, 400; 1890, Portersville Precinct, 22,394; 1900, 400; 1910, 329; 1912, village proper, 150. Flour mill, grist and saw-mills and ginneries. For a year or two it was the county seat, but it was moved back to Lebanon, until finally removed to Fort Payne.

REFERENCES.—Statistical letter from Van Buren, August, 1916; Polk's *Alabama Gazetteer* (1888), p. 660; Brewer's *Alabama*, p. 235; N. A. I., p. 135, 136.

PORTLAND CEMENT. Materials suitable for making Portland cement, including limestone, chalk, clay, and shale, are plentiful and widely distributed throughout the State. Many of the best limestone and chalk localities are convenient to navigable rivers. The limestones and shales of northern Alabama lie so close to each other, and so near to abundant supplies of cheap fuel, as to afford an unusual opportunity for the profitable manufacture of cement. The limestones of the four following formations are particularly well adapted for this purpose: The Trenton limestone of Silurian age and the Bangor limestone of the lower Carboniferous, of northern Alabama; the Selma chalk of the Cretaceous formation, of middle Alabama; and the St. Stephens limestone of Tertiary age, of southern Alabama.

Trenton Limestone.—The Trenton limestone occurs in all the valleys of northeast and southwest trend of northern Alabama, outcropping usually in a narrow belt near the base of the Red Mountain ore ridges, though sometimes found high up on the flanks of the mountains, and in some localities underlying considerable areas of lowlands in the valleys, as at Pelham, Siluria, Longview, Calera, Shelby, Rock Springs, and elsewhere. This rock is virtually a pure limestone, being from 90 to 93 per cent carbonate of lime. It is a compact, blue limestone of normal hardness and practically free from combined water, hence entailing no loss of heat in volatilizing moisture. The Trenton limestone is

found in close proximity to the shales of the Coal Measures, which are suitable for mixing with the limestone in making cement, and it is also near coal mines in active operation.

Bangor Limestone.—The Bangor limestone of the lower Carboniferous is widely exposed in the Birmingham district. It is usually composed of from 92 to 98 per cent lime carbonate, and is well suited to cement making. It is of normal hardness and practically free from water. Its outcrops in the Birmingham district are in proximity to shale deposits and clay beds, both suitable for admixture to the limestone in the manufacture of cement.

Selma Chalk.—The Selma chalk, or rotten limestone, is about 1,000 feet in thickness and, in general terms, is a very argillaceous, chalky limestone, varying considerably in the proportion of clayey matters in the different parts. In the upper and lower thirds of the formation, the proportion of clay is high and carbonate of lime will not as a rule exceed 60 to 65 per cent. The rock of the middle third, which is best suited for cement making, will average about 70 to 85 per cent carbonate of lime. In some localities it shows a considerable amount of iron pyrites, which will cause the resulting cement to carry a relatively high percentage of sulphates. This rock has the advantage of the fact that little additional clay is required to make a perfect Portland cement mixture. It is soft and therefore easily and cheaply quarried and pulverized. It takes up water readily, however, and must be quarried in dry seasons to avoid considerable expense in removing the absorbed moisture. There are beds of clay adjacent to, and in some cases immediately overlying, the Selma chalk. In few cases would it be necessary to go more than a few hundred yards from a cement factory on the chalk to obtain the requisite supply of suitable clay.

St. Stephens Limestone.—The St. Stephens limestone outcrops in a north-and-south belt from 10 to 15 miles wide in the counties of Geneva, Covington, Conecuh, Escambia, Monroe, Clarke, Washington, and Choctaw. Most of the beds of this rock are slightly argillaceous limestone, less clayey than the Selma chalk; but occasional beds of pure limestone occur. Both types can be utilized in cement making. The St. Stephens limestone varies from a soft, chalky material to a rather hard limestone that will take a good polish, and makes a fair quality of marble. The softer beds can be quarried and crushed as cheaply as the Selma chalk, and the harder, more cheaply than the Bangor and Trenton limestones of northern Alabama. Beds of residual clays exist convenient to the limestone of the St. Stephens formation, and either water or railroad transportation is near in practically every case. Fuel is not so convenient to the limestone beds of the Coastal Plain as to those of northern Alabama, but coal may be brought from the Warrior fields at reasonable expense, either by way of the Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers, or by railroad.

REFERENCES.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 9, 1904), pp. 42-52; Eckel and Smith, *Materials and manufacture of portland cement, and Cement resources of Alabama* (Ibid., Bulletin 8, 1904); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Statistics of mineral production of Alabama, 1914* (Bulletin 16, 1915), pp. 14-16.

POST ROADS AND OFFICES, EARLY. The Acts of Congress, dating from the very earliest days of the Alabama Territory, and extending to 1845 show numerous references to the establishment of post routes between given points in Alabama. These given points were necessarily postoffices, and the mail of that early day was carried by rider on horseback. Some of the routes listed extend from points in Georgia, entirely through the State and on into Mississippi, therefore there were necessarily relays of carriers.

Shown below are the routes as established by the several Acts of Congress, and listed in the U. S. Statutes at Large. They are arranged chronologically.

In Alabama Territory.—From Ft. Claiborne by Fort Montgomery to Blakely.

From Huntsville, by Milton's Bluff, Falls of Black Warrior, and French Settlement on Black Warrior to St. Stephens.

From Huntsville to Cotton Port, in Limestone county, by Pulasky to Columbia, in Tennessee.

From Fort Mitchell, by Fort Bainbridge, Fort Jackson, Burnt Corn Springs, Fort Claiborne, and the town of Jackson to St. Stephens.

From Fort Jackson, by Cahaba Valley, to the Falls of Black Warrior.

From St. Stephens, by Winchester, to Ford, on Pearl river, in Mississippi.

From Mobile to Blakely.—Act of Congress, April 20, 1818, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 3, p. 457.

In the Alabama Territory.—From Huntsville, to Moorsville, in Limestone County.

From Cahaba to St. Stephens.

From Burnt Corn Spring, Monroe county, by Blakely, to Mobile in Mobile County.

From Cahaba to Tuscaloosa.

From Huntsville, in Alabama territory, by Shelbyville and Fayetteville, to Murfreesborough in Tennessee.—Act of Congress, March 3, 1819, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 3, p. 508.

In Alabama.—From Tuscaloosa, by Marion County Courthouse, to Columbus, Mississippi.

From Burnt Corn Spring, by Conecuh Courthouse, to Fort Crawford.

From Huntsville, by Jackson Courthouse, and Lawrie's Ferry, to Ross's and Washington, in Tennessee.

From Cahawba, by Portland, Canton, Prairie Bluff, Black's Bluff, and Foster's, to Fort Claiborne.

From Mooresville, by Milton's Bluff, Courtland, Bainbridge, and Big Spring, to Russellville, in Franklin county.

From Cahawba, by Joseph Britton's, Old Town, Falls of Cahawba, King and Smith's store, Shelby Courthouse, David M'Laughlin's,

John Pelham
Colonel of artillery, C. S. A., killed, age
twenty-three

Joseph Wheeler
Lieutenant Colonel, C. S. A., Major General,
Volunteers, U. S. A.

TWO BRILLIANT MILITARY FIGURES

St. Clair Courthouse, Vincent Bennett's, the Cherokee Nation, by Ross's and James Patterson's, to Washington, in Tennessee.

From the town of Cahawba to the Falls of Cahawba, and to Tuscaloosa.

From Courtland to Moulton.

From St. Clair Courthouse to Carolsville.—Act of Congress, May 13, 1820, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 3, p. 581.

In Alabama.—From Blakely to Mobile Point.

From Fort Hawkins by Fort Gaines and Butler Courthouse, to Conecuh Courthouse.—Act of Congress, March 3, 1821, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 3, p. 627.

In Alabama.—From Huntsville, by Triana, Mooresville, Athens, Eastport, and Bainbridge to the Big Spring.

From Cahawba by Portland, Prairie Bluff, the Standing Peach Tree, through the populous settlement on Bassett's creek and by Clark Courthouse to St. Stephens, so as to reinstate the old route from Cahawba to St. Stephens, and the present route from Cahawba to St. Stephens to be discontinued.

From Ashville to Huntsville, by the way of Robertsville and Bennett's store.

From Augusta, on the Tallapoosa, by Coosawda, passing through the settlement in the upper end of Autauga county, and the settlement of Mulberry creek, in Bibb county, by the falls of Cahawba, to the town of Tuscaloosa.—Act of Congress, May 8, 1822, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 3, p. 705.

In Alabama.—From Claiborne, by the Tensaw, to Blakely.

From Tuscaloosa to Columbus, by Pickins' Courthouse, in lieu of the present route, which is hereby discontinued.

From Greensborough, by Erie, through what is called the Forks of the Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers, by the Garden spot, to the Courthouse of Pickens county.

From Cahaba to Greensborough.

From St. Steven's, by the way of Fort Stoddart, to Mobile.

From Fort Dale, by Emmett's store, in Butler county, to Cahaba.

From Hartford, in the state of Georgia, by Early Courthouse, Attawa's store, in Henry county, Alabama, Pike and Covington Courthouses, to Sparta, and that the route heretofore established, from Ft. Hawkins, by Fort Ganes (Gaines) to Conicu (Conecuh) Courthouse, to be discontinued.—Act of Congress, March 3, 1823, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 3, p. 767.

In Alabama.—From the Dale to Marengo.

From Greenville to Montezuma.

From Montgomery to Coosawda.

Discontinue the post-route from Augusta, by Fort Jackson, to Coosawda.

And that the Postmaster General be authorized, if by him thought expedient, to cause a mail to be transmitted by water, from the city of Mobile to the city of New Orleans.

From Bellefonte, Jackson county, by Gunter's Landing, to Blountsville.

From Athens, Limestone County, by Eastport, to Florence.—Act of Congress March

3, 1825, in U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 4, p. 100.

In Alabama.—From Clayborne, by Rocky Mount, and Hawell's Ferry, to Fort Stoddart.

From Triana, by Moulton, to Russellville.

From Spring Place to Ridge's Ferry.

From Moulton, by Walker Courthouse, to Tuscaloosa.

From Ashville, through Coosa Valley, by Kelly's Creek, Harpersville, and Hughes' store, to Montevallo.

From Courtland to Leighton.—Act of Congress, March 2, 1827, in U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 4, p. 225.

In Alabama.—From Gunter's Landing to Blountville.

From Marengo Courthouse to Claiborne, in Monroe County.

From Daletown, by Canton, to Greenville.—Act of Congress, May 24, 1828, in U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 4, p. 320.

In Alabama.—From Bellefonte, in Jackson county, by Larkinsville, and Larkin's fork of Paint Rock river, Newmarket, Hazle Green, to the cross roads in Madison county, and Athens, in Limestone county, Alabama, to Elkton, in Giles county.

From Montgomery, in Montgomery county, by Monticello, Williamstown, Franklin, on the Chattahoochie, Lemon's store, Columbia, and Woodville, to Webbville, in Florida.

From Burnt Corn, in Monroe county, by Belleville, Sparta, and Brooklyn, to Covington courthouse in Conecuh county.

From Mobile, in Alabama, to New Orleans, in Louisiana; and the route from Pascagoula, to New Orleans, is hereby discontinued.

From Ashville, by Allen's mills, Thomason's and the Big Spring, to Elyton.

From Tuscaloosa to Springfield.

From Greenville to Montezuma, in the county of Covington, by Pearman's ferry, on Pee river, Dale courthouse, the Blockhouse, Joel T. McLindon's, to Franklin, in Henry county.

From Montgomery to Hayneville, in Lowndes county; thence to Cahawba.

From Womack's postoffice, in Wilcox county, to Robison's store, in Lowndes county, and from thence to Hayneville.

From Montgomery, via Montevalla, to Elyton.

From Florence, by way of Lexington, in Lauderdale county, to Pulaski, Tennessee.

From Daletown, in Perry county, to Greensboro'.

From Burnt Corn in Alabama, by Claiborne, Clarkesville, Coffeerville, Washington courthouse, Winchester, Ellisville, Williamsburg, Monticello, Meadville, to Natchez, in Mississippi.

From Monticello to Port Gibson.

From Newnan, Georgia, to Harpersville.

From Mooresville, via Fulton, Athens, Redus' mills (cross Elk river at Jones' ferry), Prather's store, Smithville, in Limestone county, and to Pulaski, in Tennessee.

From Gaines' postoffice, in Pike county, to Greenville, Butler county, through Wrightsborough.

From Montgomery, by William Townsend's in the fork, and Chestnut creek settlement, to Ashville.

From Larkinsville to Woodville, Jackson county.

From Lowndes to Vernon, in Autauga county.

From Demopolis, by Arcola, to Greensborough.

From Cahawba, by Woodville, to Lynden.

From Monticello in Pike county, by Gainer's store, to Montezuma in Covington county.—Act of Congress, June 15, 1832, in U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 4, p. 547.

In Alabama.—From Columbiana, in the county of Shelby, via Mineral Springs, to Syllacogy, in Talladega county.

From Jacksonville, in Benton county, to Bennettsville, in St. Clair county.

From Tuscaloosa, via Romulus, Mosely and Cook's store, to Pleasant Ridge postoffice, in Pickens county.

From Livingston, in Sumpter county, via Horner's old store Mount Sterling, McCarty's, and Carrollton, to Washington courthouse, Washington county.

From Mesopotamia, in Greene county, via Daniel's prairie and Jones' Bluff, to Livingston, in Sumpter county.

From Burnt Corn, Monroe county, via Godbold's old store, to Allentown, in Wilcox county.

From Linden, in Marengo county, via Flat settlement, Moscow, and Perryman's store, to Livingston, in Sumpter county.

From Livingston, in Sumpter county, Alabama, to Marion, in Lauderdale county, Mississippi.

From Manningsham, in Butler county, to Mount Willing and Haynesville, in Lowndes county, thence to Washington, Autauga county.

From Dallas, in Hamilton county, Tennessee, through the Lookout and Wills valleys, via Reason, Rollins, the seat of justice for DeKalb county, to Bennettsville, Saint Clair county, Alabama.

From Monticello, in Pike county, to Tuskegee, in Macon county.

From Calhoun, McMinn county, Tennessee, via Walker's place, McDaniel's, Richard Taylor's, Walker courthouse, Georgia, William Henry's, Charles Price's, Dougherty's mills, Chatooga, or Gaylesville, Smith's ferry, on Coosa river, Francis Adams, and Rawden's store, to Jacksonville, Benton county.

From Knoxville, Greene county, via Gainesville, in Sumpter county, to Narketa, Kemper county, Mississippi.

From Fort Mitchell, via Roanoke post office, Stewart county, Georgia, Irwinton, in Barbour county, Alabama, to Fort Gaines, in Early county, Georgia (the mail to be carried on the west side of the Chattahoochee river).

From Uniontown, Perry county, via Athens, Bogue Chitto, to Portland, on Alabama river.

From Monticello, in Pike county, to Daleville, in Dale county.

From Rockford, in Coosa county, via Mon-

treah, in Tallapoosa county, to Lafayette, in Chambers county.

From Irwinton, on the Chattahoochee river, via Clayton, in Barbour county, Midway, and through the southwest part of Macon county, to Mt. Meigs, in Montgomery county.

From Mount Willing, via Maule's store, to Benton, in Lowndes county.

From Montgomery, along the Patsalaggo road, to the nearest point on the route running from Greenville, to Gaines's store, Pike county.

From Mount Meigs, in Montgomery county, via Carter's store, to Hayneville, in Lowndes county.

From La Grange, in Troup county, Georgia, via Dickson's mills, Randolph courthouse, to Talladega, in Talladega county, Alabama.

From Haynesville, via Hickory grove, to the nearest point on the road from Montgomery to Palsalaggo, and from thence to the nearest point on the route from Monticello, in Pike county, to Gaines's store.

From Vernon, in Troup county, Georgia, via Hurst's store, to Lafayette, in Chambers county, Alabama.

From Jacksonville, Benton county, via White plains and Boiling Springs, Randolph courthouse, Lafayette and Cassitah (sic), to Gerard (sic), thence to Columbus, Georgia.

From Talladega courthouse to Lafayette, in Chambers county.

From West Point, in Troup county, Georgia, via Cassitah and Tallassee, to Wetumpka, in Montgomery county, Alabama.

From Tuskeega, in Macon county, via Tuckabatchee, to Tallassee, in Tallapoosa county.

From Greensboro' to Candy's landing, on the Black Warrior river.

From Washington, Autauga county, via Kingston, Independence, Hamilton, Oakridge, and Valley creek, to Marion, in Perry county.

From Rockford, in Coosa county, via Chestnut creek, to Maplesville, in Bibb county.

From Greenville, in Butler county, via Robb's store, to Sparta, thence to Pensacola, Florida.

From Dale courthouse to Valambrosa, in Florida.

From Tallahassee, via Tuckabatchee, to Line creek postoffice.

From Bellefonte, in Jackson county, via De Kalb courthouse, and Cherokee courthouse, to Jacksonville, Benton county.

From Lafayette, in Chambers county, via Randolph courthouse, crossing Talapoosa river at Sawyers' ferry, via White Plains, Jacksonville, in Benton county, thence crossing Coosa river at Walker's ferry, by Double spring, by Bennettsville, to Ashville, in Saint Clair county.

From Greenville, in Butler county, via Fort Dale, to Hayneville, in Lowndes county.

From Tuscaloosa to Fairfield.

From Mount Meigs to Irwinton.

From Pickensville, by Macon and Louisville, to Winston courthouse, Mississippi.

From Portland, by Athens, to Uniontown.

From Manningsham to Mount Willing.

From Newmarket, by Madison Springs, to Hazlegreen.

From Rockford to Mardisville.

From Columbus, Georgia, by Chambers courthouse, Randolph courthouse, and Benton courthouse, to Huntsville.

From Salina, by Cahawba, Pleasant Hill, and Bragg's store, to Greenville.

From Jacksonville, in Benton county, Alabama, to Rome, in Georgia.

From Cahawba, by Marion, to Centreville.—Act of Congress, July 2, 1836, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 5, pp. 103, 104, 105.

Alabama.—From Columbus, Georgia, via Mount Ararat, Salem and Coleman's, to Tallapoosa courthouse.

From Spring Hill, in Marengo county, via Boston, Dayton and Whitehall, to McKinley.

From Cusseta, Chambers county, via Mount Jefferson and Auburn, to Tuskegee.

From Benton to Selma.

From Suggsville, via Gainestown, to Mount Pleasant.

From Montreal, via Wedowee, to Carrollton.

From Talladega, via Abney's old ferry, on the Coosa river, to Ashville.

From Jacksonville, via Alexandria, to Ashville.

From Jacksonville, via White Plains, Lackey's store, on Cane creek, N. Pond's in Tallapoosa, to Carrollton, Georgia.

From Salem via Larkin's fork, Trenton, Larkinsville, Santa, Langston, Wyatt, Coffee's, to Van Buren, and from Bellefonte to Scraper.

From Nanafalia, in Marengo county, via Hosea's store, Rawl's store, Dumas settlement, Upper and Lower Peach tree and Packer's settlement, to Monroeville, Monroe county.

From Rome, Georgia, Gaylesville, Alabama, Lynchburg, Warrenton, White Sulphur springs and Sommerville, to Decatur.

From Pineville, via Tuscahooma and Mount Sterling to Quitnam, Mississippi.

From Florence to Buzzard roost.

From Marion, Mississippi, via Alamucha, to Gaston (Alabama).

From Blountsville to Ashville.

From Demopolis, by Longdon's store, Daniel's prairie and Clinton, to Pickensville.

From Fayette courthouse, by Millport, to Columbus, Mississippi.

From Walker courthouse by Chilton's mills, R. J. Murphee's and R. Cameron's, to Blount's springs.

From Russellville, by Heshbon, to Itawamba courthouse.

From Winchester, by Crow creek, Coon creek and Bolivar, to Loving's, in Wills valley.

From Hickory level, by Adrian's ferry, on the Coosa river, Abacooche Gold mines, and Canal Gold mines, to Franklin, Georgia.

From Fayette, Georgia, by Hopkinsville, through the Chatooga valley, by Chatooga old courthouse and Jeffersonville, to Jacksonville.

From Somerville, by head of Cotoco creek and Brooksville to Bennettsville.

From Clayton, by Fagan's store and Crockettville, to Salem, Russell county.

From Rockford, by Socapatoy, to the Georgia store, in Tallapoosa county.

From Columbus, Georgia, by Fort Mitchell, the Natural bridge, Sand fort, Uchee post-office and Fort Bainbridge, to Feagan's store.

From Irwinton to Stockton.

From Wetumpka, by Nixburg, Socapatoy, and Hatchet creek, to Talladega.

From Columbus, Georgia, by Glennville, to Irvington, in Alabama.

From Springfield by Benevola, Bonners' Mills, Carrollton and Yorkville to Columbus in Mississippi.

From Bellefonte by Langston and DeKalb courthouse to Paris in DeKalb county.

Discontinue as follows: From Bellefonte, by Larkinsville, Trenton, Loweville, Hazle green and Madison cross-roads, to Athens.

From Winchester, Tennessee, to Bellefonte.

From Bellefonte to Rawlingsville.—Act of Congress, July 7, 1838, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p. 280.

In Alabama.—From Ashville, by Holloway's Bridge, in St. Clair county, to Jefferson, Alabama.

From Lebanon, De Kalb, Alabama, to intersect the line from Rome, Georgia, to Elyton, Alabama, at Holloway's Bridge.

From Louisville, by Trenton, Larkinsville, and Berryville, to Bellefonte.

From Thorn Hill, in Walker county, by way of William Johnson's, Pikeville, and Millville, to Cotton Gin Port, Monroe county, Mississippi.

From Pikeville, Alabama, to Fulton, Mississippi.

From Russellville, Alabama, to Jacinto, Mississippi.

From Mobile, by way of Jackson, on the Tombekbee river, Grove Hill, Mott's post-office, in Clarke county, Woodwardville, Shiloh, Linden and Demopolis in Marengo county, thence by way of Erie in Greene county, to Carthage, in Tuscaloosa county.

From Milford, in Butler county, by Merrill's store, to Montezuma, in Covington county.

From Hope post office, Picken's county, Alabama, by the way of Fairfield, to Macon, in Noxubee county, Mississippi.

From Gainesville, Alabama, Wahalak, Kemper county, Mississippi, to Macon, Mississippi.

From Irwinton, by way of Jenkins's Midway post office, and William Dick's to Cuba-hatchee, in Macon county.

From Gainesville, in the state of Alabama, by the way of DeKalb, to Jackson in the State of Mississippi.

From Black's Bluff, in Sumter county, to Tuscahoma, in Washington county.

From Columbia, Henry county, by way of Woodville, Neel's Landing, Florida, Cedar Bluff, to Marianna, Florida.

From Centreport, in Dallas county, to Greenville, in Butler county.

From Barboursville, in Wilcox, by way of Beaver creek and Dixon's Mills, to Nanafalia, in Marengo county.

From Bellefonte, by way of Larkinsville and Trenton, to Louisville, Alabama.

And that the routes from Larkin's fork, by way of Larkinsville, Trenton, and Sangston, to Marshall, and from Larkinsville to Woodville, be discontinued.

From Montgomery to Troy in Pike county, and from thence to Dixon precinct and Scroggin's mill to the courthouse of Dale county.

From Suggsville in Clarke county to Mount Pleasant, in Monroe county.

From Cahaba, Dallas county, by Hanell's Cross roads to Marion in Perry county.

From Marion by Union Tavern to Prairieville.

From Tuskegee via Valverda, Union Springs, Aberfoil to Troy, in Pike county.—Act of Congress, August 31, 1842, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p. 571.

From Rome, in Georgia, to Commerce, in the State of Mississippi, and also to Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, namely, from Rome, through Warrenton, Decatur and Tuscumbia, in Alabama and Jacinto, in Mississippi, to Ripley, in said State, as a common point, and from said point through Holly Springs and Hernando, to Commerce, and from Ripley through La Grange, in Tennessee, to Memphis, in said State.—Act of Congress, April 14, 1842, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p. 473.

Alabama.—From Jacksonville, by the way of Rabbittown, Carmichael's Pounds, Kemp's Creek, Defries's, and Boiling Spring, and back to Jacksonville.

From Tuscaloosa, in Tuscaloosa county, through Jasper, to Somerville, Alabama.

From Elkton, Tennessee, through Athens, to Decatur, Alabama.

From Summerville, Georgia, to Chattooga-ville, to be extended to Gaylesville, Alabama, and Jefferson.

From Tuscaloosa to Columbus, Mississippi, on the upper Columbus road.

From McDonald, county seat of Randolph county, Alabama, to Franklin, county seat of Heard county, Georgia.

From Tuskegee, Macon county, to Troy, Pike county.

From Mount Pleasant, Monroe county, to Suggsville, Clarke county.

From Barbourville, in Wilcox county, by way of Bear Creek, Shiloh, and Dixon's Mills, to Nanafalia.

From Centreport, Dallas county, to Greenville, Butler county.

From Nanafalia, Marengo county, Alabama, through Tompkinsville, to Marion, in the county of Lauderdale, Mississippi.

From Bolivar, Alabama, to Winchester, Tennessee.

From Greensboro, by Withers' Landing and Buzzard's Roost, to Livingston, in Sumter county.

From Tuskegee, in the county of Macon, via the Warrins Stand, Steam Mills, and Enon, in the said county, to Eufaula in the county of Barbour.

From Eufaula, in the county of Barbour, via Abbeville, Colombia and Woodville in the

county of Henry, Daleville, in the county of Dale, to Geneva in the county of Coffee.

From Woodville in the county of Henry, to Bainbridge in the county of Decatur, Georgia, via Mariana in Florida.

From Wetumpka, in the county of Coosa, to Talladega Springs, in Talladega county, by the old Jackson trace.

From Clinton via Warsaw, Cooksville, Macon, and Mashulaville, to Louisville, Mississippi.

From Alexandria, Benton county, by Cane creek, Iron Works, Ten Islands, to Ashville, St. Clair county.

From Elyton, in Jefferson, by Ashville, St. Clair county, to Rome, Georgia.

From Tuscaloosa, via Fayetteville, Hughes' Mill, to Russelville.—Act of Congress, March 3, 1845, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p. 784.

That there were other routes in the State is shown from certain Acts, even as early as 1815, discontinuing routes. Those discontinued between 1815 and 1820 follow:

In Alabama.—From Tellico Block House, in Tennessee, by Amoy river, Vanstown, and Tuckeytown, to Fort Stoddard, in Mississippi territory, and from Tuckabatchy by Tensaw and Fort Stoddard, to Pascagoola river, in Mississippi territory.—Act of Congress, March 1, 1815, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 3, p. 221.

From Fort Stoddard to Ford's, on Pearl river.—Act of Congress, April 20, 1818, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 3, p. 453.

From Rhea Courthouse, Tennessee, to Fort Jackson, in Alabama.

From Cahaba to St. Stephens.—Act of Congress, May 13, 1820, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 3, pp. 577, 578.

A study of these routes will show that large numbers of these early offices have been long since discontinued. One of the longest routes, early established, that one using the Old Federal Road, and detouring by Fort Jackson, shows only one of the then offices remaining. Fort Mitchell, Fort Bainbridge, Fort Jackson, Burnt Corn Springs, Fort Claiborne, all having been discontinued. The office at Fort Mitchell, at that date, was at Crabtree's home, on Uchee Creek, four miles west of its present location, on the Central of Georgia Railroad and near the early military post. Another long route of the early establishments, shows only two remaining offices. Cahaba, once the State Capital, Old Town, the falls of the Cahaba River, and the other points on that route leading from Cahaba to Washington in Tennessee, have long since ceased to exist, except in the case of Shelby and St. Clair County Court Houses.

Another reference is interesting in the case of the route from Fort Mitchell via Roanoke Postoffice, Irwinton, to Fort Gaines. The note is made that the mail should be carried on the west side of the Chattahoochee River. This was through the thickest of the Creek country. The act is of July 2, 1836 date. Roanoke was burned and its inhabitants murdered in August of that year.

POSTAL CLERKS ASSOCIATION, THE ALABAMA. The Alabama branch of the National Association of affiliated employees of U. S. Postoffices in this State.

Sewell Bullard is president, with W. C. Warren as secretary.

REFERENCES.—Mss. data in Alabama Department Archives and History.

POSSUM VALLEY. See Jones Valley.

POTATOES. The edible tuber commonly known as the Irish, or white potato, came originally from South America. Its popular name is a misnomer, the plant having no more relation to Ireland than many other plants never found there. The "sweet" potato is not botanically a potato at all, being a pleasant vegetable which belongs to the morning glory family, technically known as *Ipomoea batatas*. Both the white and the sweet potato are natives of America. The original home of the sweet potato was probably the West Indies and Central America. The Irish or white potato can doubtless trace its prehistoric and aboriginal habitat to the western slope of the Southern continent from the neighborhood of Quito in Ecuador, or perhaps from Bogota in Colombia, to the central region of Chili. Botanically the Irish potato is a *solanum*. The edible potato is believed to have been cultivated by the inhabitants of the west coast, who occupied the land before the coming of the Incas. It was there when the Spanish conquerors arrived, and was the one great source of food supply. The food potato of commerce made its way from its prehistoric home in the Andes to North America. It is not improbable that Pizarro carried specimens to Spain as interesting curiosities of discovery. Sir Francis Drake carried specimens back to Europe with him, having first stopped in Virginia, where they were planted in 1585. Their presence in Ireland is very probably to be attributed to Sir Walter Raleigh. After being planted on the South Atlantic coast, during the years they came to be generally used, and were found to be prolific in growth, as well as very acceptable for food. The uses of the potato are varied. They are of great value as human food; they are also fed to cattle; they are suitable for bread; they have been employed in the making of industrial or denatured alcohol; they are used in the manufacture of varnish, explosives and other chemical articles; they are valuable as a source of light and heat, and in power engines; and they are of the greatest value as a source for the making of starch. One authority has said, "Starch is one of the essentials of civilization. Its uses are protean, the demand for it is unceasing, and for both art and industry the supply must be constant. With a varied field for its activity, no one should doubt that few blessings for humanity can surpass that which came to the world with the potato."

POTATOES, IRISH. Tuberous roots produced as a food supply. The production in

Alabama for 1920 was valued at \$11,250,000, 3,215,000 bushels being raised. Baldwin, with 527,000, Mobile with 480,000 bushels, Escambia 128,000 bushels, and Jefferson 180,000 produced the largest crops. 6,400 acres were planted in Mobile, 6,200 acres in Baldwin, 3,000 acres in Jefferson, and 1,900 in DeKalb, were the largest cultivated areas in the State. The Mobile and Baldwin acreage is largely in truck farms in that section of the State, but the large production in Jefferson County, and in DeKalb County, illustrates the productiveness of the mineral belt regions of the State.

REFERENCES.—*Alabama Markets Journal*, Vol. 5. No. 4, January, 1921.

POTATOES (Sweet). Perennial plants, cultivated for the sweet root esteemed as an article of food. Two and a half per cent cane sugar and three and four tenths per cent invert sugar, make up the average amount of sugars, while the chief nutrient is carbohydrates, the principal one being starch.

The sweet potato, in 1920, formed the principal crop, by yield, in this State. One hundred and seventy-nine thousand and eight hundred acres, were planted which produced seventeen million, three hundred and eighty-five thousand bushels, at a value of \$16,939,000. During the past four years, Alabama has produced more potatoes than any other State in the United States. During the past year the average yield of potatoes is 97 bushels to the acre. The yield is greatest in the southeastern section of the State, but the mineral belt ranks third in production. Montgomery, Mobile, and Escambia counties have the most acreage respectively. Baldwin 1,050,000, Jefferson 540,000, were the two counties producing the most bushels.

According to statistics, the first killing frost in the State, for Huntsville, is about October 25, therefore they should be harvested before that date. In the case of Mobile, before November 20.

Potatoes when in curing lose about 25% by weight. When stored the usual temperature after the end of the curing period, should be between 50 and 60 Fahrenheit at Auburn.

REFERENCES.—*Alabama Markets Journal*, Vol. No. 4, January, 1921. New International Encyclopedia, Vol. 21, p. 731. Alabama Experiment Station, *Bulletins*.

POTCHUSHATOH. An Upper Creek town in Clay County, on the head waters of a creek of the same name, which in its lower course was originally known as Pakan talahassi, but which is now Hatchet Creek. It is probably on the east fork of Hatchet Creek, known on some old maps as Little Hatchet and on the township line between townships 21 and 22 north. About 10 miles to the north was the town of Wako kayi, and about the same distance southeast was Hillabi.

The settlements of the town extended a mile up and down the creek. A mile and a half above is a large cane brake, three quarters of a mile through, and 3 or 4 miles in

length. Three miles west of the town there is a small mountain. The meaning of the name is Hatchet stream, that is, Potchusa, "hatchet," or "axe," hatchi, "water course," or stream.

The town furnished its quota of warriors for the expedition against the Tensaw country. They were originally friendly, but were compelled by the Cowetas and Tukabatchis to join the war party or to fly the nation. They had representatives in the Burnt Corn Expedition.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), p. 407; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), p. 203; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), pp. 50 and 84.

POTTERY, OR STONEWARE CLAYS. See Clays, Kaolins and Shales.

PRATT COAL & IRON CO. See Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

PRATT COAL CO. See Pratt Consolidated Coal Co.

PRATT CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY. An industrial corporation, incorporated in December, 1904, in Delaware, as a consolidation of the Pratt Coal Co., Ivy Coal & Iron Co., Townley Mining Co., Nunley Ridge Coal Co., McCormack & Ramsay Coal Lands, Crooked Creek Coal Lands, Lockhart Coal Lands, Gamble Mines Co., and Globe Coal Co.; capital stock—authorized \$6,000,000, outstanding \$3,573,000; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$3,598,000; property consists of 140,000 acres of coal lands in Alabama and Tennessee, of which 40,000 are in Walker County, Ala.; engages in mining coal, manufacturing coke, and merchandising; offices: Birmingham.

The Pratt Coal Co., the oldest of these consolidated companies, was organized in June, 1896, by T. T. Hillman, George B. McCormack, Erskine Ramsay and associates. The company began operations with 14,548 acres of land, which had been bought up quietly by H. E. McCormack. The first mine opened by this company was called "Old Nebo," and was a drift on the Pratt seam, about 17 miles west of Birmingham. By the end of 1903, the company was operating 18 mines, and had a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The other companies which went into the Pratt Consolidated Co. in 1904 had been developed or purchased by the promoters of the old Pratt Coal Co. In July, 1902, the Pratt Coal Co., of Delaware, was organized for the purpose of taking over and combining the properties of the Pratt Coal Co., and the Globe Coal Co., of Alabama. The Ivy Coal Co. was organized in February, 1904, by G. B. McCormack and Erskine Ramsay, and was merged into the consolidated company in December of the same year. The Nunley Ridge Coal Co. was a Tennessee concern, organized in July, 1903. The Townley Mining Co. and the Gamble mines and property were both organized in

1904 and forthwith merged into the Pratt Consolidated Coal Co.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of industries*, 1916, *passim*; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 489-497.

PRAETORIANS, THE. Fraternal and benefit order, founded in Dallas, Texas (which is the headquarters), April 1, 1898, by C. B. Gardner, who is now president of the institution. The order was named for "The Praetorians," who existed in the time of Nero, in Rome. License was granted the order to enter Alabama, 1910, and the first council was organized at Alamuchee, September, 1911. There are now 50 councils in the State with a membership of 2,000 carrying over \$1,500,000 insurance in force. Each State with 200 or more members is entitled to a State senate. The first State senate held in Alabama was in April, 1917, Montgomery. J. P. Hanks is State manager with headquarters in Montgomery. "The Monitor," contains the installation and burial ceremonies as well as other matter. The monthly organ is the "Praetorian Guard," and goes to members free. One of the original signers of the application for charter of the order was T. W. Gregory, later Attorney-General of the United States.

REFERENCES.—Letter and mss. summary, from C. B. Gardner, president, Dallas, Texas, in Department of Archives and History.

PRESBYTERIAN, ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH. Organized in 1803 at Brick Church, Fairfield County, S. C., but it did not withdraw from the General Synod until 1822. In forming this independent body it became known as the Associate Reformed synod of the South, so called to distinguish it from the associate Reformed synods in the North. The name in 1913 was changed to Associate Reformed Church. This independent body was formed because all of the meetings of the General Synod were held in New York and it was very seldom that a southern man could attend.

"In doctrine the synod is thoroughly Calvinistic, having the same symbols of faith as the other Reformed Presbyterian churches. In polity it is presbyterian, in close accord with other similar bodies. Its distinctive feature, it claims, is the exclusive use of the Psalms in praise."

Erskine college, Erskine theological seminary, and Due West female college, all located at Due West, S. C., are its educational institutions.

Statistics, 1916.—

Total number of organizations, 8.

Number of organizations reporting, 8.

Total number members reported, 345.

Number of organizations reporting, 7.

Total number members reported. (Male), 105.

Total number members reported. (Female), 135.

Church edifices, 7.

Halls, etc., 1.

Number of church edifices reporting, 7.

Value reported, \$11,200.
 Total number of organizations reporting, 8.
 Amount of debt reported, \$49.
 Number of organizations reporting, 2.
 Value of parsonages reported, \$3,500.
 Number of organizations reporting, 8.
 Amount of expenditures reported, \$5,746.
 Number of organizations reporting, 7.
 Number of Sunday schools reported, 7.
 Number of officers and teachers, 42.
 Number of scholars, 364.

REFERENCES.—New International encyclopedia; U. S. Census Bureau, Religious bodies, 1916, pts. 1 and 2.

PRESBYTERIAN, ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD OF THE SOUTH. See Presbyterian, Associate Reformed Church.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CUMBERLAND. Organized February 14, 1810, in Dickson County, Tenn., by Revs. Finis Ewing, Samuel King, and Samuel McAdow under the name of the Cumberland Presbytery. It was the outcome of a great spiritual revival in the "Cumberland Country" in Kentucky and Tennessee. The leader of this revival was Rev. James McGready, a Presbyterian minister, and a member of the Synod of Kentucky. As the revival spread the demand for ministers increased and at the Synod of Kentucky, in 1802, the southwestern portion of the Presbytery of Transylvania, including the Cumberland Country, was constituted the Presbytery of Cumberland. It was thought advisable under the emergency to introduce into the ministry men who had not had the usual academic or theological training. These men were permitted to adopt the Westminster Confession of Faith with the exception of "the idea of fatality." The controversy between the revivalist and anti-revivalists increased till the independent presbytery was formed in 1810. It was reunited with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America in 1903.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church is essentially Calvinistic of the more moderate type in doctrine. The Westminster Confession continued to be the creed until 1814 when a revision was made. This revision was designed to be a popular statement of doctrine emphasizing human responsibility. In 1883 it was again revised along the same lines. Its government is exercised by the various courts-session, presbytery, synod, and general assembly.

Statistics, 1916.—

Total number of organizations, 78.
 Number of organizations reporting, 78.
 Total number members reported, 3,578.
 Number of organizations reporting, 63.
 Total number members reported. (Male), 1,211.
 Total number members reported. (Female), 1,660.
 Church edifices, 64.
 Halls, etc., 5.
 Number of church edifices reported, 64.
 Value reported, \$68,000.
 Total number of organizations, 78.

Number of organizations reporting, 3.
 Amount of debt reported, \$1,875.
 Number of organizations reporting, 4.
 Value of parsonages reported, \$4,000.
 Number of organizations reporting, 61.
 Amount of expenditures reported, \$13,750.
 Number of organizations reporting, 57.
 Number of Sunday schools reported, 57.
 Number of officers and teachers, 355.
 Number of scholars, 3,161.

REFERENCES.—New International encyclopedia; U. S. Census bureau, Religious bodies, 1916, pts. 1 and 2.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN UNITED STATES. The principal branch of the great religious body of Presbyterians in Alabama. The denomination traces its history through conflicting struggles to the original founding of the church of that name. In America the earliest Presbyterian churches were established in Virginia, New England, Maryland, and Delaware. These churches were chiefly of English origin. Presbyterians were first found in New York in 1643, though no church was founded there until 1717. "In the spring of 1706, seven ministers, representing about twenty-two congregations, not including the Presbyterians of New England, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, met at Philadelphia and organized a Presbytery, the first ecclesiastical gathering of an inter-colonial and federal character in the country." By 1716 the churches had grown so that four presbyteries had been organized. Between 1736 and 1758 the Presbyterians were torn by dissension, the chief cause of trouble being the positions taken regarding revivals and the qualifications of men who were candidates for the ministry. Those opposed to revivals and who favored only graduates of English or New England colleges were known as the "Old Side" while those who were in favor of revivals, and placing less stress on the education of ministers, noting more the regeneration of the man and his call to the ministry, were known as the "New Side." It was during this period of dissension that Princeton University was founded in 1746. In 1758 the two "Sides" reunited "upon the basis of the Westminster standards pure and simple."

The Presbyterians were very active during the War of the Revolution, and after the cessation of hostilities "the synod congratulated the churches on the general and almost universal attachment of the Presbyterian body to the causes of liberty and the rights of mankind."

"The Presbyterian church in the United States of America has been identified with every movement for interdenominational fellowship and church union. It was an important factor in 1905 and 1908 in the preliminary arrangements for, and the organization of, the Federal Council of the churches of Christ in America; and is represented on the advisory committee of the World Conference on questions of Faith and Order.

"The following permanent agencies were

established in the opening years of the twentieth century: The committee on vacancy and supply, having charge of the location of unemployed ministers and the supply of vacant churches; the Presbyterian Brotherhood, now known as the 'permanent committee on men's work;' the ministerial sustentation fund, making provision for pensions for ministers who prefer to contribute to their own support in old age, which was established in 1906, and combined in 1912 with the board of relief; and the commission on evangelism, which was at first a committee, but was in 1914 made a permanent body. Two commissions connected with the General Assembly were also established, the executive commission, in 1908, to carry forward comprehensive church work in the intervals between the meetings of the General Assembly, and also, in 1907, the permanent judicial commission, a body in the nature of a supreme judicial court. In 1917 the General Assembly established the general board of education, into which are to be merged the board of education, located in Philadelphia, and the college board, located in New York city."

Contributions for all purposes have increased from \$852 in 1789 to \$31,236,297 in 1917.

The official publications of the Presbyterian Church are the most complete in America. They are: Records of the General Synod, 1706-16, of the General Synod, 1717-1788, and of the General Assembly, 1788-1920, each bound in printed form.

Presbyterianism was brought into Alabama by the Scotch-Irish settlers from the Carolinas. Francis H. Porter was commissioned as early as 1817 to carry on missionary work in the "Alabama Territory."

The first Presbyterian church in Alabama was organized in 1818, at Huntsville. In 1820 the church at Tuscaloosa under the name of "Bethel," was organized, and the one at Florence was established about the same time. Valley Creek Church, Dallas County, in 1822, reported fifty-seven members.

In 1823 the Greensboro church was organized; Eutaw in 1824; the First Church, Montgomery, 1829; Government Street Church, Mobile, 1831; Talladega, 1834; First Church, Selma, 1838. Thus when in 1835 the Synod of Alabama was organized, churches had been organized in the principal towns of the State.

When the Presbytery of Alabama was "constituted at the capitol of the State, Cahaba, on March 1st, 1821, by order of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia" it constituted at the date of its organization of five ministers, three enrolled churches, and forty-seven communicants. From 1821 to 1835 the church in Alabama grew and prospered and came from "a single Presbytery with five ministers, three enrolled churches, and forty-seven communicants, to a Synod with three Presbyteries and an enrollment of twenty-eight ministers, fifty-six churches, and 2,458 communicants."

The Presbytery of Alabama became at Mayhew, Choctaw Nation, November 11, 1829, a part of the Synod of Mississippi and Alabama. From that time it was called the Presbytery of South Alabama. On Thursday, November 26, 1835, the Synod of Alabama was organized. This Synod was composed of the Presbyteries of South Alabama, Tuscaloosa and Tombigbee, the latter of which was in 1849, transferred to the Synod of Mississippi.

The West Tennessee Synod, organized in 1825 by the Presbytery of North Alabama, which in 1883 became a part of the Synod of Alabama. In 1841 the East Alabama presbytery was organized from the South Alabama presbytery, but was dissolved in 1887.

The Presbytery of West Africa, Liberia, Africa, was constituted in 1849, but in 1852 was dissolved. In 1851 the Talladega presbytery was organized by dividing the East Alabama synod but in 1855 was dissolved. The Central Presbytery of Alabama (colored) covering the whole state was organized in 1890.

Education.—Since 1842 the Presbyterians have given much attention to the education of the young people of the church and to those who felt called to the ministry. For further information see sketches of Alabama Presbyterian College for Men, Isbell College, and LaFayette Male and Female College, and Stillman Institute.

The Synod of Alabama contributes to the support of both Columbia Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C., and the Southwestern University, Clarksville, Tenn. At these institutions many of the young men of Alabama who are called to the ministry receive their education.

Missionary Work.—One of the strong points of the synod of Alabama has been its activity in missionary work, especially among the negroes. In early days this work was done in conjunction with the Presbyteries of Georgia and Mississippi, but after the War of Secession became a separate activity, resulting in the formation of a Presbytery in 1890, composed entirely of colored ministers and communicants.

Alabama Presbyterians have contributed largely to the support of home and foreign missionaries and several are maintained by the Synod of Alabama.

Young People's Work.—From the founding of churches in this State the Presbyterians have been active in carrying on young people's work. The principal group is the Christian Endeavor, a world-wide society, with branch organizations in Alabama churches.

Women's Societies.—Auxiliary societies composed of women are maintained in all churches in Alabama. These ladies are valuable in their assistance to ministers and boards.

Orphan's Home.—An orphan's home is maintained by the Presbyterians at Talladega.

In 1920 the Synod of Alabama consisted of four Presbyteries namely: East Alabama, Mobile, North Alabama, and Tuscaloosa.

Moderators.—Rev. R. M. Cunningham, 1835; unknown, 1836; Rev. T. C. Stewart, 1837; Rev. R. Nall, 1838; Rev. J. H. Gray, 1839; Rev. T. S. Witherspoon, 1840; Rev. R. S. Gladney, 1841; Rev. R. H. Chapman, January, 1843; J. L. Kirkpatrick, D. D., October, 1843; Rev. J. B. King, 1844; Rev. John Warnock, 1845; C. A. Stillman, D. D., 1846, 1865, 1876, 1889; W. T. Hamilton, D. D., 1847; D. Finley, D. D., 1849; Rev. J. P. McMullens, 1850; Rev. P. J. Sparrow, 1851, 1857; Rev. T. Root, 1852; Rev. Wm. Flinn, 1853; Rev. A. B. McCorkle, 1854; Rev. A. A. Porter, 1855; J. W. Pratt, D. D., 1856; Rev. N. N. Pharr, 1858; R. B. White, D. D., 1859; H. R. Raymond, D. D., 1860, 1871; G. W. Petrie, D. D., 1861; Rev. A. P. Stillman, 1862; J. R. Burgett, D. D., 1863; G. H. W. Petrie, D. D., 1864; Rev. J. C. Mitchell, 1866; Jas. H. Nall, D. D., 1867; John H. Rice, D. D., 1868; J. K. Hazen, D. D., 1869; Rev. J. W. Phillips, 1870; Rev. J. N. Lewis, 1872; Rev. A. A. Morse, 1873; Rev. G. W. Boggs, 1874; Jas. A. Wallace, D. D., 1875; E. P. Palmer, D. D., 1877; J. J. Robinson, D. D., 1878; D. D. Sanderson, D. D., 1879; Rev. Peter Gowan, 1880; F. B. Webb, D. D., 1881, 1911; L. S. Handley, D. D., 1882; T. W. Hooper, D. D., 1883; J. H. Bryson, D. D., 1884; J. M. P. Otts, D. D., 1885, 1895; W. H. Richardson, D. D., 1886; H. S. Yerger, D. D., 1887; Rev. J. M. McLean, 1888; Rev. R. A. Mickle, 1890; Hon. J. W. Lapsley, 1891; J. G. Praigg, D. D., 1892; Rev. P. P. Winn, 1893; Thornton Whaling, D. D., 1894; E. P. Davis, D. D., 1896; A. B. Curry, D. D., 1897; W. B. Keady, D. D., 1898; D. A. Planck, D. D., 1899; N. L. Anderson, D. D., 1900; Rev. Donald McQueen, 1901; Rev. Geo. F. Robertson, 1902; Mr. Thad Harrison, 1903; G. W. Patterson, D. D., 1904; F. B. Webb, D. D., 1905; A. A. Little, D. D., 1906; A. F. Carr, D. D., 1907; Rev. J. C. McMullen, 1908; U. D. Mooney, D. D., 1909; Rev. E. B. Robinson, 1910; J. G. Snedecor, LL. D., 1912; Rev. R. B. Morrow, 1913; Rev. J. A. Bryan, 1914; J. W. Walden, D. D., LL. D., 1915; Hon. Chas. S. McDowell, Jr., 1916; Rev. Frances Tappey, 1917; Rev. I. F. Swallow, 1918; Rev. Joseph Dunglinson, 1919.

Stated Clerks.—Rev. John H. Gray, 1835-1841; Rev. Robert Nall, D. D., 1841-1846; Rev. Jas. D. McLean, D. D., 1886-1891; Rev. W. E. Sinnot, 1891-1912; Rev. E. M. Craig, 1912-1916; Rev. Robert H. McCaslin, D. D., 1916-19; Rev. David Park, 1919—.

Annual Meetings, 1835-1916.—The list which follows gives the number of session, place of meeting, inclusive dates, and bibliography of the Proceedings, viz.:

1st session, Tuscaloosa	1835
2d, Valley Creek	1836
3d, Columbus, Miss.	1837
4th, Mesopotamia	1838
5th, Marion	1839
6th, Wahalak, Miss.	1840
7th, Tuscaloosa	1841
8th, Mobile, Jan.	1843
9th, Montgomery, Oct.	1843
10th, Gainesville	1844

11th, Valley Creek	1845
12th, Wetumpka	1846
13th, Greensboro	1847
14th, Montgomery, Oct.	1849
15th, Tuscaloosa	1850
16th, Selma	1851
17th, Montgomery	1852
18th, Eutaw	1853
19th, Marion	1854
20th, Talladega	1855
21st, Tuskegee	1856
22d, Gainesville	1857
23d, Mobile	1858
24th, Montgomery	1859
25th, Greensboro	1860
26th, Cahaba	1861
27th, Montgomery	1862
28th, Tuscaloosa	1863
29th, Selma	1864
30th, Tuskegee	1865
31st, Eutaw	1866
32d, Mobile	1867
33d, Talladega	1868
34th, Gainesville	1869
35th, Marion	1870
36th, Tuskegee	1871
37th, Tuscaloosa	1872
38th, Selma	1873
39th, Montgomery	1874
40th, Birmingham	1875
41st, Mobile	1876
42d, Eufaula	1877
43d, Livingston	1878
44th, Talladega	1879
45th, Pensacola, Fla.	1880
46th, Eutaw	1881
47th, Marion	1882
48th, Union Springs	1883
49th, Tuscaloosa	1884
50th, Huntsville	1885
51st, Talladega	1886
52d, Greenville	1887
53d, Selma	1888
54th, Birmingham	1889
55th, Troy	1890
56th, Marion	1891
57th, Talladega	1892
58th, Mobile	1893
59th, Montgomery	1894
60th, Selma	1895
61st, Anniston	1896
62d, Tuscaloosa	1897
63d, Talladega	1898
64th, Birmingham	1899
65th, Opelika	1900
66th, Birmingham	1901
67th, Bessemer	1902
68th, Union Springs	1903
69th, Anniston	1904
70th, Montgomery	1905
71st, Talladega	1906
72d, Florence	1907
73d, Mobile	1908
74th, Selma	1909
75th, Opelika	1910
76th, Decatur	1911
77th, Marion	1912
78th, Eufaula	1913
79th, Birmingham	1914
80th, Centerville	1915

81st, Dothan	1916
82d, Birmingham	1917
83d, Tuscaloosa	1918
84th, Montgomery	1919

In 1919 there were 220 churches and 93 ministers of Presbyterian faith in Alabama.

REFERENCES.—Minutes of the Presbyteries of Alabama and of the Synod of Alabama; Pickett's *History of Alabama*; Reports of the Bureau of the Census, 1917; manuscript, letters, etc., in files of Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA, THE UNITED. Organized May 26, 1858, in Pittsburgh, Pa., by a union of the Associate and the Associate Reform churches. It holds to a restricted communion and uses only the psalms for its worship of song. It accepts the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechisms as its doctrinal standards. The chapters on the power of civil magistrates are somewhat modified. A "judicial testimony" consisting of eighteen articles, contains the declarations of doctrine and order on which it justifies its separation from other Presbyterian churches.

The church in organization and government is in accord with other Presbyterian bodies having the same courts-session, presbytery, synod and general assembly. The same general methods of baptism, admission to church membership, ordination to the ministry, etc., are observed.

Home missionary, foreign missionary, philanthropic and educational works are carried on by the church. The young people's denominational organization is known as the Young People's Christian Union.

Statistics, 1916.—

- Total number of organizations, 5.
- Number of organizations reporting, 5.
- Total number members reported, 468.
- Number of organizations reporting, 5.
- Total number members reported. (Male), 195.
- Total number members reported. (Female), 273.
- Church edifices, 4.
- Halls, etc., 1.
- Number of church edifices reported, 5.
- Value reported, \$7,830.
- Total number of organizations reporting, 2.
- Value of parsonages reported, \$1,635.
- Number of organizations reporting, 5.
- Amount of expenditures reported, \$3,239.
- Number of organizations reporting, 5.
- Number of Sunday schools reported, 5.
- Number of officers and teachers, 52.
- Number of scholars, 937.

REFERENCES.—New International Encyclopedia; U. S. Bureau of Census, Religious bodies, 1916, pts. 1 and 2.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, ALABAMA. A high-grade institution for men, maintained under the patronage of the Synod of Alabama and located at Anniston. Its aim is "to train the young man so thoroughly that when he completes the prescribed course of study and

takes his degree, he will be well prepared to take up the study of law or medicine or theology or any other profession or calling in life to which he may be specially attracted." Departments of English and history, mathematics and astronomy, Latin and Greek, philosophy and modern languages, chemistry and physics, geology and biology, and biblical instruction are provided. The laboratory equipment in astronomy, biology, physics and chemistry is provided. Athletics is given an important place in the life of the student body, but is subordinate to study. A Young Men's Christian Association is organized among the students. The Lanier Literary Society affords an opportunity for parliamentary training, and practice in public speaking and debate. It is co-educational.

Its report to the state superintendent of education, September 30, 1918, shows building and site valued at \$80,000; equipment \$5,000; 8 teachers; 98 pupils; 2,000 volumes in library, valued at \$1,500; and total receipts from tuition, incidentals and all other sources, \$13,000.

A training school is organized in connection with the college in order to properly prepare students for college entrance.

History.—Agitation and discussion looking to the establishment of a Presbyterian college had its formal beginning in the Synod of Alabama in 1888. In 1901 committees from the Synods of Alabama and Florida met in joint conference and decided that the establishment of such a school by the two Synods was both advisable and feasible. Organization proceeded actively, trustees were elected, and on January 15, 1903, Rev. William E. McIlwain was chosen president. Following a contest between several cities, it was decided to locate the college in Anniston. A local site known as Tyler Hill was secured. The college buildings were completed March 20, 1906. Prior to completion, in October, 1905, the doors of the institution were opened for students. On November 15, 1906, the college buildings were dedicated.

Presidents.—Rev. William E. McIlwain, D. D., 1905-1909; Rev. Sterling J. Foster, D. D., 1909; Rev. Dr. John W. Stagg, 1909-1911; Rev. E. D. McDougall, D. D., 1911-19—; Rev. George Lang, D. D., 19—.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Catalogues*, various dates; *The Predestinarian*, 1914-1918, vols. 1-4; and *Birmingham Age-Herald*, May 1, 1914.

PRESBYTERIAN ORPHANAGE. See Child Welfare.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS. Alabama's electoral vote for choice of president and vice-president of the United States, from 1820 to 1920 was as follows:

1820.

3 Electoral votes: All cast for Monroe and Tompkins, Democratic (Republican) candidates.

Population.

Total popular vote.

Per cent voting.

1824.

5 Electoral Votes: All cast for Jackson and Calhoun.

	Per cent
Population (1820)	127,901
Total popular vote	13,606
Per cent voting	10.6
John Q. Adams	2,416 17.8
Andrew Jackson	9,443 69.4
Wm. H. Crawford	1,680 12.3
Henry Clay	67 0.5
No choice, and election thrown into House of Representatives, Alabama casting its vote for Jackson.	

1828.

5 Electoral Votes: Cast for Jackson and Calhoun.

	Per cent
Population (1830)	309,527
Total popular vote	19,076
Per cent voting	6.1
John Q. Adams, Nat. Rep.	1,938 10.2
A. Jackson, Jackson, Dem.	17,138 89.1

1832.

7 Electoral Votes: Cast for Jackson and Van Buren.

Henry Clay, Nat. Rep.
 Andrew Jackson, Jackson, Dem.
 Wm. Wirt, Anti-Mason.
 John Floyd, Ind., Dem.

1836.

7 Electoral Votes: Cast for Van Buren and Johnson.

	Per cent
Population (1830)	309,527
Total popular vote	34,705
Per cent voting	11.2
W. H. Harrison,	
Martin Van Buren, Dem.	19,068
Hugh L. White, Whig	15,637

1840.

7 Electoral Votes: Cast for Van Buren and Johnson.

	Per cent
Population (1840)	590,756
Total popular vote	62,462
Per cent voting	10.5
W. H. Harrison, Whig	28,471 45.6
Martin Van Buren, Dem.	33,991 54.4

1844.

9 Electoral Votes: Cast for Polk and Dallas.

	Per cent
Population (1840)	590,756
Total popular vote	63,824
Per cent voting	10.8
Henry Clay, Whig	26,084 40.9
J. K. Polk, Dem.	37,740 59.1

1848.

9 Electoral Votes: Cast for Cass and Butler.

	Per cent
Population (1850)	771,623
Total popular vote	61,845
Per cent voting	8.0
Zachary Taylor, Whig	30,482 49.3
Lewis Cass, Dem.	31,363 50.7

1852.

9 Electoral Votes: Cast for Pierce and King.

	Per cent
Population (1850)	71,623
Total popular vote	41,919
Per cent voting	5.4
Winfield Scott, Whig	15,038 35.9
F. K. Pierce, Democrat	26,881 64.1

1856.

9 Electoral Votes: Cast for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

	Per cent
Population (1850)	771,623
Total popular vote	75,291
Per cent voting	9.7
James Buchanan, Dem.	46,739 62.1
Millard Fillmore, Whig	28,552 37.9

1860.

9 Electoral Votes: Cast for Breckinridge and Lane.

	Per cent
Population (1860)	964,201
Total popular vote	90,307
Per cent voting	9.3
S. A. Douglas, Dem.	13,651 15.1
J. C. Breckinridge, Dem.	48,831 54.0
John Bell, Const. Union	27,825 30.8

1872.

10 Electoral Votes: Cast for Grant and Willson.

	Per cent
Population (1870)	996,992
Total popular vote	169,716
Per cent voting	17.0
U. S. Grant, Rep.	90,272 53.2
Horace Greeley, Dem.	79,444 46.8

1876.

10 Electoral Votes: Cast for Tilden and Hendricks.

	Per cent
Population (1870)	996,992
Total popular vote	170,232
Per cent voting	17.0
R. B. Hayes, Repub.	68,230 40.0
S. J. Tilden, Dem.	102,002 59.9

1880.

10 Electoral Votes: Cast for Hancock and English.

	Per cent
Population (1880)	1,262,505
Total popular vote	151,507
Per cent voting	12.0
James A. Garfield, Repub.	56,178 37.1
W. S. Hancock, Dem.	90,687 59.8
J. B. Weaver, Greenb'k.	4,642 3.1

1884.

10 Electoral Votes: Cast for Cleveland and Hendricks.

	Per cent
Population (1880)	1,262,505
Total popular vote	153,489
Per cent voting	12.1
James G. Blaine, Repub.	59,144 38.5
Grover Cleveland, Dem.	92,973 60.6

B. F. Butler, Greenb'k..	762	.49†
J. P. St. John, Prohib...	610	.39†

1888.

10 Electoral Votes: Cast for Cleveland and Thurman.

		Per cent
Population (1890)	1,513,401	
Total popular vote	174,100	
Per cent voting.....	11.5	
Benj. Harrison, Repub....	56,197	32.3
Grover Cleveland, Dem....	117,320	67.4
C. B. Fiske, Prohib.....	583	.3

1892.

11 Electoral Votes: Cast for Cleveland and Stevenson.

		Per cent
Population (1890)	1,513,401	
Total popular vote	232,757	
Per cent voting.....	15.3	
Benj. Harrison, Repub....	9,197	4.0
Grover Cleveland, Dem....	138,138	59.3
J. B. Weaver, Populist....	85,181	36.5†
John Bidwell, Prohib....	241	.1†

1896.

11 Electoral Votes: Cast for Bryan and Sewall.

		Per cent
Population (1890)	1,513,401	
Total popular vote.....	194,574	
Per cent voting.....	12.8	
Wm. McKinley, Repub....	54,737	28.1
W. J. Bryan, Dem.....	131,226	67.4
J. M. Palmer, Nat. Dem....	6,464	3.3
Joshua Levering, Prohib..	2,147	1.1

1900.

11 Electoral Votes: Cast for Bryan and Stevenson.

		Per cent
Population (1900)....	1,828,697	
Total popular vote....	158,942	
Per cent voting.....	8.6	
Wm. McKinley, Repub....	55,634	35.0
W. J. Bryan, Dem.....	96,368	60.6
J. G. Woolley, Prohib....	2,762	1.7†
Wharton Barker, Populist	4,178	2.6†

1904.

11 Electoral Votes: Cast for Parker and Davis.

		Per cent
Population (1900)	1,828,697	
Total popular vote....	108,845	
Per cent voting.....	5.9	
Theo. Roosevelt, Repub..	22,472	20.6
A. B. Parker, Dem.....	79,857	73.4
T. Watson, Populist.....	5,051	....
S. C. Swallow, Prohib....	612	....
E. V. Debs, Social.....	853	....

1908.

11 Electoral Votes: Cast for Bryan and Kern.

		Per cent
Population (1910)	2,138,093	
Total popular vote....	103,809	
Per cent voting.....	4.8	

Wm. H. Taft, Repub.....	25,308	24.4
W. J. Bryan, Dem.....	74,374	71.6
T. Watson, Populist.....	1,568	1.5
E. W. Chafin, Prohib.....	665	.6
T. H. Hisgen, Indep.....	495	.4
E. V. Debs, Social.....	1,399	1.3

1912.

12 Electoral Votes: Cast for Wilson and Marshall.

		Per cent
Population (1910).....	2,138,093	
Total popular vote.....	117,879	
Per cent voting.....	5.5	
Wm. H. Taft, Repub.....	9,732	8.2
W. Wilson, Democrat....	82,438	69.9
T. Roosevelt, Progress....	22,680	19.1
E. V. Debs, Social.....	3,029	2.6

1916.

12 Electoral Votes: Cast for Wilson and Marshall.

		Per cent
Population (1910)	2,138,093	
Total popular vote	131,159	
Per cent voting.....	6.1	
C. E. Hughes, Repub....	28,662	21.8
W. Wilson, Dem.....	99,546	75.9
A. L. Benson, Social.....	1,916	1.5
J. F. Hanly, Prohib.....	1,034	.8

1920.

12 Electoral Votes: Cast for Cox and Roosevelt.

		Per cent
Population (1920).....	2,345,716	
Total popular vote....	237,628	
Per cent voting.....	10.1	
James Cox, Dem.....	159,965	67.3
W. G. Harding, Rep.....	74,556	31.3
Aaron S. Watkins, Prohib.	748	.3
Eugene V. Debs, Socialist.	2,369	.9

In this election the women of Alabama voted for the first time.

REFERENCE.—Official records in office of Secretary of State.

PRESS ASSOCIATION, THE ALABAMA. An organization of editors and publishers of periodicals in the State of Alabama.

The association was organized in the city of Montgomery, June 18, 1872. The present officers are Frank N. Julian, Sheffield, President. James Hard, Birmingham, Secretary. The 1920 convention was held in Montgomery, Sheffield and Tuscumbia.

For information see Proceedings of the Editors and Publishers Association of Alabama, the original name, and proceedings of the Alabama Press Association, in Alabama Department Archives and History, Montgomery.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS. See Baptists, Primitive.

PRINTER, PUBLIC OR STATE. See Printing, State.

PRINTER, THE STATE. By an Act of December 25, 1822, found on page 51 of the

Acts of Alabama, 1822-23, it was provided "that there shall be a State printer elected annually, by joint vote of both houses of the general assembly; who shall receive a salary of \$1,800 for his services." It was also provided in this act that the man selected to be the State printer should give a bond of \$4,000, and he was required to print the acts and Journals in a manner which might be directed by resolution of the Legislature. The Act of creation contains various regulations for printing and distributing the Acts and Journals of the Legislature, and repeals all sections of Acts which are in conflict.

Under Section 89 of the Code of 1852, the lowest competing bidders between public printers were to serve for two years from the letting of the contract. This was amended by an Act of February 8, 1858.

By a subsequent Act approved November 25, 1863, it was provided that the General Assembly should elect a State Printer every two years.

So far as the record in the files of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History show there has been no State Printer later than Arthur Bingham, who was elected by the General Assembly December 18, 1872.

Messrs. Saffold and Figures were elected under the law of November 25, 1863.

REFERENCES.—Acts of the Legislatures 1822-23, p. 51; Code of 1852, Section 89; Acts of the Legislature 1863, p. 108; State Official Register, 1861-68, vol. 2, p. 2; 1868-1910, vol. 3, p. 8.

PRISON INSPECTOR, THE STATE. A State officer, originally independent, but now under the State board of health, and in charge of the enforcement of laws regulating the hygienic, sanitary and ventilative conditions in penal, corrective and charity institutions in the State, and in mills and factories where children are employed. The office was established by an act of April 8, 1911, and a supplemental act of April 22, providing for a State prison inspector, to be appointed by the governor, at an annual salary of \$4,000, two deputy inspectors at salaries of \$1,500, a chief clerk at \$1,800, and a stenographer at \$900 a year. The inspector, with the consent of the governor, may employ additional deputy inspectors. He and all his subordinates receive allowances of their actual traveling expenses when engaged in the discharge of their official duties.

The office of prison inspector may be held only by a legally qualified doctor of medicine in good standing, "and learned in the science of sanitation, hygiene and ventilation." It is his duty to inspect, at least twice each year, if practicable, in person or by his chief clerk or deputy inspectors, every county jail, almshouse, insane asylum, municipal jail or prison, situated in a town or city having 10,000 population or more according to the last Federal census, State and county convict camps, private camps where convicts are worked, the penitentiary, all establishments wherein minors subject to the provisions of the child-labor laws are employed,

"and to aid in securing the just, humane and economic management of all such institutions." He is empowered to require the erection of sanitary buildings; to investigate the management of all such institutions and the conduct and efficiency of their officers or managers; to require that their buildings and grounds be kept in the best sanitary condition; to condemn jails, prisons and almshouses and prohibit their use until put in suitable condition; to formulate such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the government of the hygiene, sanitation, cleanliness and healthfulness of all institutions under his jurisdiction.

As first established, the office was autonomous, but the act of April 8, 1911, provided that after the expiration of the first six-year term, the inspector should be elected by the State board of health, and "discharge the duties of his office in connection with and as a part of the work of the State board of health."

Jail Inspection.—The movement for prison reform, or more exactly, for the improvement of the conditions surrounding prisoners in jails, penitentiaries, workhouses, and other prisons, of which the establishment of the office of prison inspector in Alabama was a part, is a development of the last 20 years. It began to be recognized, not only by penologists, but by the public generally in the State, that persons confined in city and county jails awaiting trial were entitled to healthful surroundings and a reasonable amount of personal comfort, at least until proven guilty. In response to public opinion on the subject, the legislature created, March 4, 1907, the office of inspector of jails and almshouses, with a yearly compensation of \$2,400 salary and the necessary traveling expenses. The inspector was appointed by the governor for terms of four years, and was required to visit every jail and every poorhouse in the State at least twice each year and oftener if he could, for the purpose of ascertaining the conditions obtaining in them, and taking such action as would secure proper care of the inmates and the buildings.

During the four years following the creation of the office, much was accomplished toward the betterment of jail and almshouse conditions; but the law was found to be inadequate because of a lack of definiteness and an insufficiency of power to enforce the compliance with its provisions. The present statute is an attempt to remedy these defects.

The legislature in 1911 changed the official designation of the office to State prison inspector, and so modified the law as greatly to increase its effectiveness. The new law has been vigorously enforced, with notable improvements in the prison, charitable and factory systems of the State. In a paper read before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, in Memphis, Tenn., May 13, 1914, Dr. W. H. Oates, State prison inspector, said:

"Since its enactment, three years ago, the prisoners in the Alabama jails have received, at least, the consideration that is due a human

being. In that time, thirty jails have been built and remodeled along scientific lines, and in most of the jails an excellent sanitary system has been insisted upon and attained. Light and air are freely admitted; conditions which made for infection have been removed, and food is served in many of the jails which may be eaten without the spur of extreme hunger."

Factory Inspection.—The law of March 4, 1907, provided for the inspection of cotton mills or factories as well as of jails and almshouses. Every such manufacturing plant was to be visited by the State inspector at least twice each year. Most of the provisions of the present law were contained in the first, but they could not be enforced by the inspector against unwilling manufacturers. The law confers ample and more specific powers upon the inspector, besides authorizing the appointment of deputies sufficient to insure the inspection of all institutions under their jurisdiction with necessary frequency and thoroughness.

Child Labor Regulation.—The new law also added to the functions of the office the duty of inspecting all manufacturing plants which employ children, subject to the provisions of the child-labor laws. Records are kept and reports have been published giving lists of children who are ineligible for employment in mills, factories and manufacturing establishments.

Inspectors.—Dr. Shirley Bragg, 1907-1908; Dr. Charles F. Bush, 1908-1910; Dr. William H. Oates, 1910-1917.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Copies of reports of Dr. Bragg, inspector of jails, cotton mills and almshouses*, July, 1907, pp. 16; *1st annual report*, 1909; *Annual report*, 1912; *Special report*, 1914; *Children ineligible for employment in mills, factories and manufacturing establishments of the State*, 1912, 1913, 1914; *Extracts from the code of 1907 pertaining to care and management of county jails and almshouses* (1910); *Extracts from code and acts pertaining to county jails, city prisons, almshouses, etc.* (n. d.); *Child labor law, Alabama*, 1909, 1911; W. H. Oates, M. D., *State prison inspector, The county jail*, paper read before National Conference of Charities and Correction, Memphis, Tenn., May 13, 1914, pp. 16. 12 vols.

See Child Labor; Cotton Manufacturing; Factories; Health, State Board of.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, secs. 7212-7222; *General Acts*, 1907, pp. 333-339; *Ibid.*, 1911, pp. 356-365; *Ibid.*, 1915, pp. 117, 195, 198, 200; Gov. Emmet O'Neal, *Message*, Jan. 12, 1915 (Legislative Doc. 1), pp. 116-120; *Prison and factory inspection in Alabama, estimates of its worth—one hundred letters* (1914, pp. 96); publications *supra*.

PRISONS. See Convicts, Board of Inspectors of; Crimes and Punishments; Jails.

PROFILE COTTON MILLS, Jacksonville. See Cotton Manufacturing.

PROTECTED HOME CIRCLE. A fraternal insurance organization, whose purpose is

to provide protection to the home in times of distress and want; uses in its insurance policies the National Fraternal Congress table of rates based upon 4% interest. The organization was chartered August 7, 1886, in Sharon, Pa., and in 1917 had 100,000 members, with a reserve fund of \$12,000,000. The first Circle in Alabama was organized in Birmingham, January 29, 1915, and three years later there were 14 Circles with a total membership of 543. The Grand Circle of Alabama was organized March 17, 1912, at the Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, following meetings to be held at the call of the president.

REFERENCES.—Letter from W. S. Palmer, Supreme Secretary, Sharon, Pa., in Department of Archives and History.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. See Episcopal Church, The Protestant.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM. See Child Welfare.

PSI DELTA. Local college fraternity; founded at Howard College in the fall of 1901, where it maintains an active chapter. It has a total enrollment of 132.

REFERENCE.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), p. 641.

PUBLIC PRINTING. See Printing, State.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, ALABAMA. A State executive commission, reorganized under that name, September 25, 1915. It was first established, February 26, 1881, with the official title of the Railroad Commission of Alabama; and its powers and duties have been enlarged from time to time to meet the new conditions incident to the development of transportation and public service interests.

At the date of reorganization in 1915, it was "charged with the duty of supervising, regulating, and controlling all transportation companies doing business in this State, in all matters relating to the performance of their public duties, and their charges therefor, and of correcting abuses therein by such companies, and the commissioners shall from time to time prescribe and enforce against said transportation companies, in the manner herein authorized, such rates, charges, classification of freight, storage, demurrage, and car service charges, rules, and regulations, and shall require them to establish and maintain all such public service, facilities, and conveniences as may be reasonable and just, which said rates, charges, classifications, rules, regulations, and requirements the commission may, from time to time, alter or amend."

The new legislature not only involved a change of name, but it embodied a definite policy whereby all public utilities and industries should be brought under State regulation. The act of September 25, 1915, enlarged the existing powers, therefore, by providing "That in addition to any powers under the laws of this State, now conferred

COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT HUNTSVILLE



upon or exercised by the Railroad Commission of Alabama, the Alabama Public Service Commission, upon which has herein been conferred all the authority, rights, powers, duties, privileges and jurisdiction thereof, shall have and exercise exclusive jurisdiction, supervision and authority over the rates and charges, with full power to regulate, supervise and control said rates and charges, of all street railway companies, telephone companies, telegraph companies, electric companies, gas companies, water companies, hydro electric or water power companies, heating companies, combination gas and electric companies, combination electric and water companies, combination electric and heating companies, combination electric, heating and gas companies, combination electric, heating, gas and water companies, operating or doing business for hire in this State, either as a person, firm or corporation, but nothing herein shall be constructed as a regulation of or interfering with interstate commerce; provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to municipally owned utilities."

The act provided broad inquisitorial powers, required frequent examinations, and directed the commission to "assemble and keep on file, available for the use of the public, full statistics on the foregoing, as well as on all other matters or things connected with such utility as is necessary to a full knowledge of their business and affairs."

The commission is composed of three members, a president and two associates, who are elected by the people, and serve four-year terms, beginning on the first Monday in March after their election in November preceding. The salary of the president is \$3,500 per year, and of each associate commissioner, \$3,000. Authority is given to employ a clerk at a salary of \$2,400, a stenographer at a salary not exceeding \$1,200, and "such experts as may be necessary to perform any service it may require of them." Under the act of February 23, 1907, which governs the commission as at present established, subject to the reorganizing act of 1915, it is provided that the president shall be elected at the November election 1908, and the two associate members at the November election 1910, thus avoiding a complete change at one time.

Genesis of Railroad Regulation.—The theory of railroad regulation by means of a commission with delegated authority was a gradual evolution in the State, and the first railroad commission was practically a centralization in an executive office, of the supervisory and regulative powers, which from the beginning had been exercised by the legislature. At first these regulations were incorporated in the provisions and inhibitions of the charter granted railroad companies, but more complete and further regulation of their activity was soon found necessary. This was accomplished by amendatory laws, through which changes were made in the charter. Later on, when the necessity arose for similar modifications of the privileges,

duties, responsibility or prohibitions set forth in the charter of the several different companies, resort was had to general acts applied to all roads, or in some cases to certain stipulated roads, irrespective of the terms of their charter.

The functions of the commission were of an advisory character; and it was without power to enforce compliance with its own decrees, except by litigation in the State courts, which was required to be instituted by the individual or corporation claiming to have been damaged. It could compel the attendance of witnesses and the giving of testimony, consider evidence, make decisions, and issue orders based on its findings; but it was dependent upon special laws enacted by the legislature, upon the commission's recommendation, and administered by the courts, for the enforcement of its rulings, if not voluntarily complied with by the railroads.

At the time the sponsors for the commission form of State railroad regulation introduced their bill, the legislature was not ready to adopt too vigorous a policy of control; and, accordingly, the bill as finally passed was a modification and an adaptation of the provisions contained in the Georgia Railroad Commission law, an example of the "commission with power," on the one hand, and the Massachusetts Commission law, an example of the advisory or "weak commission," on the other. The legislators believed that they had succeeded in picking out and adapting to Alabama's needs the best features of both, but the subsequent history of State regulation did not bear out this belief in the efficacy of the composite law to solve the problems of internal commerce.

First Commission.—The formal beginnings of regulation by commission date from the act of February 26, 1881. A president and two associates were selected by the Senate from lists submitted by the governor. An interesting feature of this act was the declaration in the very first section, "that the main track of every railroad in this State is a public highway, over which all persons have equal rights of transportation for passengers and freights, on the payment of just compensation to the owner of the railroad for such transportation." Extortionate or discriminatory transportation charges were declared to be punishable by damages in twice the amount of the extortionate charge, plus a reasonable attorney's fee, with the proviso that the act shall not "be construed to prevent contracts for special rates for the purpose of developing any industrial enterprise, or to prevent the execution of any such contract now existing."

The commissioners were empowered "to consider and carefully revise all tariffs of charges for transportation submitted" to it by any person or corporation owning or operating a railroad in the State; to hear all complaints against railroads for violations of the provisions of the law; to adjudicate such cases and correct abuses where shown to exist; to keep a record of their proceedings;

to be at all times open to inspection by the public; and to maintain an office at the State Capitol. Free transportation was required to be furnished the commissioners and officers of the commission by the transportation companies. Numerous additional powers were granted, all directed to the regulation of the transportation lines of the State so as to secure a maximum of service, at reasonable rates and charges, and without discrimination.

At the very beginning of their labors, they were confronted with problems growing out of a revision of existing freight and passenger tariffs, which involved the necessity of fixing upon the then present actual value of railroad property, as a basis for determining the reasonableness of rates. The roads were slow to respond to calls for information in reference to values, and some of them even denied the jurisdiction of the commission. Some even denied the right of the State, under the terms of their charter, to undertake the regulation of their business. Thus began a struggle between the commission and the railroads, which has in a way marked the history of regulation from that date to the present time.

Railroad Legislation.—Part of the work of the commission while still in its advisory stage, was the suggestion of appropriate legislation for the accomplishment of the objects which the legislature had in view in creating it. Accordingly, laws were passed upon its recommendation "to prevent monopolies in the transportation of freight and to secure free and fair competition in the same;" "to provide for the comfort and accommodation of passengers at each of the passenger depots along the line of every railroad operated by any railroad company, or person, in this State;" "to confer police power upon the conductors of passenger trains in this State, to provide a punishment for a neglect of their official duties, and for other purposes;" "to punish the taking of rebates;" "to empower the Railroad Commission of Alabama to recommend joint local rates on freight to railroad companies and persons operating railroads in this State;" "to provide that any determination of any matter by the Railroad Commission of Alabama, in the course of proceedings before said Commission relating to the regulation or supervision of railroad companies, * * * proof of the fact of such determination so made by the said commission shall be received in all courts, or other proceedings at law, or in equity, or before any officer as prima facie evidence that such determination of such matter by said commission was right and proper;" "to define the liabilities of employers of workmen for injuries received by the workman while in the service of the employer;" "for the protection of the traveling public against accidents caused by color blindness and defective vision;" "to require locomotive engineers in this State to be examined and licensed by a board to be appointed by the Governor for that purpose;"

and several other laws applying to various details of railroad service.

Three amendments of the railroad commission law itself were passed during its existence as an advisory board, for the purpose of clarifying its intent and purposes, or perfecting its machinery. Two of them were enacted in February, 1883, when the commission was still young, and the third in December, 1886, after it had learned much by actual experience in trying to enforce its rules.

A "Strong Commission" Recommended.—With the growth of the transportation interests of the State and the increase in the volume of traffic handled by the railroads, it became more and more apparent that an "advisory commission" was inadequate to the needs of the situation. Twenty-two years of attempting to regulate the details of railroad operation and transportation rates with varying degrees of success had demonstrated the inefficacy, in cases where the interests of the railroads were extensively involved, of a commission with semi-legislative and judicial but with no executive powers. The commission could, as has been seen, hear and adjudicate complaints when filed with it, but could not take the initiative, nor enforce its rulings when the railroads opposed them. Depending upon special acts of a biennial legislature for the enforcement of its orders had proved too slow and cumbersome a plan to yield tangible and prompt results.

In its twenty-second annual report the commission stated: "While the powers of the commission to make rates is ample, yet the remedy afforded against carriers refusing to comply with the rules and orders of the commission seems to us inadequate. The defect in the present law lies, not so much in the power to make a rate, but in the power of the commission to enforce it. If any order is made reducing the tariff and the carrier fails or refuses to comply with such order, the present remedy is by suit by the aggrieved party against such carrier for the excessive charge, or an indictment by the grand jury for extortion. In nearly all cases the amount involved is so small to each individual that no one would bring the suit, or go before the grand jury to prefer an indictment against the carrier. While it is true that the loss to one person might be small, yet, in the aggregate, it would be very heavy to a community or city. When the law confers upon the commission the power to fix rates, it should also confer the power to take such steps as are necessary to enforce such rates.

"We recommend, therefore, for the enforcement of all orders made by the commission in the exercise of its lawful powers, that this commission be authorized to institute suit, either by mandamus or injunction, mandatory or preventive * * * and that service thereof be perfected as in other suits of tort or breach of contract against the company."

On February 12, 1903, Gov. William D.

Jelks sent a special message to the legislature, in which he recommended enactments in accordance with the suggestions of the commission. In the meantime, considerable agitation had arisen over the State for the adoption by Alabama of virtually the entire Georgia Railroad Commission law and its schedule of rates. Under this plan the commissioners would be elected by popular vote instead of by the senate, upon the nomination of the governor. Gov. Jelks made no recommendation as to the method of selecting the commissioners, but strongly urged increasing their executive powers.

An Elective Commission, 1903.—On February 28, 1903, the legislature adopted many of the foregoing suggestions, and provided for the election of the president and two associate commissioners by the qualified voters of the State, for terms of four years commencing on the first Monday in March after their election in November, beginning at the expiration of the terms of the incumbents. Aside from the change in the mode of selecting the commissioners, the lengthening of their terms of office from two to four years, and the extension of their powers to include the enforcement of their rulings, the new law was practically a re-enactment of the law of 1881 and of its several amendments.

Rate Litigation.—Within 30 days after the passage of the new commission law, citations were issued to all railroads doing business in the State to show cause why rates on grain and grain products should not be reduced. Upon the day set for the hearing, a petition was filed with the commission by Hon. B. B. Comer and others, praying that (1) the Georgia freight classification and tariffs be put in effect in Alabama; (2) that just and reasonable freight rates be made and maintained from points on the Tennessee River; (3) that reasonable joint rates be established between boats plying said river, and railroads which connect with them. The commission, in an opinion written by Associate Commissioner W. T. Sanders, denied the first two requests, and did not rule upon the third because of the lack of jurisdiction. In his opinion, Mr. Sanders summed up the theory of rate making, as developed in the Railroad Commission law, as follows:

"Section 10 of the act of the legislature of Alabama, approved February 28, 1903, prescribes that the commission shall exercise a watchful and careful supervision over all tariffs and their operation, and revise the same, from time to time, as justice to the public and the railroads may require, and increase or reduce any of the rates, as experience and business operations may show to be just, but in revising the tariff the commissioners shall take into consideration the nature of the service performed, the entire business of the railroad, and its earnings from passenger and other traffic, and so revise the same as to allow a fair and just return on the value of the railroad, its appurtenances and equipments. This legislative enactment imposes a limitation upon

the authority of the commissioners * * * It will therefore be seen that the commission's power is not arbitrary in the premises, and that no rate can be established and enforced, which does not yield to the railroads 'a fair and just return of the value of the railroad, its appurtenances and equipments.'"

With the commission's denial of this petition there began in Alabama an era of rate litigation and agitation which continued for many years and exercised a potent influence both in its economic and its political history.

Mr. Comer soon after offered for the office of president of the commission on a frankly antirailroad platform, and was elected. During his incumbency of the office, he undertook a thoroughgoing regulation, or control, of all features of railroad operation, using the most drastic means to that end. The State and the railroads were involved in expensive litigation, some of which, after being carried from court to court, was never finally settled but compromised during a later administration. Before the expiration of his term as president of the railroad commission, Mr. Comer was elected governor; and during his administration of that office, 1907-1911, the law governing the commission was again changed so as to broaden its jurisdiction and to increase its powers, as will appear from act of February 23, 1907.

Presidents.—Walter L. Bragg, 1881-1885; Henry R. Shorter, 1885-1896; James Crook, 1897-1901; John V. Smith, 1901-1904; Braxton B. Comer, 1904-1907; Charles Henderson, 1907-1915; Samuel P. Kennedy, 1915—.

Associates.—Charles P. Ball, 1881-1885; James Crook, 1881-1885; Levi W. Lawler, 1885-1892; Wiley C. Tunstall, 1885-1895; James T. Holtzclaw, 1892-1893; Willis G. Clark, 1893-1895; Harvey E. Jones, 1895-1899; Ross C. Smith, 1895-1899; Osceola Kyle, 1899-1900; Andrew E. Caffee, 1899-1903; Wiley C. Tunstall, 1900-1907; William T. Sanders, 1903-1907; William D. Nesbitt, 1907-1911; John G. Harris, 1907-1908; John A. Lusk, 1908-1911; Léon McCord, 1911-1915; Frank N. Julian, 1911-1915; Samuel P. Gaillard, 1915—; Blucher H. Cooper, 1915—.

Clerks.—A. Martin Baldwin, 1881-1883; James K. Jackson, 1883-1886; Charles P. Jackson, 1886-1899; Virgil C. Griffin, 1899-1907; Samuel P. Kennedy, 1907-1915; Atticus H. Mullin, 1915—.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1886, secs. 1120-1143; 1896, secs. 3481-3594; 1907, secs. 5632-5725; *Acts* 1880-81, pp. 84-95; 1882-83, pp. 151, 153, 175, 177, 178; 1886-87, pp. 48, 71, 72, 74-78; *General Acts*, 1903, pp. 95-108, 354-356; *Ibid* 1907, pp. 117-129, 135-166, 205, 224-235, 711-715, 716, 779; *Ibid* special sess., 1907, pp. 5-16, 28, 29-42, 49-56, 57-63, 66, 77-79, 87-89, 91-159; *Acts*, 1909, pp. 35, 96-100; *General Acts*, 1915, pp. 205, 268-270, 314, 567, 865-867; Gov. Wm. D. Jelks, "Message," Feb. 12, 1903, in *Senate Journal*, 1903, p. 351; Gov. B. B. Comer, "Message," Jan. 15, 1907; *Ibid*, 1907, pp. 99-109, and Nov. 7, 1907,

Ibid, special sess., pp. 11-24; Publications *supra*.

PURCHASE, STATE BOARD OF. An ex-officio board authorized under act of September 10, 1915, charged with the duty of holding quarterly or special meetings, for the purpose of considering requisitions for blank books, stationery, and office supplies and materials for use in and by the several State offices, departments, commissions, bureaus and boards other than the convict department, and for the use of the supreme court, the court of appeals, and supreme court library, and to determine the use of such articles so requisitioned. The board consists of the governor, State auditor and State treasurer ex officio. The governor is chairman. Meetings are held on the first Monday in February, May, August, and November of each year. Called meetings may be held on the unanimous written consent of the members. A full report of the proceedings of meetings is kept, and all of the books and other papers of the board are open to public inspection at any time.

The executive officer of the board, and the "secretary and custodian of its records," is denominated purchasing agent, and the secretary to the governor is required to perform the duties of the position, ex officio. For this service he receives the sum of \$600 in addition to his salary as secretary.

All articles are furnished by the State contractor for stationery and office supplies. They are then delivered through the purchasing agent, to the several offices and an itemized receipt taken therefor. Before payment by the State auditor, invoices are to be approved by the heads of offices and departments, and also by the purchasing agent.

Inventories and Records.—The act requires the purchasing agent to keep on file in his office an inventory of all office furniture, fixtures, or supplies of any nature in the offices, departments, commissions, bureaus, and boards, or in the rooms or apartments of the supreme court, the court of appeals, the State and supreme court library, and of the judges and officers thereof in the State capitol. This inventory is to be made and filed on or before the first day of January of each year, and at the time filed, and annually thereafter, it is made the duty of the purchasing agent to "go to each office in the capitol, and check over all articles of every kind and supplies in each office above specified, and . . . compare such inventory with the one filed the preceding year, and . . . require a strict accounting of each department head of any discrepancies between such inventories."

In the event any officer desires to sell the furniture, fixtures, or other articles not needed in his office, such articles may be sold on the order of the board of purchase, at public outcry for cash at the State capitol, after giving 10 days notice of the time and place for the sale by 2 insertions in the newspapers published in Montgomery.

Printing and Binding.—Section 8 of the act provides that the printing or binding of the supplies, or publications, desired by the

heads of offices or departments or by any others specified in the act, shall be done and procured by the State board of purchase as in the case of application for the purchase of supplies. This section was held violative of the constitution, inasmuch as no provision was made for such printing in the title of the act. At the same time, the attorney general held that since the act had not provided for maximum prices on the articles called for by the bids authorized, the provisions thereof providing for bids were inoperative, and that section 578 of the code, providing for the letting of biennial contracts for the purchase of stationery, printing, paper and fuel continued in force, and that all articles authorized to be purchased under the act, should be secured from the contractor selected under the section of the code referred to.

In the development of the law, therefore, the State purchasing agent, under the opinion of the attorney general, is practically confined, in all purchases, to the words specified in the title of the act, namely, "blank books, stationery, and office supplies and materials," or such other articles as are authorized to be purchased and paid for out of the appropriation of \$20,000, made by subdivision 7 of section 4 of the general appropriation bill of September 28, 1915.

No publications.

See Governor; Secretary to the Governor.

REFERENCES.—*General Acts*, 1915, pp. 370-374, 337.

PYRITE. See Copper Ore and Pyrite.

PYTHIAN SISTERS. See Knights of Pythias.

Q

QUAKERS. See Friends, Society of the.

QUARANTINE BOARD OF MOBILE BAY. An ex officio board of seven members, serving without pay, established by act of February 16, 1891, and abolished August 2, 1907. It was composed of the president of the Board of Revenue and Road Commissioners of Mobile County; the mayor, the health officer, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, and the president of the Medical Association of Mobile; the probate judge and the county health officer of Mobile; the probate judge and the county health officer of Baldwin County. The officers of the board were a president, a secretary and a health officer. The first two were required to be, and the others might be, members of the board. The members from Baldwin County were allowed their actual expenses, on their sworn statements thereof, incurred in attendance on meetings of the board, which were held in Mobile; and for the purpose of inspecting the quarantine plant in Mobile Bay, the board might hire at the State's expense a tug or other suitable boat. A scale of fees for inspection of vessels, graduated according to their type and size, was provided by law, and all funds so collected were deposited in the

treasury of Mobile County to the credit of the "quarantine fund." From this fund, the salaries of employees, fixed by the board, and other expenses incident to its work, were paid. The board was authorized to have a modern and well equipped quarantine station, or plant, built on a site to be selected by it, and for this purpose it was given the right of eminent domain. It was authorized to appoint an officer to have charge of the plant, and clothed with the powers requisite to the exercise of an effective control of communicable disease on all vessels entering the ports of the State. Its powers and duties, in short, were intended to be virtually the same as those exercised by the United States Quarantine Officers at ports of entry.—Code, 1896, Secs. 2409-2422.

By 1896 the quarantine plant was in need of repairs. An appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the purpose was made by the legislature, but this bill failed to reach the Governor for his signature. Before the convening of the next legislature the plant was damaged by fire. An act appropriating ten thousand dollars, to repair and enlarge it became effective on February 21, 1899. The second section of the preamble recited: "Whereas, the foreign commerce of the State through the port of Mobile is growing and there is promise of great increase with Cuba and Porto Rico and other countries south of us, and ultimately through the Nicaraguan or other canals, with the Pacific, and increased facilities for quarantine on Mobile Bay are urgently needed and are for the benefit and protection of the whole State of Alabama."—General Acts of Alabama, 1898-99, pp. 72-73.

The next legislature appropriated twenty thousand dollars, "for the repair, improvement and better equipment of the quarantine plant of lower Mobile Bay," to be expended under the direction of the Quarantine Board, which was authorized, at its discretion to buy and equip a ship or other vessel suitable for the accommodation of detained members of the crews of infected or suspected vessels.—*Ibid*, 1909-10, pp. 144-145.

On February 13, 1907, the Quarantine Board was authorized by law to convey to the United States Government, at a price to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, the site, plant, equipment, physician's residence and furnishings, and other property of the Mobile Bay quarantine station, including the disinfecting barge "Chipman," the detention barge "Undal," and the steam launch "Mecca," with their equipment. Section 2 of the act ceded jurisdiction over the site to the United States.—*Ibid*, 1907, pp. 107-108.

An act of the same legislature, approved August 2nd, dissolved the quarantine board, providing that in liquidating its affairs, it should pay to the city of Mobile one-half of any cash surplus, and the other half to Mobile County.—*Ibid*, pp. 527-528.

REFERENCES.—Code, 1896, secs. 2409-2422; Acts of Alabama cited above; *Official and Sta-*

tistical Register, 1903, p. 22; *Message of Governor Thomas G. Jones*, Senate Journal, 1890-91, p. 600; *Ibid*, 1892-93, pp. 38-42.

QUARANTINE LAWS AND REGULATIONS. Quarantine is the enforced exclusion from the State, its counties, or municipalities, either from all or a part, by the proper authorities thereof, of individuals and objects coming or brought, whether by land or water, from a country or place where dangerous communicable disease is presumably or actually present, and the enforced isolation of individuals and objects which have entered from such areas, in order that by such exclusion or isolation the introduction or the spread of the malady may be avoided or limited. It is not to be confused with isolation or detention authorized for protection against the spread of local infections or contagious diseases.

In Alabama quarantine is enforced by the State, county and municipal authorities, in accordance with statutory provisions.

Under act of February 28, 1899, the governor whenever he deems it necessary, or is so advised by the State board of health, is required to proclaim quarantine, and when proclaimed, the board of health must enforce it. The State health officer or any member of the board of health designated by him, is given authority to go into any place in the State for the purpose of making such investigations as shall determine the necessity for action; and quarantine may be established pending such investigation. During the existence of quarantine, State or local, the supervision of all trains, steamboats and water craft, is placed under the State board of health. Trains are permitted to pass through quarantined places, if the crews and passengers thereon so desire, and with open windows; and they are allowed to stop for fuel, water and provisions, at stations as remote as practicable from the thickly populated places. Any person making affidavit before a quarantine officer to the effect that he has been in none of the prohibited places, or who has since complied with the requirements as to detention and disinfection, one or both, is permitted to enter or remain in the place to which he desires to go. Quarantine officers and guards are allowed on all trains and steamboats, and are allowed free transportation thereon, when in the discharge of their duties.

County and municipal quarantine are enforced by the county boards of health. The probate judge, or in case of an incorporated city, the mayor or chief officer, proclaims the quarantine, on recommendation of the board of health of the county, but in case of emergency, it may be put in force by such officers without recommendation, subject to approval, modification or withdrawal by the board. The expenses of enforcing a quarantine for a county or city are defrayed by the local authorities.

Penalties are provided for failure of physician to report contagious diseases; for failure of probate judge to act upon being noti-

fied by governor; for violation of quarantine regulations of ships and vessels; for violation of health and quarantine laws; for refusal of information to health officer; for breach of or removal of vessel from quarantine; for interfering with State quarantine officer; for refusal of conductor to allow quarantine officer to ride on train free of charge; for failure of health officer to report quarantine to State health officer; for transportation in violation of provisions of quarantine laws of this State; for intimidation of individuals by quarantine officers; for resisting arrest by quarantine officer; and for false swearing as to quarantine laws. Fines of from five to five hundred dollars are imposed. The officer is given authority to arrest without warrant. An annual appropriation of \$20,000 or so much thereof as is necessary, is made to carry out the provisions of the law, and the State board of health is required to make a public report by items of all expenditures incurred.

Quarantine regulation dates from 1807. In that year the legislature of Mississippi Territory passed an act "to prevent the importation and spreading of the small-pox, and other contagious diseases." The governor was authorized, "on knowing from his own observation, or by information being given to him by any physician, that the plague, yellow fever, small-pox, or other contagious disorder, has been introduced into a neighboring country, or found admittance within this territory; or on board any boat or vessel, at or near the shores of the same; to take such measures to prevent a communication of the infection, and for the aid and comfort of the sick when within the said territory, as he shall deem meet. And all expenses incurred in the prosecution of this humane intention" shall be paid out of the territorial treasury, etc. This act continued the sole body of legal regulations on the subject to 1852, with the exception of a brief act of January 21, 1843, in which the governor was authorized to take action in such cases where he had "satisfactory information," just as if "afforded by a physician."

A new system was introduced by the Code of 1852, in which the governor was relieved of all authority, and the enforcement of quarantine regulations was placed in the hands of town authorities and town health officers. Corporate authorities were authorized to establish quarantine grounds, and to prescribe the quarantine to be observed by all vessels arriving within the harbor or vicinity, both with reference to persons and goods. Persons coming into towns from places infected with contagious diseases were also subject to quarantine. The statute provided that the expense incurred in connection with such detention should be paid by the person or the vessel detained. The supreme court of Alabama, *Town of Greensboro v. Ehrenreich*, 80 Alabama, p. 579, declared that the policy of these statutory provisions would be the regulation of trade and travel by temporary restraint, not extending beyond the occasion and scope of the necessity, that is, they were self-defensive, which is the limitation on the

police power of the State imposed by the Federal Constitution.

The inefficiency of the law of 1852 had long been appreciated. With the increase of population, travel and shipping, it was realized that the opportunity for the introduction and spread of disease was continually increased. The State board of health in May, 1879, adopted a series of rules designed to prevent the introduction and spread of yellow fever. Careful and minute regulations were prescribed. It was recognized, however, that these regulations could with difficulty be enforced, and at the meeting of the Medical Association of the State, held at Huntsville, April 13, 1880, the State board of health reported that the time had come when the public interest required "the enactment of a State quarantine law," in which "the general administration of all quarantine within the State," should be under the control of the State board of health, and provided for quarantines to prevent the invasion of the State by migrating pestilences, especially by yellow fever, to be administered in whole or in part at the expense of the State. Appeal was made to the legislature, but it was not until February 28, 1887, that a sweeping law was enacted, clothing the governor with the power to establish statewide quarantine on recommendation of the State board of health, but the existing powers of county and municipal authorities were not disturbed. Five thousand dollars was appropriated to take care of possible expenses arising under the act.

Questions connected with a national quarantine had arisen, and in 1880, a memorial to Congress was presented by the State board of health, in which it declared itself against any surrender of State control in the matter of establishing and maintaining quarantine. The principal objection to a proposed national system was that it would give to the national board the power to establish and administer quarantines within the limits of the State against all commerce and travel, of which one of the terminal points lies outside the State, and this without the consent of the local authorities, and even without consultation with them.

While adhering to the theory of independent action, the State board of health nevertheless appreciated the importance of conference and concert. The Legislature by joint resolution of November 26, 1888, directed the governor to invite the governors of Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi and Florida to appoint delegates to attend a conference on the subject of quarantine regulations, to be held in Montgomery in March, 1889; and on the 23d of February, 1889, the governor was authorized to use so much of the quarantine fund as might be necessary for the quarantine proceedings of such conference. Dr. Jerome Cochran, State Health Officer, largely responsible for the original suggestion for the conference on January 10, 1889, issued a circular, in which he stated that the conference was called to formulate "in the light

of our latest experience and information, the principles and regulations which should govern our Southern quarantines, and at the same time, to arrange such plans for harmony and concert of action as may seem practicable and desirable." The conference was held in the hall of the house of representatives at the Capitol, March 5-7, 1889, inclusive. It was well attended. The delegates consisted of representatives of state boards of health, representatives of transportation companies, and of cities and towns. Dr. George M. Sternberg, of the U. S. Army was present.

Merited tribute to the medical profession was contained in the fourteen line address of Governor Thomas Seay of Alabama. He said: "You are here formally in answer to an invitation of authorities of this State, but really in response to the profound invocation of humanity.

"Pestilence has always been the great enemy of mankind, and the most favored nations have not been exempt from its havoc. Science and government have done much, very much, to diminish its ravages, and I do not doubt that they will yet be sufficient to destroy it altogether. The last great enemy is death, and if it shall come under the foot of man, the honor will lie at the feet of science."

Quarantine and quarantine enforcements have never, in actual operation, had the general public's support. Criticism has arisen principally from the traveling public and the shipping interests. In their zeal for the protection of the community, both the civil and health authorities have doubtless subjected themselves to some complaint. In 1889, the Alabama State authorities came in for much criticism and even abuse. However, the sober judgment of the public has usually favored the authorities, and every epidemic or alarm has made easier the tasks of those in authority in meeting subsequent trouble.

Comparatively few cases are on record of appeal to the State and local quarantine powers. The record of local applications of the law are not available. However, a case arose in Greensboro, in which the town authorities undertook to regulate the sale of imported second-hand or cast-off clothing and other goods. The court held that the operation of the ordinance extended beyond the scope of necessary protection and prevention of disease and entered into the domain of the restraint of lawful trade by permanently prohibiting the importation, selling, or otherwise dealing in the enumerated article, though they may not have been used by persons or in districts affected by such diseases. Practically all the cities and towns chartered by the legislature are given authority to pass and enforce all ordinances deemed necessary or proper to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases and to preserve the health of the inhabitants. Hardships in many cases arose in the attempt to work out satisfactory regulations, both the town and the health authorities being, as a rule, without large experience in such matters.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), p. 688; Aikin (1836), p. 352; Clay (1843), p. 500; *Code*, 1852, secs. 956-970; *Code*, 1867, secs. 1207-1222; *Code*, 1876, secs. 1504-1515; *Code*, 1886, vol. i, secs. 1260-1277; *Code*, 1896, vol. i, secs. 2392-2422; *Code*, 1907, vol. i, secs. 736-756; *Acts of Ala.*, 1886-87, p. 105; *Ibid*, 1890-91, p. 862; *Ibid*, 1892-93, p. 1062; *Ibid*, 1898-99, p. 129.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL. One of the State military officers originally provided by the constitution of 1819. The incumbent of this position and of the office of the adjutant general were the only military officers who could be elected by the legislature. An early act of December 31, 1822, provided for his election for a term of four years by joint vote of both houses. His duties were "the care of all public stores, of arms, ammunition, tents, camp equipage, etc., and when any part of the militia of this state shall be called into actual service, he shall, on the requisition of the governor, furnish such articles of arms, ammunition, and camp equipage, as may be in his possession or power to procure."

The "Military Code" (see Militia, the State) adopted in 1837 enlarged his duties so as to include those of the commissary general, and, after 1852, he was required to make reports to the adjutant general of the number and condition of the military stores of the State.

A "Military Commission" was created by act of February 24, 1860, "to provide for an efficient military organization of the State of Alabama," to consist of the governor, the adjutant and inspector general, and the quartermaster general, which should have power to make rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the objects of its establishment, also to adopt a State flag, and to prescribe a uniform for the volunteer corps.

The secession convention of 1861 passed an ordinance on January 19, relating to military defense, in which provision was made for the appointment by the governor of a quartermaster general, with the rank, pay and allowances of a brigadier general, and two assistant quartermasters, with rank, pay and allowances of a captain of Dragoons, all of whom he might dismiss at his discretion, and who were required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of their duties. No specific duties, however, were assigned these officers, but the convention adopted the regulations for the Army of the United States, promulgated January 1, 1857, so far as they were consistent with the provisions of the ordinance, and of other ordinances adopted by the convention.

On January 23 another ordinance was adopted for the purpose of annulling the old organization of the State militia in order to clear the ground for a new establishment which should be wholly separate from, and subordinate to, the regular and volunteer service provided for by previous ordinances. The result of the two ordinances was the creation of two quartermaster generals; one appointed by the governor for service with the volunteer forces in the event of war with the United States; the other elected by the legis-

lature and a continuation of that office in the militia, whose services were limited to duties connected with the defense of the State alone. It is with the latter only that this sketch is concerned, for the former almost immediately became a part of the military organization of the Confederacy.

During the decade following the close of the War the State military organization remained inactive or dormant until 1877. In that year a law "for the more efficient organization of the volunteer militia of Alabama" was passed, which reorganized the military arm of the State government in many respects, but made no change in the status or duties of the quartermaster general. In 1881 a law was enacted to reorganize and discipline the volunteer forces of the State. It repealed the act of 1877 and created the office of quartermaster general with the same duties as formerly and with the rank of colonel of Cavalry. Later acts specified that his duties should be, as nearly as circumstances would permit, the same as those performed by the like officer in the United States Army. In 1911 it was made a necessary qualification for the office that the incumbent should have served, prior to his appointment, at least two years in the Alabama National Guard, or in the Spanish-American War, or in the United States Army, and his rank was raised to that of brigadier general. In 1915 the office was discontinued, the duties being added to those of the adjutant general.

No publications.

REFERENCES.—Aikin, *Digest*, 2d ed., 1836, p. 315; Aikin, *Digest Supplement*, 1841, pp. 159-160; *Code*, 1907, secs. 930, 935; *General Acts*, 1915, pp. 745-766.

QUILBY. A later Choctaw town in Sumter County, situated on both sides of Quilby Creek, some 400 yards above its mouth. The town was doubtless founded in early American times, an evidence of Choctaw expansion from the ancient habitat to the northeast. The ancient name of Quilby Creek was Oskl atapa, "cane there cut," doubtless referring to the cutting of canes for blow-guns. Koi albi, pronounced Quilby by Americans, means "Panther killed there," and the creek and its town may have received this name in commemoration of some panther killing exploit. Few facts concerning the town are preserved.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

QUINCES. See Fruits.

R

RABELL MANUFACTURING CO., Selma. See Cotton Manufacturing.

RABIES. See Health, State Board of.

RAILROAD COMMISSION. See Public Service Commission, the Alabama.

RAILROADS, EARLY BUILDING. Railroad building in Alabama began with the act

of the State Legislature, approved January 16, 1830, chartering the Tuscumbia Railway Company (q. v.), a line slightly less than two miles in length, connecting the town of Tuscumbia with the point on the Tennessee River where Sheffield now stands. The first railroad of which there is indisputable record in the United States was built in 1809, but the first road built with the avowed intention from the first of using steam locomotives as motive power was commenced in 1830. Soon thereafter general attention was attracted to the new method of connecting inland and isolated communities with navigable streams or the seaboard, for at the beginning railroads were built scarcely for any other purpose. Most of the early railroads projected in Alabama prior to the war were intended to connect two or more navigable streams, with the object of forming a direct line of transportation facilities from the northern and the central portions of the state to tide-water at Mobile or Pensacola.

About the time the first steam-operated railroad in the United States was begun, David Hubbard, an Alabamian whose plantation was in the fertile Tennessee River Valley, heard of a line of railroad which had been built in Pennsylvania as an experiment, and became much interested; so deeply interested, in fact, as to undertake the slow and tedious journey from Alabama to Pennsylvania in order to see with his own eyes what manner of contrivance it was and how it worked. Just why Hubbard should have been so much interested in the problem of mechanical transportation methods does not appear, but his curiosity, or his mechanical turn of mind, and his energy in gratifying the same, was the immediate cause of the introduction of steam railways into Alabama, for it appears to have been upon his initiative, based upon the investigation he had made of the Pennsylvania road, that application was made for the charter of the Tuscumbia Railway, the pioneer railroad in the state. It was a short road and a steam locomotive probably never ran upon its rails while it retained its identity under its original charter, yet that document authorized the construction and operation of a railroad, which, prior to that time, had been unknown in Alabama, and was unlike any other sort of road then in use. Moreover, the road later in its history became a part of a railroad regularly operated by steam. These facts entitle the little Tuscumbia Railway to the honor of having been the first railroad in the state.

Two years later, the second railroad in the state was chartered and built as an extension of this earliest road. It was the Tuscumbia, Courtland and Decatur railroad (q. v.), forty-six miles long, connecting Tuscumbia and Decatur. The latter is situated at the upper end of the Muscle Shoals of the Tennessee River and Tuscumbia at the lower end. These shoals were practically an insurmountable barrier to the transportation of the abundant cotton crops raised in the rich soil of the Tennessee Valley in the vicinity of

Decatur to the principal cotton market at New Orleans. Only boats of the lightest draft and, consequently, not heavily loaded, could pass the shoals, particularly in the late autumn, the time when most of the cotton was marketed. These conditions inclined the valley planters to take an interest in transportation questions and predisposed them to look with kindly eye upon any scheme for surmounting or circumventing these natural obstacles to cheap and speedy transportation of their wares to market. Hence, little time elapsed between the demonstration of the practicability and economy of the method introduced by Hubbard for getting bags of cotton from the warehouse to the steamboat, and the adaptation of that method to getting cotton shipments around the shoals. The planters were the principal subscribers to the capital stock of the Tuscumbia, Courtland and Decatur.

These early railroads did not resemble very closely the roads we have now. The "rail" consisted of thin iron straps laid on top of wooden bars, or stringers, which sometimes were set upon small stone blocks, but oftener were fastened with long nails or spikes to light crossties laid upon the ground. Ballast was unknown, and grading consisted of little more than removing trees and stumps and smoothing the ground for a sufficient width to permit the ties being laid on a level. Because of the character of the country it traversed—the heavily wooded Tennessee Valley—the cost of building the road between Tuscumbia and Decatur, even in so crude a manner, proved almost prohibitive to the planters, and it was necessary for some time to operate the road with horses and mules as motive power for lack of funds with which to purchase a locomotive. But in spite of handicaps and hindrances, the new method of hauling proved a success, and railroads in Alabama had come to stay.

Later Development.—During the decade immediately following the introduction of the railroad into Alabama, a considerable and widespread interest developed among the people in the question of its possibilities as a means of overcoming the handicap placed upon the planters by the exorbitant charges exacted by the steamboat companies for transporting cotton and other produce to market and bringing supplies to the consumer. From 1830 to 1839, inclusive, there were more than twenty-five charters issued by the legislature to enterprising promoters of railroad projects in different parts of the state, but only three or four of these undertakings ever came to fruition. Most of them got no farther than paper, having been swamped in the general financial depression which followed the panic of 1837. Nearly all of them were intended to form links in a chain of railways and waterways which should connect the inland planter with the seaport most convenient and advantageous to his interests. The steamboat men had a monopoly, and it was they and not the railroads which came after them who originated the idea and inaugurated the practice so much complained of

at the present time of "charging all the traffic will bear."

In 1832 certain citizens of Mobile prepared an address to the public on the subject of railroads, published in the "Railroad Advocate" of May 12th, in which it was stated that "very recently, when flour was selling at 10 dollars per barrel at Montgomery, the price was but 2 dollars and 50 cents in Ohio," and this remarkable discrepancy in prices was declared to be due solely to the unreasonable exactions of the steamboat men. The address proceeded to show that what was needed was "a ready and cheap avenue of commercial intercourse between the States of Alabama and Tennessee," and to advance arguments in favor of inaugurating at once a systematic plan of railroad building which would provide competition for the steamboat lines. At that time "competition" and not "regulation" was the economic cure-all.

The sentiment of the people of Alabama, as indicated by the contemporary newspapers, was strongly in favor of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements, meaning canals and wagon-roads, with the aid of the government, of the state, and even of counties and towns. It was believed that such transportation facilities were not only prerequisite but essential to the industrial development of the state. The feeling was pretty general that some of the other states were outstripping Alabama in the development of their natural resources and in the resultant increase of wealth and prestige. Alabama's failure to undertake or to aid such improvements when undertaken by others was alleged as the reason for her people's commercial backwardness, and a strong sentiment existed in favor of a policy of public assistance to the construction of any sort of transportation facilities which would bring into touch with each other the isolated sections of the state and promote the convenient exchange of their products. It had for many years been a recognized principle of state economic policy that the first essential to the realization of this desideratum was the connection of the Tennessee River with the navigable portion of the Alabama.

The first method considered for accomplishing this connection was the construction of canals; but, upon the introduction of the railroad into the state, it supplanted the canal in the opinion of most advocates of the internal improvement policy as being cheaper of construction, more practical in rough country, and affording more rapid transportation as well as cheaper rates. Hence, about the year 1836, the railroad was substituted for canals and stagecoach roads in schemes for carrying out the plan of connecting North Alabama with the Gulf coast.

On January 20, 1832, a charter was granted by the legislature to a company composed of 142 representative citizens of thirteen different counties, distributed over the state from Jackson, in the northeast, to Mobile, in the southwest corner, which empowered them to construct a railroad from Selma to Decatur, and to the head of the Ten

Island Shoals in the Coosa River. The act authorized a capital stock of \$3,000,000, and the last section provided, "That if, upon a survey of the ground over which the said railroad is proposed to be made, it should be found more expensive, and of less public utility, than it would be to remove the obstructions, and render navigable the Coosa river from the Ten Island Shoals to the Alabama river, then, and in that case, the stockholders are hereby authorized to render navigable the Coosa river, from the Ten Islands to the Alabama river; and are hereby allowed to take and receive the same toll that they are by this act allowed to take and receive, if they should prefer making a railroad from the Ten Islands to the Cahawba or Alabama rivers."

The enterprise authorized by this act was typical for the time and the trend of opinion indicated by the objects of the company chartered thereby became the settled policy of Alabamians with reference to transportation questions, and continued to be the key to the railroad situation in the state until after the war.

The preamble of an act chartering the Tennessee and Coosa railroad company, passed in January, 1844, recited that: "WHEREAS, a connection by Rail Road of the navigable waters of the Tennessee with those of the Coosa river, is a project greatly desired by the citizens of a large portion of the State of Alabama: And whereas, it would develop its resources, bind together sections now remote, and tend generally to the advancement and the prosperity of the State."

Appropriations were made from the three per cent. fund (q. v.) in aid of various internal improvement enterprises, amounting in all to about \$135,000. These loans from the state's trust funds were the forerunners of, and paved the way in public opinion for, the policy of direct state aid to railroad companies which was inaugurated with such disastrous effects to the state shortly after the close of the war.

The charters of the early railroads in Alabama were very comprehensive and complete documents, broad in scope and explicit in their provisions. They exhibited fewer evidences of having been prepared by the promoters themselves and lobbied through the legislature than was the case with some of those granted in later years. Most of them provided elaborate machinery for obtaining subscriptions to capital stock and for organizing the company; prescribed the number and mode of selection of the officers and defined their powers and duties; fixed the amount of the capital stock; designated the route of the road and its termini, and usually contained a forfeiture clause conditioned upon the commencement and completion of construction of the road by stipulated times. Some of them were limited to a specified term of years at whose expiration the state might take possession of the road upon payment to the company of an amount equal to the par value of the capital stock. The right of eminent domain was usually granted but

no specified width of right-of-way. Most of the charters contained a provision that if aid was asked or received of the Federal Government, they should be forfeited. The personal property of the stockholders, to the extent of the value of their stock, in addition to the stock itself, was made liable for the debts of the corporation. The president and directors of the companies were in most cases empowered to borrow money upon bonds or notes secured by mortgages or liens upon the property. The state regulated rates from the first by limiting in the charter the "tolls" to be charged, sometimes fixing a general maximum limit of twenty-five per cent. net annual profit upon the amount invested in the road and its appurtenances. This was a survival of the old custom of limiting the tolls to be charged by turnpike companies to twenty-five per cent. profit on the cost of the plant.

Frequently provisions were included in the charters to compel the officers and directors of the companies to make "clear and distinct statements" of the companies' affairs to the stockholders at their annual meetings. In all cases a separate charter was granted to each company, by a special act of the legislature, adapted to its particular objects and needs, but also in accord with the state's constitutional and legal principles and in harmony with its general policy. In 1845 a clause was first inserted in a railroad charter to prohibit the exercise of banking powers or the emission of any sort of paper or evidences of debt intended as circulation by the company. This was intended to protect the interests of the Alabama State Bank (q. v.).

As has been shown, there were about twenty-five different companies chartered between 1830 and 1840, most of them prior to the financial panic of 1837, which brought all such activities to a standstill for several years and caused the failure or abandonment of most of the enterprises that had been begun. During the decade, 1840-1849, inclusive, only seven railroad companies were chartered and records are not available to show how much, if any, actual construction work was done by them. From 1850 to 1859, inclusive, a revival of interest in railroad building took place, which, unfortunately, partook somewhat of the character of a public mania. The spirit of speculation was rife, and men associated themselves together, obtained franchises for the construction of long lines of railroad, secured exclusive rights when they could, and held the charters for the purpose of speculating upon these privileges instead of building the roads. During this decade seventy-three railroads were chartered by the legislature but few of them were ever built and on most of them no work whatever was done. The outbreak of the war in 1861 brought to an abrupt close the promotion of railroads.

State Aid Before the War.—During the early fifties opinion upon the question of public aid to internal improvement projects of all sorts was divided. There was strong opposition to the policy in many quarters, led

by John A. Winston (q. v.), who was elected governor upon what might be called an anti-railroad platform. Some of the opposition was the outgrowth of the unpleasant experiences of the state in connection with the disastrous failure of the state bank. Others dreaded the high taxes which they believed would be a concomitant feature of a policy of expending public funds in aid of what otherwise would have to be private enterprise. The losses sustained by the state in connection with the failure of the bank had resulted in burdensome taxation of the people who had grown accustomed to light taxes, or none at all while the state bank had prospered, and they looked askance upon any project which involved the possibility of further increases in taxes. Moreover, the circumstances surrounding the failure of the bank had not tended to improve the general opinion of the efficiency of state officials and employees as administrators of financial and commercial undertakings.

These things brought about the election of Governor Winston in 1853 and his re-election in 1855. In his message to the general assembly of November —, 1855, he said: "The report of the State Commissioner, Treasurer, and Comptroller, will present a detailed and particular statement of the finances of the State. The present revenue act raises more money than is required to carry on, economically administered, the ordinary affairs of the State Government; and it is improper and unjust to collect from the people more money than the necessities of the State absolutely demand, the present rate of taxation might be very properly reduced. It is unjust to a people who have at all times promptly responded to whatever calls that have been made, to burden them with such taxation as may create a surplus in the Treasury, to lie there unemployed, or become the subject of controversy between different interests for the doubtful privilege of borrowing it. Although it is not part of the legitimate business of the State to lend its means or credit to its citizens, no matter in what pursuit engaged, it may be proper, as a financial operation, to lend to such enterprises as are considered of public utility, whatever unproductive surplus there may be in the Treasury of the State, unavailable in the payment of State obligations, which is the first duty to the people and our creditors; providing the parties borrowing guarantee by security, both personal and real, the prompt payment promised, and interest at some early date. The sum of four hundred thousand dollars has been loaned to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, agreeably to the act authorizing the loan, and the interest has been paid promptly, according to the terms of the loan.

The propriety of the State loaning its credit, or raising the means from the people, to aid in the construction of railroads, appears not to have received the approbation either of the people, or those seeking place in the councils of the State. I look on it as a most fortunate circumstance for the country, that the sober common sense of the people was

of such force as to correct so promptly the mania that lately pervaded the minds of many, but a few months since. We should rejoice that for the future there is hope that the acts of the State will be confined to the few simple, legitimate purposes of a republican government. . . . The report of the State Commissioner will show the amount of assets yet appertaining to the several banks in liquidation, and the means yet to be expected from that source. The State banks have been in liquidation, now, about twelve years, and many of the debts yet outstanding have been in existence a much longer time. The people have a right to demand that this unfortunate experiment at State financiering be brought to a close. . . ."

During his second term, Governor Winston returned without his signature so many bills carrying appropriations or loans for railroads as to earn for himself the sobriquet, "the veto-Governor." Despite the Governor's opposition, many of the bills were subsequently passed by the constitutional majority, and the state, during the administration of the most indefatigable and implacable enemy of "State aid" who ever occupied the governor's office was fairly launched on a policy of state subsidized railroads.

Railroads During the War.—The outbreak of the war put a stop to most of the railroad building in the state. Most of the energies and resources of the state, and of the people, were then diverted to other channels of activity. In some instances special acts were passed by the legislature to extend the privileges of railroad charters and franchises "until after the ratification of peace." In at least one case, an extension of the time in which the road was to have been completed was granted indefinitely, "on account of the absence in the army of the officers and stockholders." (See Selma and Gulf Railroad Company, under "Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company").

The Confederate government undertook to encourage and assist the completion of certain of the Alabama railroads because of their great value from a military standpoint. The Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad (see East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway), the Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railroad (Ibid.), the Memphis and Charleston Railroad (q. v.), the South and North Alabama Railroad under Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad (q. v.) were cases in point. Liberal appropriations were made in aid of these roads, but because of the scarcity of iron, the progress of construction was slow, and some of the roads never procured the necessary rails with which to finish their tracks. The management of some of the more important lines were directed to commandeer the rails in possession of other less important roads. By means of all these expedients, sufficient railroad was made available to enable the military authorities to reach the mineral deposits of North Alabama and the Black Belt from which large quantities of military supplies were obtained.

During 1862 the military experts determined upon the construction of a railroad from Rome, Ga., to Blue Mountain, Ala., where it was to connect with the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad. An appropriation of \$1,122,480.92 was made for the purpose by the Confederate Congress. Work was started and a good deal accomplished, but the road as projected was not completed when the war closed. (See East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway).

The last two years of the war wrought havoc among the railroads, as with other property in the South. Many of the roads were alternately in possession of the Federals and the Confederates, being destroyed and then partially rebuilt as circumstances demanded. In order to prevent their capture by the Federals, the Confederates themselves often completely destroyed the tracks, bridges, depots, shops and rolling stock; and before abandoning a road to the Confederates, the Federals would heat the rails in the middle over fires made of the cross-ties and twist them about trees and stumps so as to render them utterly useless. The net result of the vicissitudes of the war was the virtual destruction and abandonment of most of the railroads in the state.

The losses sustained by the railroad companies, aside from the destruction of their physical property, were considerable, and proved fatal to most of them. The Memphis and Charleston lost in Confederate securities and currency, \$1,195,166.79; the Mobile and Ohio, \$5,228,562.23; the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company, \$1,000,000; the Mobile and Great Northern, \$401,190.37; the Alabama and Florida, \$755,343.21; the Montgomery and West Point, \$1,618,243.00.

As the Federal armies occupied the country, they took possession of the railroads and operated them under the supervision of the war department, or the railroad division of the army. Some repairs were made, but the roads were practically useless and worthless in the summer of 1865. The United States Government retained possession of the roads until their stockholders became "loyal," or until "loyal" boards of directors were appointed. When the stockholders attempted to rebuild their roads, the negroes could not be induced to work. Besides, the companies were bankrupt, having lost their means and their plants during the war. Some of them had ample financial resources according to their books, but they consisted of Confederate currency and securities and were without value, and the debts due them were payable in Confederate funds. Some of them during the war had paid debts to State and counties which later had to be paid again. Altogether, the railroads suffered from the war in about the same degree as the rest of the commercial and industrial interests of the South.

Probably the only benefit which the railroads of Alabama may be said to have received from the war was the rise of interest among capitalists of the North and East in the mineral resources of the state, particularly

the iron ore whose remarkable quality, unknown before the war, was brought to their attention by the ordnance manufactured by the Confederacy. The development of the mineral district of North Alabama was the immediate incentive to the remarkable growth of the transportation system of the state since the war, and the history of these two phases of the state's economic life is very closely connected.

As has been shown, the principal incentive to the construction of railroads during the first two decades of their history in the state, was the desire to reach the cotton markets. Later the emphasis was on the connection of the isolated portions of the state with the seaports, but with the same objects in view, i. e., the development of commercial and political intercourse among the people. During the war military considerations were paramount. After the war attention was centered upon the development of the state's mineral resources, which offered about the only inducement to an influx of outside capital, so essential to industrial undertakings. Local capital was non-existent, and there was little left upon which capital could be borrowed, so the business men of the state were constrained, however reluctantly, to try to induce northern and foreign capitalists to undertake the development of the only form of wealth within the state which had not been dissipated by the war.

Northern capitalists required little persuasion to take hold of the work of developing the coal and iron industry in Alabama, but they also proceeded, in some cases, to exploit the state itself for their own profit. Along with the capitalists came many pseudo-capitalists whose only qualifications for financial undertakings were a colossal audacity and a total lack of conscientious scruples where their own financial or political advantage was involved.

The ores of North Alabama were worthless in the ground and the coal had no value where it could not be used. The first problem was how to provide a way to get their products to market, and the construction of railroads offered the only practicable solution. Thus it came about that the development of the Birmingham district and of the railroad system of the state have been virtually simultaneous and, to all intents and purposes, constitute a single phase of the state's economic history.

Land Grants to Railroads.—The genesis of railroads in Alabama in many respects was unique among those of the rest of the country. By the time the steam railroad had demonstrated its efficiency and the people had become convinced of its practicability, its desirability and its permanency in their industrial system, the peculiarities of their economic and political status, brought about by the exigencies of the slavery agitation, had already begun to exert a determining influence in shaping political thought and economic policies. The conviction had taken hold upon men's minds, and they were obsessed and dominated by it, that the inde-

pendence, the separateness, of the South, and its political dominance in the nation, must be maintained at any cost. Already thinking men had foreseen the "inevitable conflict," and these men realized the absolute necessity for economic independence, upon which social exclusiveness and political liberty must inevitably be based.

Thus it came about that when public opinion in Alabama had at last reached a point where it would sustain the more enterprising and venturesome spirits in their efforts to effectuate the industrial independence, recognized by all as desirable and even essential to the maintenance of the existing social order, by means of the construction of railroads to connect the remote and isolated portions of the state and bring them into closer commercial, social and political harmony and co-operation, the conviction had been reached that the people of the state must themselves work out their own salvation; must themselves build the railroads which would be the instrument of that salvation, uniting and enriching them. Back of this realization of the necessity for railroads to connect the Tennessee Valley with the Gulf of Mexico, if the people of Alabama were to continue to prosper and thrive as individuals and as communities, lay the deeper conviction that railroads and wagon-roads and factories and mills must be built and operated, and that right speedily, if the state were to recover and maintain her former position in the van of progress and power.

These convictions of reflective men, as well as the mania for speculation among the less thoughtful and far-seeing, explain in large measure the rush to incorporate railroad companies and obtain franchise rights which characterized the period from 1850 to the outbreak of the war in 1861.

It was attempted to carry forward these schemes for internal improvements with local capital and under the supervision of local talent. Almost without exception the railroad enterprises in Alabama before the war were initiated by her own citizens, financed by local individual subscriptions to the capital stock, sometimes supplemented by subscriptions from counties and towns; and even the work of grading and tracklaying was undertaken by the planters of the communities contiguous to the contemplated routes. In many cases the bulk of the capital subscribed was in the shape of labor, of men and teams, materials for construction and supplies for the hands employed. Most of the early charters specifically provided that a certain proportion of stock subscriptions, usually determinable by the boards of directors, should be payable in that manner at the option of the subscribers.

Unfortunately, the promoters of railroads did not always fully realize the magnitude of their undertakings, and were led by their optimism and their enthusiasm to underestimate the financial and physical difficulties to be encountered. It is likely, too, that the rank and file of the planters, small farmers, and merchants were not as enterprising as

they might have been, nor as broad in their outlook upon life, nor as liberal in their attitude toward the future welfare of the state as they ought to have been. In short, they were pretty much engrossed with their own affairs, in which the bulk of their capital was employed, and were willing to leave to others the labor and the risk of building railroads, although doubtless they were not averse to participating in the benefits to be derived from these improvements when completed. In this respect, they were not unlike their descendants of the present day, in Alabama and elsewhere.

At any rate, after making an enthusiastic beginning, many of the railroad projects soon languished for lack of funds with which to prosecute the work of grading, and most of them never reached the more advanced stage of track-laying and erection of the superstructure. In many cases this financial impotence was caused by the failure of subscribers to pay up their subscriptions for capital stock, upon which the undertaking had been predicated. One of the chief problems of the pioneer officers and directors of railroads was how to induce or compel delinquent stockholders to pay promptly the instalments of their subscriptions which they were presumed to have made in good faith. Some of the companies were forced to appeal to the legislature for the passage of laws to assist them in this regard.

It was natural, therefore, almost inevitable, that the minds of these railroad administrators, sore perplexed and discouraged by the prospect of failure of their cherished schemes, which they felt would be caused by no fault of their own, but which nevertheless they found themselves powerless to avert, should have turned to the idea of public assistance to their undertakings by means of direct financial aid from the state. They were fully persuaded that the fruition of their plans was of paramount importance to the state itself, and that the construction of "arteries of commercial intercourse" between isolated communities, all of whose citizens were Alabamians who ought to be willing to make common cause in the construction of internal improvements which were designed for the benefit of all, could with propriety be fostered, if not actually undertaken, by the state.

The thoughts of these early railroad promoters, as set forth in the preliminary reports upon their projects, in addresses to the people through the public prints, in speeches on the hustings, and before railroad conventions held in various parts of the state, seem to have been occupied much more with the benefits to be derived by the inhabitants of the communities the roads would traverse than with the emoluments to accrue to themselves directly from their operation as business enterprises.

The difficulty was to unite the whole people of the state in a common undertaking along definite and predetermined lines so as to secure for all the people the maximum benefit in the shortest possible time. The very conditions which the railroads were designed to

overcome militated against the accomplishment of this co-ordination and co-operation of effort, which alone offered a prospect of success. At the outset, the mistake was made of localizing these undertakings, each community striving not only to carry on its own particular enterprise without reference to any general plan, but to secure such advantages and perquisites as it could, even at the cost and to the detriment of other similar undertakings. On account of this lack of public spirit, the resources of the people were so divided and distributed amongst many independent undertakings, as to become too attenuated to be effectual.

Soon, however, it began to be perceived that little or nothing could be accomplished in that manner, and out of this realization of the necessity for co-operation, gradually grew the public sentiment, which we have already noticed, in favor of concentration of effort upon the construction of a line of railroad to connect the northern and central portions of the state with the port of Mobile or Pensacola.

At that time, the general government still held the titles to millions of acres of unimproved lands within the boundaries of the state, and the roads projected in accordance with this general plan would have to be built through them for long distances, where they could not even procure the necessary rights-of-way except by grants from congress. The state had granted rights-of-way through its own lands to the railroad companies, together with additional land needed for sidings, station-grounds, borrowpits for earth, gravel, and stone, and timber for crossties and bridges; and it was thought that the United States should make at least equal concessions. Most of the government's lands were in the less fertile regions of the state and had been open to entry by settlers for many years at extremely low prices without much progress towards sale and settlement. The readiest method of assisting the struggling railroad enterprises seemed to be by securing grants of these lands from congress, not merely for rights-of-way for the roads, but also additional quantities to be sold by the railroad companies and the proceeds used in the construction of the roads. It was believed that the completion of the roads would stimulate settlement of the lands and thus enhance the value of the lands remaining to the government sufficiently to make it equal to the original value of the whole. Thus, it was argued, the United States would gain and not lose by presenting alternating sections, for a width of six sections on either side of the projected routes, to the railroads.

Furthermore, from a political standpoint, there existed a well-defined opposition to the government retaining possession of extensive tracts of unimproved lands within the borders of a state from which the state derived no revenue and her people no benefits. It was considered an affront to the sovereignty of the state to have a large portion of her territory held by another government. This was the extreme "States' Rights" theory, but

the statesmanship of Alabama at that period belonged to the most extreme wing of that school of political thought.

So, in 1848, the legislature sent a joint memorial to congress, praying for a grant of alternate sections of unsold public lands along the line of a proposed railroad to connect Mobile with "the interior of the west." This was the Mobile and Ohio Railroad (q. v.). The legislature represented to congress that: ". . . the citizens of this State are deeply interested in a communication by railway, between the southern part of this State and the interior of the west, for the construction of which a company has been formed and the initiatory steps taken; that the completion of such a road would be of immense advantage to the people of both the western and the southern portion of our common country, in a commercial point of view, by the facility of an interchange of commodities peculiar to the two sections of country, and in a social and political view by the rapid means of communication binding the inhabitants together by the strongest of all bonds, a community of interest.

"The proposed improvement would bring the products of the West Indies among the inhabitants of the interior in a short time, and also furnish the inhabitants of the south with a certain and cheap supply of the staple commodities of the western country, composed as they are of the great supporters of human life, which in a military point of view, the proposed road would be of inconceivable importance, enabling the Government, at short notice, and at comparatively small cost, in time of war, to transport a large force, to the defense of any assailable point on the Gulf coast. Your Memorialists would therefore respectfully ask your Honorable bodies, to set apart for the purpose, and in aid of this project, the alternate sections of unsold public lands, on the line of the route.

"A great portion of this country has for a long time been in the market, and remains unsold, for want of bidders—and this road when completed, will add largely to the value of public lands, and will increase the value of the unsold and ungranted lands largely above the present value of the whole amount of land on the line of the road. Thinking thus, your Memorialists most heartily join in the application for the grant of the land specified, as prayed for the company and by the corporate authority of the city of Mobile, and most respectfully hope that it may meet the approbation of your Honorable body."

On February 13, 1850, another joint memorial to congress upon the subject of railroads was prepared, in which grants of government lands were requested to aid several other companies besides the Mobile and Ohio in the construction of their roads.

The first grant made by congress to a railroad company in response to these requests was made to the state in trust for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company whose promoters had succeeded in having attached to a bill passed by congress on September 20, 1850, granting to the state of Illinois, to aid in

DUNCAN PLACE, MOBILE, SHOWING PORTRAIT STATUE OF ADMIRAL RAPHAEL SEMMES, C. S. NAVY IN THE
FOREGROUND

building the Illinois Central Railroad and its branches, "every alternate section of land designated by even numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said road and branches," an amendment making similar grants to the States of Alabama and Mississippi for the purpose of aiding "in the construction of said Central Railroad from the mouth of the Ohio to the City of Mobile." Under this act, Alabama received in trust for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, 419,528.44 acres of land.

December 1, 1851, the Legislature passed an act accepting his donation of government lands and vesting the title thereto in the "Mobile and Ohio railroad company, . . . as soon as the said company shall execute and deliver to the governor of the State a sufficient bond faithfully to use the said lands for the purposes of its donation, and to abide by and perform the provisions and conditions in the said act contained."

The same legislature prepared the third joint memorial to congress on the subject of railroads and public lands, from which the following extracts are taken: "The joint memorial of the two houses of the general assembly of the State of Alabama respectfully shows: That there are some sixteen millions of acres of unappropriated public lands within this state; that these lands have been subject to sale at private entry for a long term of years; owing more to their peculiar localities than to their want of adaptation to the purposes of agriculture, these lands have not been in demand. The citizens residing in the counties covering the larger portions of these public lands are sparsely settled and are not able to construct such works of internal improvements as will place their particular sections in connection with the more favored portions of the state, without which these lands must for a long series of years yet to come remain unproductive to the government of the United States, and a great detriment to the property of Alabama. Other portions of our citizens have united with the citizens of these remote sections of the state in their efforts to open up such communications, by means of rail and plankroads, as will bring them in connection with the navigable streams of our own state and with the great railway communications of our sister states, the natural tendencies of which will be to create a demand and impart increased value to the public domain through which they pass.

Your memorialists have confidence in the integrity and energies of the several companies organized to effect the great objects indicated, and have high hopes of their ultimate success. These improvements traverse large sections of public lands. Your memorialists respectfully ask that congress will grant to each of the . . . railroad companies and to all plankroad companies chartered and organized in this state, the right of way through the public lands over which they may severally pass, with the privilege of taking therefrom any earth, stone, gravel, timber or other material thereon, which may be needed in

the construction of said road or roads, or of any appendage to the same.

Your memorialists further ask, that by way of aiding said rail and plankroad companies in the construction and completion of said roads, congress will grant to each of said railroad companies and to the several plankroad companies now being or which shall hereafter be constructed, upon such liberal terms as shall to congress seem just and equitable, every alternate section or half sections of said lands aforesaid, for six miles on each side of said railroads, and for three miles on each side of said plankroads.

"Your memorialists, in making said requests, are influenced by the belief that the government of the United States is not disposed to have the public domain enhanced by private enterprise and capital and withhold its reasonable aid from those who so palpably deserve it. Your memorialists are influenced also by reasons of public policy, for all believe it to be the duty of the general government to extinguish its title to the public domain within this state as speedily as possible, in order that our state may the sooner develop its resources and derive revenues from the same, the better to enable the said state to afford that aid and encouragement to its citizens in their works of enterprise which it would be a pleasure to do, were the revenues of the state commensurate with the wishes of its people and their anxieties for the success of the enterprises indicated."

Under date of February 13, 1854, a fourth joint memorial was adopted, praying congress to grant government lands in aid of internal improvements within the state and advancing additional arguments in favor of such action, chief among them being the theory that the remaining lands would be so enhanced in value as to make them worth more to the United States than the original value of the whole.

Congress responded to these renewed requests by further grants of lands, and on December 19, 1857, the state legislature passed an act accepting a gift in aid of a railroad from Montgomery to the boundary line between Florida and Alabama, in the direction of Pensacola, and vesting the title of the same in the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company. (See Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company). (See Mobile and Girard Railroad Company), upon terms and conditions similar to those imposed upon the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company above mentioned.

An act of February 1, 1858, accepted a donation of lands for the benefit of the Tennessee and Alabama Central Railroad, and conferred them upon the Girard and Mobile Railroad. (See Mobile and Girard Railroad Company). On the 5th, another act was approved, accepting a congressional grant of lands and conferring them upon the Savannah and Albany Railroad Company. (See Seaboard Air Line Railway).

Up to June 30, 1897, according to the report of the secretary of public lands, the State of Alabama had received from the United States Government and conferred upon

railroad companies, land grants, as follows: Mobile and Ohio, 419,528.44 acres; Alabama and Florida, 399,022.84; Selma, Rome and Dalton, 858,515.98; Alabama and Chattanooga, 652,966.66; South and North Alabama, 445,158.78; Mobile and Girard, 302,181.16; total, 3,077,373.86. Besides this, 67,784.96 acres were granted for the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad Company. (See Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company), but the records do not show that this company ever received the lands and they are supposed to have reverted to the government.

Large quantities of these lands were sold by the railroad companies, but still larger quantities were retained by them to be mortgaged as security for bonds, the officers of the companies believing that in this way the greatest benefit could be obtained from them. Some of the railroads are still in possession of considerable portions of their land grants.

Genesis of State Regulation.—As we have seen, the state of Alabama has exercised certain regulative functions in regard to railroads from their first existence in its territory. One of these is the control of freight and passenger rates. In the early days of the industry, this control was restricted to the establishment of a general maximum percentage of profit upon the investment in the property; or, in some cases, the prescription of a maximum permissible charge per hundred-weight, or per ton, per mile for freight hauled, and the charge per mile for each passenger carried. The railroad companies themselves recognized fully the right of the state, by whose authority the corporation was created and enjoyed its delegated powers, to fix and to alter the rules under which the companies should deal with the people of that state; and in conformity to that theory of corporate rights and privileges, they made application to the legislature for amendments to their charters whenever new or enlarged powers were desired, just as the state, on the other hand, through its legislature, curtailed or restricted those powers and privileges by means of such amendments. There was never any question as to the state's right to regulate, but only as to its inclination to do so in particular cases.

On December 31, 1841, a law was passed "to secure more speedily the collection of debts against incorporations." It provided machinery for collecting debts against railroad companies, on which judgments had been obtained, when they attempted to evade or frustrate collection by setting up a claim of having insufficient property to satisfy the judgment, by legalizing the process of garnishment against the company, and against any stockholders therein, to the extent of his stock subscriptions, paid and unpaid. However, the act extended to stockholders so proceeded against all the rights accorded by the laws to co-sureties to compel other stockholders to pay their pro rata shares. The provisions of this law did not apply, by special exemption contained therein, to the State Bank or its branches.

On February 4, 1846, an act was passed

which required all corporations to give security for the costs of suits commenced by them.

In 1850 a general act was passed to govern the organization of companies to construct macadamized, graded, turnpike, wooden, rail, or plank roads. Under this act, persons desiring to form such companies might file articles of incorporation, after complying with certain requirements as to advertisement of such intention, and with respect to subscriptions to capital stock, in which declaration in detail should be made of the objects and intentions of the organization, with the secretary of state, by whom the charter would be issued.

Notwithstanding the existence of this general law on the subject, the legislature continued to issue charters to railroad companies in which special provisions were made to fit particular cases.

In 1852 an act was passed to define the liability of common carriers and warehouse proprietors for damage to merchandise. The bill required the issuance of receipts or bills lading when freight was accepted for shipment or storage, on which must be indicated the condition of the packages when received, and made the railroad or warehouse company liable for damage to or the total destruction of loss of such articles, a receipt or bill lading not specifically marked "bad order" being considered presumptive evidence of perfect condition when received.

The same legislature enacted a law making railroad companies liable for live stock injured or killed by their locomotives or cars.

A law passed on February 6, 1858, extended the active control of the state over corporations chartered under its laws to the regulation of the details of the operation of trains by railroad companies. This law prescribed with particularity the rules to be observed and the precautions to be taken by locomotive engineers when approaching road crossings, stations, deep cuts where vision was obstructed, abrupt curves, etc., and made failure to comply with the terms of the law a misdemeanor for which an engineer proven guilty should be fined "not less than fifty, nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail for not more than twelve months, one or both, at the discretion of the jury trying the case." The law also made the railroad company in whose service the negligent employee was engaged, liable for all damages to persons, stock or other property caused by any accident resulting from such carelessness or neglect.

Two years later an act was passed to empower railroad companies chartered by this state to execute mortgages, deeds of trust and other securities, and providing for the succession of title to their property when sold under foreclosure proceedings. This act was an assertion of the state's authority to regulate the financial affairs of corporations as well as the details of their operation.

In 1873 a law was put in force which regulated down to the smallest detail the leasing of railroad property by its owners, and prescribed the conditions under which leases

could be made, with respect both to lessor and lessee.

A further exercise of the state's right to regulate and control was the law of April 19, 1873, "regulating the charges for transportation of freight upon railroads within this State," under whose terms it was unlawful for any railroad company to discriminate in charges on freights or passengers between persons or localities, or with respect to the direction of the shipment, such discrimination being penalized in double the amount of the overcharge, but in no case should the penalty be less than twenty dollars. The passenger rate was fixed at five cents per mile, with the privilege of assessing an additional half-cent per mile from passengers who neglected to purchase tickets at stations where they were kept for sale for the space of one hour immediately preceding the departure of each passenger train. The maximum permissible charge for local shipments of freight was fixed at fifty per cent. more than the rate charged for the transportation of the same description of freight over the whole line of the road.

In the same year the "equal accommodation" clauses were first inserted in railroad charters and amendments thereto. These clauses usually read about as follows: "That the said . . . railroad company, be and are hereby required to give the same accommodations to all persons paying the same fare without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, and that said . . . railroad company shall not refuse to sell first-class tickets to any person or persons applying for the same on account of race or color."

These laws were the forerunners of later elaborate systems of railroad regulation which eventuated in the creation of the Alabama Railroad Commission since enlarged and broadened in jurisdiction as the Alabama Public Service Commission (q. v.).

Railroads During Reconstruction Period.—The influx of Northern capitalists and alien adventurers into the state after the war, who had their own reasons for wishing to see the ante-bellum policy of state aid to internal improvements resumed, and extended if possible, augmented the demand for legislation in that direction. Then began the prostitution of the former policy of encouraging and aiding worthy enterprises for internal improvement, intended to benefit the whole people, by judicious financial assistance from the public treasury, to purposes of graft and corruption by unscrupulous and designing men without interest in the welfare of the state or its people, who did not hesitate to stoop to bribery and fraud in order to accomplish their own enrichment. The audacity of their high-handed undertakings in the way of wholesale manipulation of legislators and executive officers was equalled only by the completeness of the success attained and the magnitude of the pecuniary rewards received.

Men who came to the state with all their worldly possessions contained in a carpet-bag, within two years after the passage of the state-aid laws were rolling in wealth,

so to speak, hobnobbing with Wall Street financiers, and building luxurious hotels and opera houses in cities outside the state. Thus, what was intended to develop the wealth and prosperity of the people of Alabama became the means of robbing them of most of the few possessions the war had left them. Apparently the philanthropic visitors from the North, during their sojourn in the benighted South, while they were in control of political and financial affairs, believed in and squared their practice with a paraphrase of the familiar scriptural paradox: "To him that hath not, shall be given; and then he shall forthwith proceed to take from him that gave, even the little that he hath left."

The second provisional legislature, on February 19, 1867, passed the famous "act to establish a system of internal improvements in the State of Alabama," which was the foundation upon which was builded the infamous system of unblushing plunder of the people by alien adventurers and financial buccaneers through the instrumentality of venal and corrupted legislators during the period from 1866 to 1873. This law provided that the governor should endorse on behalf of the state the first mortgage bonds of any railroad company incorporated by the general assembly of Alabama which should complete and equip twenty continuous miles of track at either or both ends of the road, at the rate of twelve thousand dollars per mile, and upon the completion and equipment of a second section of twenty miles, should endorse additional bonds of the company to the same amount, and so on for each section of twenty miles completed and equipped.

The act required that the proceeds of the endorsed bonds should be used only for the construction and equipment of the road within the state; that the bonds and the interest thereon should constitute a lien on the road-bed, right-of-way, grading, bridging and masonry, upon all the stock subscribed for in the company, upon the iron rail, chairs, spikes, and equipments, when purchased and delivered, upon the whole superstructure and equipments, depots and depot stations, and all the property owned by the company as incident to or necessary for its business, on the whole road, whether within or without the boundaries of the state; that the president and a majority of the board of directors should be citizens of the State, and have the headquarters of the company in Alabama, except the Southwestern Railroad Company, of Georgia. (See Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company), and the Nashville and Decatur Railroad (see Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company); that no state-endorsed bonds should be sold for less than ninety cents on the dollar. The act went farther in providing emoluments for enterprising railroad builders: it provided that, in addition to the twelve thousand dollars per mile of track, for every linear foot of first-class wooden bridge, "supported upon piers or abutments of iron or solid masonry, across any stream," the company should be entitled to endorsement of its bonds at the rate of

sixty dollars, or one hundred dollars if entirely of iron, "estimating the distance between the abutments as the length of the bridge."

The bonds endorsed by the state were required to bear interest at a rate not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with coupons attached, and mature in not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years. They were to be issued in denominations determinable by the company, but not to be less than one hundred dollars, should recite the fact that they were first mortgage bonds issued in accordance with and upon the conditions of the act, and should have priority in favor of the state over all other liens or claims existing or to exist against the company. Section 5 of the act read:

"That the bonds before specified shall not be used by said company for any other purpose than the construction and equipment of said road; and the Governor shall not endorse the same unless on affidavit of the president of said company, and a resolution of a majority of its directory for the time being, that said bonds shall not be used for any other purpose than the construction and equipment of said road, or sold or disposed of for a less sum than ninety cents on the dollar; nor shall said bonds be endorsed until the president and chief engineer of said company shall, upon oath, show that the conditions of this act have been complied with in all respects."

It was further required that the company should deposit with the state comptroller, "at least fifteen days before the interest becomes due, from time to time, upon said bonds, . . . an amount sufficient to pay such interest, including exchange and necessary commissions, or satisfactory evidence that said interest has been paid or provided for." It was made the duty of the comptroller to report promptly to the governor any failure to deposit the interest or furnish the evidence of its payment, whereupon the governor might appoint a receiver, under bond, to take possession and control of the road and apply its revenues and earnings toward the liquidation of the unpaid interest. Upon the refusal of the company to surrender its road to the state's receiver, the sheriffs of the counties through which it ran should seize its road and property within their counties and put him in possession of them, which possession should continue until a sufficient sum was realized, including costs and expenses of the receivership, to pay off the interest due on the bonds. The comptroller was authorized to draw, upon his warrant, from the state treasury "any sum of money necessary to meet the interest on such bonds as may not be provided for by the company," and was required to report thereof to the general assembly from time to time.

Recourse against a company failing or refusing to pay any of the endorsed bonds upon their maturity was given the state by means of suits in chancery to compel the appointment of a receiver, the sale of the road, its property and assets, or such other

procedure as the court deemed best for the interests of the state. In the event of the sale of a road under the provisions of the act, it was stipulated that the state should have a representative present to protect its interests, buying in the road if thought advisable; and in that event, the governor should appoint a receiver to manage the road for the benefit of the state.

Section 11 of the act provided for the creation by the railroad company of a sinking fund, beginning five years after the state's endorsement of its bonds and consisting of two per cent. per annum upon the value of such bonds, which fund should be used for the purchase of state bonds, or of the state-endorsed railroad bonds, which, after being assigned to the governor, should be deposited in the state treasury for credit upon the amount due the state upon the endorsement, or for cancellation, as the case might be. Semi-annual reports, under oath, to the governor, showing the condition of the road and the company, were required of the president until the completion of the road; and after its completion, annual reports, "showing the financial condition of the company, . . . the trade and travel upon the road, the receipts and expenditures, net earnings, and dividends, and what per cent. is paid on the stock to the stockholders."

Section 13 read: "That it shall not be lawful for any officer, director or servant of the said company, to engage in any speculation or dealing, either directly or indirectly, in any real estate on or along the line, at any of the depots or depot station, or at either terminus of the road until after the road is completed, without first offering to the company, through the directory, the refusal of the same at cost; and every officer of the company, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take an oath in writing, before any judge or justice of the peace in this state, that he will not knowingly violate the provisions of this act, and that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, and if any such officer of the company, or other person taking an oath as herein provided, knowingly swears falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and subject to all the pains and penalties therefore. Every affidavit required under this act may be sworn to before any judge or justice of the peace in this state, to be filed in the office of the comptroller of public accounts."

The gauge of the tracks of roads receiving the state's endorsement was required to be five feet, and the weight of the rails not less than fifty pounds to the yard. The state reserved the right to enact any other laws necessary to protect its interests, and to secure it against loss in consequence of its endorsement of the bonds. Section 17 provided: "That any of the railroad companies aforesaid, whose roads are now in progress, but not yet completed, which have, or may have twenty miles or more of road constructed and equipped, and no liens or mortgages thereon, at the time of the application, shall be en-

titled to all the benefits of this act, for not exceeding twenty miles of road thus constructed and equipped. . . ."

The intersection of one road by another was regulated by a section of the act, and the interchange of traffic between connecting roads. Endorsed roads were required to complete at least one section of twenty miles within three years from the date of passage of the act, and complete and equip the entire road "within seven years after the time of said endorsement of first bonds;" should have at least two directors appointed by the governor on their boards; should give preference to "iron rails, spikes, chairs, frogs, etc., of Alabama manufacture," and should transport all freight belonging to the state free of charge.

The requirements of this act were too stringent for the railroad promoters, and it was, therefore, amended August 7, 1868, so as to give them the benefit of the state's endorsement of their bonds in blocks of five miles, after the first twenty, at the rate of twelve thousand dollars per mile.

In less than two months from the date of the foregoing amendment, another amendatory act was passed which raised the rate per mile of the state's endorsement from twelve to sixteen thousand dollars, and modified the requirements of the original act in such a way as to enable companies chartered in Alabama to get the benefit of the sixteen thousand dollars per mile endorsement upon their road outside as well as inside the state. A proviso specified, "That the provisions of this section, relating to the extension of railroads beyond the limits of the state, shall not apply in favor of any other railroad company, except the Will's valley railroad company;" and Section 2 stipulated, "That a notification to the Governor of the State, by any corporation engaged in the construction of a road within the provisions of this act, that such company will construct the road with a view to the obtaining of the endorsement of bonds under this act, and the actual bona fide completion of twenty continuous miles of the same, shall amount to a contract upon the part of the corporation that it will, within a reasonable time, finish, equip and complete the same, and upon the part of the State that it will endorse the bonds of such corporation upon the conditions, and in the manner prescribed in this act."

The provisions of the former law relating to endorsement for bridges were repealed.

Here the handiwork of the "Stanton gang" becomes apparent. The franchise of the Will's Valley Railroad Company had been appropriated by the Stantons, to be utilized, in their impatience to participate in the state's benefactions, in getting the governor's endorsement on bonds for twenty miles of road without having to go to the trouble and take the time to build them. (For details of the transaction, see Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, under "Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company.") Charges of bribery and corruption of mem-

bers of the legislatures in connection with the passage of railroad bills were openly and persistently made, both orally and in the newspapers, and were not disproven nor even denied. Subsequent reports of investigations made by legislative committees, and, indeed, the reports and records of the railroad companies themselves, revealed the fact that after having secured almost unlimited concessions and indulgences from the legislatures, the promoters abused their privileges, took advantage of the weakness or the venality of the governor, and obtained endorsements of bonds to which they were not entitled even under the most liberal construction that could have been put upon the terms of the laws. Furthermore, they made no pretense of conforming to the requirements and restrictions of the laws as to the disposition to be made of the bonds, and the security to be furnished the state for its endorsement. They first deceived, then robbed, and finally flouted the state, their benefactor.

Governor Smith in his message of November 15, 1869, stated his views upon the policy of state endorsement of railroad bonds, as follows: "In my judgment there is a defect in the law which requires the Governor to indorse the bonds of Railroad Companies. I am in favor of extending the credit of the State, with proper restrictions, to necessary and important works of internal improvements; yet I do not think it sound policy to have a general law upon the statute book, requiring the State to indorse for any and every road that may build and equip twenty miles. It is natural that every community and locality should desire the advantages of railway communication. The convenience of such communication is incalculable to every one who wishes to travel, or who has anything to transport. So great is the desire for railroad facilities that counties and towns will readily vote subscriptions to aid them. The inducements to do this are strengthened when it is only necessary to construct twenty miles of road to place it within reach of the State's indorsement. This being accomplished, the indorsed bonds would be applied to a continuation of the road; and as additional indorsements are obtained for every section of five miles after the first twenty, county and town subscriptions may easily be obtained to an extent sufficient to insure the completion of the road.

Thus it will be seen that an entire road might be built upon public credit, and without the contribution of any individual capital; and it might be done through parts of the State, and between points where there is not sufficient business to justify the expenditure of so much money, raised upon credit alone. It is possible, indeed, to construct a road in this way that would not pay running expenses after it was put in operation. This is not in accordance with the true theory of extending public aid to works of internal improvements. The correct principle upon which to proceed is to

lend the State's credit to the efforts of private capitalists, whose practical business sagacity foresees remunerative enterprises.

Inasmuch, therefore, as the present law will probably so operate as to embarrass the State's credit, I deem it a duty to invite such legislation as will protect the State against a misfortune of that character. The best mode of accomplishing this, in my opinion, is to repeal the law which requires the indorsement of railroad bonds. This would by no means preclude the State from extending assistance to meritorious works of internal improvements. On the contrary, the General Assembly, which meets annually, could, from time to time, by special acts, lend its credit to such enterprises as might be found of sufficient importance and necessity to justify it."

The state auditor, in his report to the governor, dated October 1, 1869, called attention to the risks involved in the policy then pursued by the state in lending its credit to railroad companies. He said: "While I fully concur in all legislation favoring the development of the resources of the state by giving its credit in aid of internal improvements, so far as it can be done with safety, yet I am constrained to call your attention to the following facts. The total value of railroads in the state, as per assessment returns made to this office, including right of way, main and side track, rolling stock, etc., is less than thirteen thousand dollars per mile, more fully shown in Exhibit No. 5, to which reference has been made. When it is remembered that these items include all of value that can be embraced in 'First Mortgage Bonds' upon any railroad, and when it is further known that the returns are made under the affidavits of the President and Secretary of the several roads, that such was a 'full, fair and just valuation of the same,' it will be readily seen that the state cannot be safe in the endorsement of railroad bonds to the amount of sixteen thousand dollars per mile nor would she be free from loss should default be made by the railroads in payment of interest or principal of said bonds.

"I would therefore recommend the repeal of the law giving endorsement to railroads to the amount of sixteen thousand dollars per mile, or amendments to the same requiring the endorsement not to exceed ten thousand dollars per mile.

"It is scarcely necessary for me to say anything further upon this subject, as the Constitution of the state forbids the General Assembly giving any endorsement except 'on undoubted security.'—(Sec. 33, Art. 4). Unless this recommendation receives the attention of the Legislature, and the amount for which the state becomes liable, is reduced to the standard of 'undoubted security,' as required in the Constitution, the state will, at no distant day, be compelled to assume and pay a large portion of these bonds, which would not only embarrass her finances, but very materially effect her credit, which is today among the best in the Union.

"This will become apparent to the General

Assembly, when petitioned to reduce taxation upon all railroad property. If railroads, when completed, cannot pay without embarrassment a state tax of three-fourths of one per cent upon a valuation of less than thirteen thousand dollars per mile, will they not be further embarrassed, if not bankrupted, in attempting to pay eight per cent interest upon first mortgage bonds to the amount of sixteen thousand dollars per mile? The railroads that have not received 'state aid' in their construction, as well as all other taxpayers, are largely interested in the action of the General Assembly upon this question. Should default be made by companies receiving state endorsements, all railroad companies, together with other taxpayers, would be required to pay their equal proportion of the burden thus thrown upon the state. The history of endorsement of railroad bonds in other states should be carefully studied, and this would, in my judgment, secure a change in the law at least to the extent of a reduction to the constitutional requirement of 'undoubted security.' The state would then be fully protected should default be made by railroad companies in payment of interest or principal."

Notwithstanding these warnings, the legislature proceeded to pass yet another "state aid" law, in which the endorsement provisions of the former laws were virtually reenacted. Provisions were included, however, to the effect that the new law should not apply to railroads which had already received endorsement under existing laws; that before endorsing the bonds of any company, the governor should require proof, by affidavit of the president and treasurer, that the first twenty miles of the road were built from other resources of the company than the proceeds of state-endorsed bonds, and that the amount expended in building the first twenty miles was not to be refunded, wholly or in part, from the proceeds of state-endorsed bonds; and penalized procuring of such endorsement by "any false statement, in violation of the true intent and meaning of this provision," by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years; "that the said railroad company shall make return to the governor, showing the uses to which the money realized on each installment of endorsed bonds has been applied, and unless the governor shall be fully satisfied that the money has been faithfully, honestly and economically expended, at the usual rates for the labor performed and the material purchased, he shall not endorse further for said company failing to make such satisfactory statement"; that no road should be entitled to the benefits of the act which should not complete the first section of twenty miles by November 1, 1871, and complete, ready for use, an average of at least twenty miles annually, from and after the first endorsement by the governor."

Section 14 of the new act embodied an attempt to safeguard the interests of the state in its endorsement of railroad bonds by prescribing certain conditions as to the charac-

ter of the roads built which should be compiled with before endorsement was obtained.

The same legislature passed the notorious "Stapton bill," lending to the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, \$2,000,000 of the state's bonds, upon the security of the land-grants held by that company. The passage of this bill was secured by open bribery of legislators and constitutes one of the most shameful episodes in the history of the state. (For the details of the transaction, see that sub-title under "Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company.")

Several other laws making special provision for impecunious or avaricious railroad promoters were passed by this friendly legislative body, i. e., providing for the pro rata distribution of the stock of the Mobile and Girard Railroad Company (q. v.) among the taxpayers of Troy, on account of \$65,000 in town bonds issued to that company; confirming the action of the municipal authorities of Mobile in aiding the Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad Company (see East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company); legalizing and validating the acts of the corporate authorities in subscribing for \$65,000 of the capital stock of the Mobile and Girard Railroad Company in behalf of the town of Troy and issuing bonds in payment therefor; making special provisions for the collection of taxes and penalties thereon from railroad companies and exempting them from all taxation until twenty miles should be completed and in operation—permitting the meetings of stockholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company (see Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company) to be held either within or without the state; authorizing executors and administrators to sell stock in Selma and Meridian Railroad Company (see East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company) at private sale; authorizing the governor to endorse the bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company (q. v.) for \$2,500,000; ratifying and confirming a contract between the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company (see East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company) and John Everitt and others for the transfer of the portion of the road between Jacksonville and Gadsden; "to legalize, ratify and confirm all acts and things of every kind heretofore done and performed in this state, in substantial compliance with an act . . .

entitled 'An act to authorize the several towns and cities of the State of Alabama to subscribe to the capital stock of such railroads throughout the state as they may consider most conducive to their respective interests' approved December 31, 1868"; releasing the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad Company (see Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company) from its indebtedness to the state on account of loans from the two and three per cent funds; ratifying elections held in the towns of Greensboro and Eutaw, and in the counties of Hale, Greene, and Pickens, to subscribe to the stock of the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad Com-

pany (see East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company); amending the general corporation law of the state so as to authorize the consolidation of railroad companies, before or after their completion; requiring the governor to endorse the bonds of the South and North Alabama Railroad Company under Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, for six thousand dollars per mile in addition to the sixteen thousand dollars per mile authorized by the general endorsement law; loaning \$300,000 in state bonds to the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company (q. v.); extending the time for beginning and completing the Alabama portion of the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad (see Central of Georgia Railway Company) from two to four years in the first, and from seven to ten years in the second instance; authorizing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company (q. v.) to borrow a million dollars upon bonds secured by a third mortgage on its "charter, road works and depots"; authorizing the Vicksburg and Brunswick Railroad Company (see Central of Georgia Railway Company) to build branches from Troy via Elba to the Alabama-Florida line in the direction of Pensacola or Marianna, and from Greenville to Selma, and declaring those branches entitled to state aid by endorsement of their bonds upon completion of twenty miles.

The next legislature was induced to pass two special acts exempting the Savannah and Memphis (see Central of Georgia Railway Company) and the Selma and Gulf (see Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company) railroad companies from the provisions of the law with respect to the time allowed for construction of twenty mile sections. The first was allowed until July 1, 1872, and the second until July 1, 1873.

When Governor Lindsay came into office he made an effort to ascertain the exact status of the state's actual and contingent liabilities on account of railroads, but was unable to find any records showing what companies had received endorsement, the amount of such endorsed bonds or the date of endorsement. He reported the situation of the state with respect to the lack of information as to its own liabilities to the legislature in his message of January 24, 1871. The legislature enacted a law on February 26, 1872, to protect the state in its liability on account of railroads, which provided: "That in any case where it shall be necessary under judicial process issuing from any of the courts of the United States to sell any railroad in this state, either in whole or in part, for which the state is or may become liable on account of having endorsed or issued bonds in aid of the construction of such road, the governor is hereby authorized to bid for such road at any sale to the full extent of the liability of the state, so contracted; and if the state shall become the purchaser, to resell the same for the amount of such liability, including principal and interest, retaining the title until the purchase-money

shall be paid, and taking such further security for its payment as may be necessary."

Meanwhile Governor Lindsay continued to endorse the bonds of various railroads, keeping little better record of his acts in that respect than his predecessor. In fact, it developed later that large numbers of bonds were outstanding which must have been endorsed after the expiration of Governor Smith's term. It was claimed in certain quarters that these bonds really had been endorsed by Smith after his term expired, while others suggested that his former secretary had forged his chief's name to the bonds. Other acts of Governor Lindsay in connection with the railroad bond adjustment, and the phraseology of his legislative message of November 21, 1871, seem to point to the likelihood of his having himself endorsed all, or at least some of the bonds otherwise unaccounted for. In the message referred to, he said: "The endorsement by the state of the bonds of railroad companies, under laws first enacted at the legislative session 1866-7, and enlarged and continued by subsequent statutes, has imposed upon the executive department unusual responsibility, solicitude and labor."

"Finding on my accession to office, the system of endorsement already on the statute book, and being invested with neither the power of determining its wisdom, nor the prerogative of adjudicating its validity, I have diligently and earnestly endeavored to execute the various laws pertaining to it, according to their letter and spirit. Undeterred by the malevolent attacks of the slanderer and his venal, subsidized or ignorant emissaries and agents on the one hand, and repelling on the other, with equal scorn, the thoughtless, if not dishonest, counsel of repudiation, I have labored with constant and unremitting earnestness, to maintain the honor and protect the credit of Alabama, and guard her against entanglement and loss through the villainous schemes of men, who plotted their own enrichment upon her ruin."

During the administration of Governor David P. Lewis, a law was passed which authorized the issuance of state bonds, maturing in thirty years and bearing interest at seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in gold coin, to be exchanged for outstanding state-endorsed railroad bonds on the basis of four thousand dollars per mile of the new bonds in lieu of the total outstanding endorsement per mile, whether more or less than the general rate of sixteen thousand dollars, and also to be substituted, on the same basis, for the endorsement to which any railroad company would become entitled under previous laws. It also provided that before any company which had defaulted in payment of interest coupons subsequently paid by the state should receive its quota of the new bonds, it must refund such unpaid interest to the state in cash; otherwise the amount should be deducted from the amount of the new bonds it was entitled to receive; granted further indulgence in the matter of time limit for completing the twenty-mile

sections of track; provided for issuing bonds to narrow-gauge railroads at the rate of three thousand dollars per mile; conditioned the participation of certain specified companies in the benefits of the law upon the construction of extensions of their roads between stipulated points; required the creation of a sinking fund with which to retire the bonds by means of annual assessments from the railroads of a sufficient percentage of their gross earnings to aggregate a sum equal to the total amount of the bonds by the date of their maturity.

Many of the railroads which received endorsement or loans, or both, from the state under these statutes never paid any interest, and some of them doubtless made no effort to do so, nor ever had any intention of so doing. The most flagrant case of this kind was the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company (see Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company) which was manipulated by the Stantons and their satellites.

During the administration of Governor Houston, a commission was appointed to investigate and adjust the public debt, including the railroad liability, actual and contingent. An elaborate report with recommendations was made by the commission, and the legislature passed laws for effecting a settlement upon the basis recommended. (For the details, see State Debt.)

REFERENCES.—Acts 1819-75; Auditors Reports, 1868-75; Berney, Handbook; Comptroller, Reports, 1867; Memorial Record of Alabama, v. 1, 1893; Messages of John A. Winston, governor of Alabama, to the General Assembly, Montgomery, 1855, 1857-58, 59-60, 66-67, 68, 69-70, 71, 72, 72-73; Message of Robert B. Lindsay, Governor of Alabama, to the General Assembly, November 21, 1871, Montgomery; Message of William H. Smith, Governor of Alabama, to the General Assembly, Montgomery, November 15, 1869; Mss. in Dept. of Archives and History; Toulmin, Digest.

RANDOLPH. Postoffice and station on the Southern Railway, in the southeastern corner of Bibb County, about five miles south of Ashby, and about 18 miles east of Centerville. Population: 1880, Randolph Beat 7—1,929; 1890, Randolph Precinct 7—1,326; 1900, same—1,891; 1910, same—2,279; 1912, the village—375. Altitude: 541 feet. It is in a farming region.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

RANDOLPH COUNTY. Created by the legislature, December 18, 1832. It was formed from the last Creek cession, March 24, 1832. It has an area of 583 square miles, or 372,120 acres.

It bears the name of John Randolph, of Petersburg, Va., a member of congress in 1799.

The first county seat was at Hedgeman Trylett's ferry, on the west bank of Big Tallapoosa River, about ten miles west of Wedowee. Here, in November, 1833, Judge Archibald Sawyer, sat on a log and leaned against

an oak tree while presiding at the court. In February, 1834, the commissioner's court was held under a large mulberry tree near Hedge-man Triplett's house. The following April a second meeting was held. The first circuit court was held in April, 1834, one mile west of Triplett's Ferry. In the fall of 1834 or the spring of 1835, the county seat was moved by the commissioners to Wedowee.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the eastern central part of the state. On the east it is bounded by Carroll, Heard, and Troup Counties, Ga., on the west by Clay County, on the south by Chambers and Tallapoosa, and on the north by Cleburne. The altitude ranges from 550 to 1,550 feet above sea level. It is included, physiographically, in what is known as the Piedmont plateau, which extends from central Alabama to New Jersey. At one time this was a high mountain range bordering the Atlantic Ocean and by ages of weathering and erosion was reduced to its present appearance. The Atlantic Coastal Plain now flanks it on the east and on the west the Appalachian Mountains. The various soils are derived from the underlying rocks which are known geologically as igneous and metamorphic. The upland soils are derived directly from the disintegration and decay in place of the various rocks. The alluvial soils of stream bottoms represent material washed from the uplands and deposited by overflow stream water. The bottom lands are largely composed of the Congaree fine sandy loam and Congaree loam. Mica flakes are prominent in some sections of the soil as are also gels and granite. Gold, copper, mica, tin, graphite and kaolin are found in the county. It also offers good opportunities for the development of truck, dairy and stock raising industries. It is well watered by the Tallapoosa and Little Tallapoosa Rivers and their tributaries, Knokes, Cutuouse, Cohobadiah, Cane, Bear, Wolf, Piney, Kitchabadoggo, Lost, Little Pine Woods, Sand, Mad Indian, Fox, Crooked, Cornhouse, Wild Cat, Hurricane, Cedar, Hulton, and High Pine Creeks, and the Chattahoochee River and its tributary, Wehadkee Creek. Its forest trees are the long leaf pine, various species of the oak, poplar, beech and sweet gum. The annual mean precipitation is 49.1 inches and the climate is temperate and salubrious.

Aboriginal History.—The county is situated in the old Creek territory and several of their former town sites are located therein. Among them are Kitcho-Pataki, probably on a creek of the same name, a few miles below Okfuskee. 'Lap 'Lako, of which there were two mentioned in 1832. Okfusku 'dski, which was probably in the extreme southern part a few miles above Ninysaxa. This is Little Okfuski. Talua Mutchasi, the new name for Tukabachi Talahani was on the west side of Tallapoosa River near or across from Little Okfuski. It is "old town Tukabachi." Tuxtukagi or "Corn house," was on the western bank of Tallapoosa River twenty miles above Ninysaxa. At Hunters Ferry on the Talla-

poosa River at Louina, on the west side of the stream, is a large stone mortar which is said to hold perhaps twenty bushels. On an island half a mile south of here is evidence of a large town site and cemetery. Many relics were unearthed by the freshet of 1836. A short distance below Walker's ford is another cemetery. Seven miles northeast of Wedowee on property formerly owned by G. O. Hill, and about half mile southwest of his former residence is a circular structure of stones about 2 or 3 feet high, which has two entrances, one on the east and one on the west. Running from the structure in a north-easterly and a southwesterly direction, several years since, could be traced for more than a mile, stone piles two feet high and about one hundred yards apart.

Early History and Settlement.—At the time of the organization of the county Wedowee, then McDonough, Roanoke, and Louina were the chief trading points. The county was covered with a heavy growth of trees and a part of the area was occupied by the Creek Indians, but they were removed in 1836 and 1837. The early pioneers acquired the lands by government entry and the Indian lands at public auction. The families came almost wholly from Fayette County, Ga. The first court house built in the county was without door or shutters. There were no seats for the judge and jury, and no table for the clerk. The proceedings were written with pencil on poplar bark as there was no paper to be had nearer than Wetumpka. The commissioners court in February, 1837, issued an order to the sheriff to have all necessary repairs made on the courthouse and to finish it with a judge's seat, a clerk's table, seats for the jury, and a substantial shutter for the door. In September, 1837, the commissioner's court let a contract for the building of a jail, and in September, 1839, a contract was let to build a new courthouse. The jail was completed September 14, 1839, and the courthouse, September 5, 1840. This section of the county was almost entirely given to stock raising before the War of Secession. Cotton was the important crop.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census, 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 4,300.
Color and nativity of farmers:
Native white, 3,383.
Foreign-born white, —.
Negro and other nonwhite, 917.
Number of farms, classified by size:
Under 3 acres, 1.
3 to 9 acres, 128.
10 to 19 acres, 479.
20 to 49 acres, 1,661.
50 to 99 acres, 1,057.
100 to 174 acres, 659.
175 to 259 acres, 207.
260 to 499 acres, 92.
500 to 999 acres, 16.
1,000 acres and over, —.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 377,600 acres.
 Land in farms, 302,254 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 147,090 acres.
 Woodland in farms, 123,095 acres.
 Other unimproved land in farms, 32,069 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$5,197,223.
 Land, \$2,954,229.
 Buildings, \$1,055,354.
 Implements and machinery, \$294,440.
 Domestic animals, poultry and bees, \$893,200.
 Average values:
 All property per farm, \$1,209.
 Land and buildings per farm, \$932.
 Land per acre, \$9.77.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 4,046.
 Domestic animals, value, \$858,059.
 Cattle: total, 11,043; value, \$175,547.
 Dairy cows only, 5,277.
 Horses: total, 1,953; value, \$216,117.
 Mules: total, 3,184; value, \$416,234.
 Asses and burros: total, 2; value, \$250.
 Swine: total, 8,297; value, \$48,266.
 Sheep: total, 882; value, \$1,517.
 Goats: total, 100; value, \$128.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 72,997; value, \$31,923.
 Bee colonies, 2,383; value, \$3,218.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,966.
 Per cent of all farms, 45.7.
 Land in farms, 200,466 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 81,256 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$2,577,314.
 Farms of owned land only, 1,744.
 Farms of owned and hired land, 222.
 Native white owners, 1,764.
 Foreign-born white, —.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 202.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 2,331.
 Per cent of all farms, 54.2.
 Land in farms, 101,001 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 65,644 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$1,424,829.
 Share tenants, 1,643.
 Share-cash tenants, 27.
 Cash tenants, 526.
 Tenure not specified, 135.
 Native white tenants, 1,616.
 Foreign-born white, —.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 715.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 3.
 Land in farms, 787 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 190 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$7,440.

*Live Stock Products.**Dairy Products.*

Milk: Produced, 1,496,688; sold, 13,215 gallons.
 Cream sold, —.
 Butter fat sold, 40 pounds.
 Butter: Produced, 652,393; sold, 31,066 pounds.
 Cheese: Produced, —.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$98,086.
 Sale of dairy products, \$6,622.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 229,073; sold, 71,593.
 Eggs: Produced, 376,774; sold, 177,651 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$120,572.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$47,949.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 15,256 pounds.
 Wax produced, 455 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax, \$1,707.

Wool, Mohair and Goat Hair.

Wool fleeces shorn, 509.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$471.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 579.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 2,488.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—
 Sold, 272.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 6,301.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 490.
 Sale of animals, \$60,453.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$94,300.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$2,261,015.
 Cereals, \$563,973.
 Other grains and seeds, \$8,494.
 Hay and forage, \$28,576.
 Vegetables, \$116,229.
 Fruits and nuts, \$43,380.
 All other crops, \$1,500,363.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 48,859 acres; 580,874 bushels.
 Corn, 42,119 acres; 516,770 bushels.
 Oats, 5,378 acres; 54,017 bushels.
 Wheat, 1,362 acres; 10,085 bushels.
 Rye, 2 bushels.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, —.
 Rice, —.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 1,121 acres; 4,382 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 13 acres; 31 bushels.
 Peanuts, 107 acres; 1,217 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 1,520 acres; 1,863 tons.
 All tame or cultivated grasses, 400 acres; 473 tons.
 Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 108 acres; 120 tons.
 Grains cut green, 894 acres; 1,054 tons.
 Coarse forage, 118 acres; 216 tons.

Special crops:

Potatoes, 52 acres; 4,470 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 832 acres; 83,-
 365 bushels.
 Tobacco, 7 acres; 3,539 pounds.
 Cotton, 47,213 acres; 17,476 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 188 acres; 1,988 tons.
 Sirup made, 33,056 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 464 acres; 2,039 tons.
 Sirup made, 28,289 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 137,908 trees; 55,098 bushels.
 Apples, 63,370 trees; 23,788 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 61,133 trees; 28,591 bushels.
 Pears, 2,238 trees; 978 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 9,798 trees; 1,370 bushels.
 Cherries, 798 trees; 184 bushels.
 Quinces, 493 trees; 132 bushels.
 Grapes, 3,939 vines; 51,578 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 548 trees.
 Figs, 547 trees; 16,280 pounds.
 Oranges, 1 tree.
 Small fruits: total, 1 acre; 651 quarts.
 Strawberries, 1 acre; 587 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 357 trees; 17,272 pounds.
 Pecans, 49 trees; 212 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 962.
 Cash expended, \$38,221.
 Rent and board furnished, \$9,865.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 3,708.
 Amount expended, \$121,117.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 933.
 Amount expended, \$26,551.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$35,-
 547.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 299.
 Value of domestic animals, \$37,055.
 Cattle: total, 333; value, \$7,745.
 Number of dairy cows, 218.
 Horses: total, 179; value, \$23,893.
 Mules, and asses and burros: total, 20;
 value, \$2,760.
 Swine: total, 371; value, \$2,576.
 Sheep and goats: total, 15; value, \$31.

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1840	4,446	527	4,973
1850	10,616	965	11,581
1860	18,132	1,927	20,059
1870	10,365	1,641	12,006
1880	13,155	3,420	16,575
1890	13,914	3,305	17,219
1900	16,469	5,178	21,647
1910	18,942	5,717	24,659
1920 .....	.....	.....	27,064

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. *Official Postal Guide*.

Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Dickert	Roanoke—5
Graham—1	Rock Mills
Lamar—2	Tenant
Malone—2	Wadley—5
Newell—2	Wedowes (ch)—2
	Wehadkee—1.

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.

1861—H. M. Gray, George Forrester, R. J. Wood.
 1865—J. H. Davis, Robert T. Smith, George Forrester.
 1867—Dr. Joseph H. Davis.
 1875—Benjamin F. Weathers, C. B. Taylor.
 1901—John T. Heflin, William A. Handley.

Senators.

1834-5—William Arnold.
 1838-9—William B. McClellan.
 1839-40—George Reese.
 1843-4—James E. Reese.
 1845-6—Jefferson Falkner.
 1847-8—Seaborn Gray.
 1851-2—John T. Heflin.
 1853-4—Henry M. Gay.
 1857-8—Robert S. Heflin.
 1859-60—Robert S. Heflin.
 1863-4—W. T. Wood.
 1865-6—M. R. Bell.
 1868—H. H. Wise.
 1871-2—H. H. Wise.
 1872-3—J. J. Robinson.
 1873—J. J. Robinson.
 1874-5—J. J. Robinson.
 1875-6—J. J. Robinson.
 1876-7—J. J. Robinson.
 1878-9—J. J. Robinson.
 1880-1—R. S. Pate.
 1882-3—R. S. Pate.
 1884-5—N. D. Denson.
 1886-7—N. D. Denson.
 1888-9—W. A. Handley.
 1890-1—W. A. Handley.
 1892-3—H. W. Williamson.
 1894-5—H. W. Williamson.
 1896-7—T. J. Thomason.
 1898-9—T. J. Thomason.
 1899 (Spec.)—T. J. Thomason.
 1900-01—J. D. Norman.
 1903—James David Norman.
 1907—J. W. Overton.
 1907 (Spec.)—J. W. Overton.
 1909 (Spec.)—J. W. Overton.
 1911—J. D. Norman.
 1915—B. F. Weathers.
 1919—A. W. Briscoe.

Representatives.

1837-8—Thomas Blake.
 1838-9—William McKnight.
 1839-40—F. F. Adrian.
 1840-1—F. F. Adrian.
 1841 (called)—F. F. Adrian.
 1841-2—Wyatt Heflin.
 1842-3—Jeremiah Murphy.
 1843-4—Wyatt Heflin.
 1844-5—James H. Allen.
 1845-6—Wyatt Heflin; Samuel T. Owen.

- 1847-8—William Wood; C. J. Ussery.
 1849-50—R. S. Heflin; C. D. Hudson.
 1851-2—Robert Pool; John Reaves.
 1853-4—W. P. Newell; John Goodin.
 1855-6—W. H. Smith, Richard J. Wood.
 1857-8—W. H. Smith; A. W. Denman;
 Isaac S. Weaver.
 1859-60—F. A. McMurray; F. M. Ferrill;
 J. Hightower.
 1861 (1st called)—F. A. McMurray; F. M.
 Ferrill; J. Hightower.
 1861 (2d called)—C. J. Ussery; A. W. Den-
 man; James Aiken.
 1861-2—C. J. Ussery; A. W. Denman;
 James Aiken.
 1862 (called)—C. J. Ussery; A. W. Den-
 man; James Aiken.
 1862-3—C. J. Ussery; A. W. Denman;
 James Aiken.
 1863 (called)—H. W. Armstrong; M. D.
 Barron; A. A. West.
 1863-4—H. W. Armstrong; M. D. Barron;
 A. A. West.
 1864 (called)—H. W. Armstrong; M. D.
 Barron; A. A. West.
 1864-5—H. W. Armstrong; M. D. Barron;
 A. A. West.
 1865-6—William E. Connolly; W. W. Dob-
 son; James L. Williams.
 1866-7—William E. Connolly; W. W. Dob-
 son; James L. Williams.
 1868—Jack Wood.
 1869-70—Jack Wood.
 1870-1—J. H. Davis.
 1871-2—J. H. Davis.
 1872-3—W. D. Lovvorn.
 1873—W. D. Lovvorn.
 1874-5—W. D. Heaton.
 1875-6—W. D. Heaton.
 1876-7—C. J. Ussery.
 1878-9—J. J. Hearn.
 1880-1—J. E. Head.
 1882-3—F. P. Randle.
 1884-5—C. B. Taylor.
 1886-7—Enoch Carter.
 1888-9—Samuel Henderson, Jr.
 1890-1—W. L. Ayres.
 1892-3—H. H. Whitten.
 1894-5—S. E. A. Reaves.
 1896-7—S. B. Gaston.
 1898-9—John T. Heflin.
 1899 (Spec.)—John T. Heflin.
 1900-01—John T. Heflin.
 1903—William A. Handley.
 1907—W. R. Avery.
 1907 (Spec.)—W. R. Avery.
 1909 (Spec.)—W. R. Avery.
 1911—W. R. Avery.
 1915—J. T. Kaylor.
 1919—M. P. Pittman.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index;
Act of Ala., Brewer, Alabama, p. 507; Berney,
Handbook (1892); Riley, *Alabama as it is*
 (1893), p. 105; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p.
 154; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind.,
Bulletin 27), p. 192; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1912),
 with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 136;
 Ala. Official and Statistical *Register*, 1903-1915, 5
 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook*
 (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural fea-*

tures of the State (1883); *The Valley Regions
 of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Un-
 derground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

RECONSTRUCTION. The period begin-
 ning with the annulment of the State govern-
 ments in the South and ending with the res-
 toration of local self-government in all the
 States, or the decade from 1866 to 1875. The
 political reconstruction of Alabama was in-
 augurated with the proclamation of President
 Andrew Johnson, June 21, 1865, appointing
 Lewis E. Parsons, a former citizen of New
 York, provisional governor. The adminis-
 tration held the view that "the rebellion" had
 deprived the people of the Southern States of
 "all civil government"; and acting upon
 this doctrine, declined to recognize any of the
 State officials. The understanding among the
 Reconstructionists in Congress was that the
 new governments should be formed by loyal
 citizens of the various States, if such could be
 found, and if not, suitable persons should be
 brought from other States.

Mr. Parsons in 1860 was a Douglas Demo-
 crat, and during the War a consistent Union
 man. He assumed control of affairs at Mont-
 gomery shortly after his appointment, and
 ordered an election to be held August 31, for
 delegates to a constitutional convention. In
 his proclamation he stated that the conven-
 tion should have "authority to exercise within
 the limits of said State all the powers neces-
 sary and proper to enable such loyal people
 of the State of Alabama to restore said State
 to its constitutional relations to the Federal
 Government." The convention met in the
 capitol on September 12, and continued in
 session until September 30. Among the more
 important of its acts were the abolishment of
 slavery, the annulment of the ordinance of
 secession, the repudiation of the State's war
 debt, and the annulment of the ordinances
 of the convention of January 7, 1861, or such
 parts of them as conflicted with the Constitu-
 tion of the United States. It made provision
 also for the election of the governor, mem-
 bers of the legislature, and other State offi-
 cials. Under the revised constitution, an elec-
 tion was held in November of the same year,
 and Robert M. Patton, a native of Virginia,
 was elected governor. Inauguration cere-
 monies were held December 13, but Gov.
 Parsons refused to surrender the office to him
 until December 20. The general assembly
 had convened on November 20, and it ratified
 the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution
 of the United States on December 2. At the
 November election, six Representatives in
 Congress were chosen, and the legislature
 elected Lewis E. Parsons and George S. Hous-
 ton to the United States Senate, but none of
 them was seated.

Presidential Reconstruction.—The War had
 been fought to preserve the Union and to set-
 tle forever the argument with respect to the
 right of secession. The North claimed from
 the very beginning that the Southern States
 could not legally withdraw from the Union.
 The result of the War had prevented their do-
 ing so, in fact. President Lincoln had con-

sistently avoided any word or act which might even seem to recognize any man who spoke for the Southern people as the representative of any government whatsoever. He had never fought the States, nor a Confederacy of States, but only a people combined in arms in refusing to perform their functions as States. As early as 1863 he had issued an amnesty proclamation, offering free pardon and restoration of civil rights to all who would cease resistance to the Government and take the oath of unreserved loyalty to the Union prescribed by him. He was willing for as few as 10 per cent of the loyal people of a State to form a new government; and he stood ready to ask Congress to admit the representatives of such reformed States. He was willing to go even farther than that: He would have recognized a State government formed by even less than a tenth of the loyal people. To him the all-important thing was to get the erring States restored to their proper position and functions in the Union, and he was willing to make any reasonable concession as to methods of reconstruction in order to accomplish that end.

Andrew Johnson, soon after his accession to the Presidency, determined to carry out President Lincoln's plan of restoration almost without modification, and shortly undertook to put that determination into practice. He fully understood the plan, for as the agent of the President, he had restored Tennessee under its provisions. During 1865 President Johnson hastened the restoration of the former confederated States. He appointed provisional governors and urged the holding of conventions to repeal the ordinances of secession and to revise the State constitutions in accordance with his requirements. Most of the States had taken such action, and had also ratified the thirteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, abolishing slavery, by December, 1865. On December 18, 1865, the Secretary of State formally proclaimed the thirteenth amendment ratified by the votes of 27 States. Eight of these ratifying States had been reconstructed, or restored, by the President; and without their votes, the three-fourths majority required for the adoption of the amendment could not have been obtained.

During the time these processes of reconstruction were taking place, Congress had not been in session. When it convened in December, 1865, the leaders were impressed with the fact that the Executive was playing too prominent a part in restoring the States "lately in rebellion" to their former rights and privileges within the Union. The radical spirits set out to secure for Congress the determining voice in these matters. They were of the opinion that the men who had re-established the State governments in the South under the presidential plan would not be disposed to give the Negro political rights, nor, in fact, any other rights, except under compulsion from the Federal Government. Unfortunately their apprehensions apparently were soon justified by the action of the legislatures of many of the Southern States. For very good reasons, which they sincerely be-

lieved to obtain, the legislatures, especially in the Cotton States where the negro population was greatly in excess of the white, undertook to prevent the utter demoralization of the freedmen, and the complete breaking down of the labor system, by legislation intended to restrain vagrancy, prohibit disorder, and force the negroes to work. Doubtless some of the laws passed were needlessly stringent. Certainly they made a strong impression in the North, and afforded the radical members of Congress the excuse they sought for the passage of laws equally or more stringent than any passed by the States.

In accordance with the plan to make and keep Congress supreme, legislation was forthwith passed requiring that the right of suffrage should be accorded negroes in all the States, and a narrowing of the suffrage forever prevented by the ratification of a constitutional amendment guaranteeing the right, before any of them should be restored to the Union or be entitled to representation in Congress.

Congressional Reconstruction.—The refusal of Congress to admit the Alabama representatives brought to the people a realization of the hostile attitude of Republican leaders toward the States formerly in the Confederacy. The general assembly passed a series of joint resolutions denouncing the action of Congress and lamenting the presence in the State of "persons whose interests are temporarily promoted by such false representations" of the views and intentions of Alabama people. At the same time it renewed former pledges to treat the negroes "with justice, humanity and good faith." These resolutions represented accurately the sentiment of the people of the State, who wished to conform in every particular to the requirements of the Federal Government in order that the State might be restored to security and prosperity. The State government had been reorganized in accordance with the requirements of President Johnson, and the refusal of Congress to recognize this government as "loyal and republican," was wholly unexpected. Despite the opposition of the President, who persisted in his stand in favor of permitting the States to reorganize their own governments, Congress by acts of March 2 and 23, 1867, placed Alabama and the other seceding States in the position of military dependencies. The Southern States were divided into military districts, of which Alabama, Florida and Georgia comprised the third, each under the command of an officer not below the rank of a brigadier general. This action resulted partly from the failure of Alabama and the other Southern States to ratify the fourteenth amendment; partly from the misrepresentations of Freedmen's Bureau officials; and partly from the hostility between the leaders in Congress and the President.

In furtherance of its policy of requiring the State governments to be reorganized by "loyal citizens," Congress stipulated that any State would be entitled to representation in Congress and be free from military regulations

when, and not before, a constitution in conformity with the United States Constitution, with all its amendments, should have been framed, ratified by a majority of the qualified electors voting, and approved by Congress. In order to comply with these requirements, delegates were selected to attend another constitutional convention, which assembled November 5, and remained in session until December 6, 1867. The delegates were for the most part northern men but lately arrived in Alabama, negroes, a few scalawags, and a small number of respectable southern men. The constitution adopted by this convention was voted on at an election which lasted five days in February, 1868. The conservative white people refrained from voting, as a protest against the methods used in selecting the members of the convention. It failed to receive a majority of the votes of the qualified electors, but nevertheless, Congress declared it adopted as the constitution of the State. It further declared that the officials elected at the same time were entitled to take office. The "reconstruction legislature" convened July 13, 1868, and ratified the fourteenth amendment during the first day of its session. There were 26 negroes among the members of the house, and most of the other members were carpetbaggers, and scalawags. Three different sessions were held during the year. These sessions were distinguished for their liberality toward pretended capitalists and promoters of various public-utility schemes. Large subsidies were voted to various enterprises, and an extremely liberal policy of State aid to railroad projects was inaugurated by the passage of the act "To establish a system of internal improvements in the State of Alabama." (See Railroads.)

The fifteenth amendment of the United States Constitution was ratified by the Alabama Legislature, November 24, 1869. In 1870, Gov. Smith was defeated by Robert B. Lindsay, the Democratic candidate. Gov. Smith refused to yield the office and called for military forces to assist him in holding it. The soldiers were sent, but after a few weeks he was ousted by judicial proceedings. The Republicans elected David P. Lewis governor in 1872. He had been a Union sympathizer, but had spent much of his life in north Alabama, and was expected to give the State a better administration than his predecessor. In this respect he proved a disappointment, and during his incumbency of the office the most reckless expenditure of public funds, accompanied by an increase of taxes, took place. The State cast its electoral vote in 1868 for Grant and Colfax. In 1872, Alabama Democrats supported Greely and Brown, liberal Republican candidates, but the State electoral vote was given to Grant and Wilson.

Social and Economic Reconstruction.—The War was not only a political revolution, but a complete revolutionizing of social and economic conditions in the South. The destruction of property in Alabama, including the value of slaves freed by the emancipation proclamation, was estimated by Gov. Patton in a

communication to Congress of May 11, 1866, at \$500,000,000. Many homes, both on the plantations and in the towns, had been burned or razed, or seized for military uses. Fences had been destroyed; vehicles, furniture, and stores of food and feed had been confiscated either by the Federal or Confederate Armies. Few families had anything left except the land, and it was rather a liability than an asset, for there was no capital, little seed, and almost no implements and stock with which to cultivate it. Labor conditions were demoralized, and there was nothing with which to sustain farm hands while a crop was being made. Those of the negroes who were willing to work would have to be supported by the employers during an entire season, as they had been by their masters before the War. This condition obtains to a great extent today. Nearly everywhere in the State, a farmer must have sufficient capital or credit to support all his hands for a year in order to make a crop. Many of the most competent men, those who would have been the main dependence in rehabilitating the State, had been killed during the War, and many others had been so maimed as to be more or less dependent during the rest of their lives. Destitution was almost as widespread among the whites as among the negroes, and many of those families who before the War would have rendered assistance, were now scarcely able to provide for themselves. As a result of these conditions, hundreds of families emigrated to Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, and the Western States.

In addition to the property losses sustained by individuals, the steamboat companies and railroad companies had suffered the loss of most of their property and capital. The latter had been mostly in Confederate bonds and currency, and after the War it was a total loss. The steamboats on the rivers were destroyed; and rolling stock, repair shops, bridges, and tracks of nearly every railroad in the State, destroyed or rendered virtually useless. Practically the only property left, corporate or private, was some cotton, which had been hidden from the Federal authorities; but after the War, most of the cotton that had escaped confiscation was burned by marauders.

Horse and cattle thieves, as well as cotton thieves, infested nearly every neighborhood. Some of these bands of ruffians dressed themselves in the Federal uniform and perpetrated the most dastardly deeds. Secret organizations of negroes and discharged Federal soldiers plotted and sometimes executed arson. A plot to burn the town of Selma was formed, but the plans and the place of meeting were betrayed by one of the negroes, and 40 of the band were arrested. When arraigned, the prisoners were released by the Federal military authorities, despite the fact that several of the band testified against their comrades. Incendiary fires occurred in practically every town in the State. In some localities, particularly in northern Alabama, a guerilla warfare was carried on for months after the close of the War, between Confederate sol-

HON. EDMUND WINSTON PETTUS
U. S. senator from Alabama, 1897 to 1907

diers and sympathizers and the Tories, most of whom belonged to the class later stigmatized as scalawags. The Tories made raids upon the Confederate soldiers, as they had upon their families during the War, and some of them were in turn raided and occasionally caught and hanged. The presence of Federal troops merely served to aggravate the ill feeling and increase lawlessness, particularly when they were negro troops. The negro preachers, whose number greatly increased during the first few years after the War, were one of the most disturbing elements. They had great influence with their own race, and almost always exerted it to arouse among the negroes animosity toward the southern whites and a disinclination to work. For about two years after the War, relations between the whites and the negroes were on the whole peaceable and comparatively satisfactory; but when the Freedmen's Bureau and the "Loyal League" began to make their influence felt, conditions rapidly grew worse. The activities of the Union League were the primary cause of the organization of the Ku Klux Klan.

After the influx of undesirable persons from the cities of the North to the Southern States had got well under way, an orgy of extravagance in spending public funds was added to the sum of the other ills which had fallen on the people of the South. Millions of dollars were voted to wildcat internal-improvement schemes, and State debts created of such magnitude that the payment of interest on them was a burden for years. One of the creditable acts of the Reconstruction government in the State was the establishment of a free public-school system, for the education of both whites and negroes. Out of the conditions above described, the development of the State's industrial and commercial as distinguished from its agricultural resources, has grown; for with the numbers of undesirable persons from the North, there came a few substantial men of vision and financial resources, who became impressed with the magnitude of Alabama's mineral wealth, and made large investments, individually and as corporations, in enterprises for their development. The development of the State's natural resources started during the Reconstruction period has continued until the present time, and Alabama is no longer wholly an agricultural State.

Results of Reconstruction.—From the close of the War until the end of Gov. Lewis' administration, conditions in the State, political, social and economic, had gone from bad to worse. The government had been under the control of illiterate, incompetent and corrupt men, most of them without interest in the welfare of the State or its people. A colossal debt had been piled up, which thoughtful men saw no prospect of ever paying. The activity of another disturbing influence, the Freedmen's Bureau (q. v.), had aggravated the situation, particularly the relations between white employer and negro employee. The negroes had been encouraged to disregard labor contracts, and had be-

come almost wholly unreliable. Crops could not be made, and bankruptcy seemed imminent, both for the State and its people. Conditions had become almost intolerable when the Ku Klux Klan (q. v.) began to make its influence felt. As the end of Gov. Lewis' term approached, the conservative and patriotic people of the State determined to put down the corrupt politicians and inaugurate a policy of retrenchment and reform. George S. Houston was elected governor in 1874, over Lewis, who was again the candidate of the Republicans; and large majorities in both branches of the legislature were obtained. With the beginning of Gov. Houston's administration, the Reconstruction period in Alabama may be said to have come to an end.

See Carpetbagger; Freedmen's Bureau; Freedmen's Home Colonies; Freedmen's Hospital; Freedmen's Savings Bank; Internal Improvements; Ku Klux Klan; Railroads; Scalawag; Union League of America.

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RED BAY. Postoffice and station on the Illinois Central Railroad, in the western part of Franklin County, about 25 miles west of Russellville. Population: 1890, Red Bay Precinct 5—602; 1900, Red Bay Precinct 5—654; 1910, Red Bay Precinct 5—1,271; 1912, the village—472. Among the earliest settlers were E. W. Wattip and the Rogers and Smith families. It was first known as Vincents' Cross Roads, but railroad builders about 1903 changed its name in honor of the bay flower so abundant along Big Bear Creek.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

RED CROSS, THE AMERICAN, IN ALABAMA. See American Red Cross in Alabama.

RED MEN, IMPROVED ORDER OF. A patriotic, and fraternal order. With "Freedom" as its foundation, "Friendship" its keystone and "Charity" its crowning glory, the Improved Order of Red Men rightfully boasts that it is the oldest patriotic and beneficial fraternity of purely American origin. It traces its lineage to the "Sons of Liberty" of 1763 whose members disguised as North American Indians participated in the famous "Tea Party" in Boston Harbor in 1773, were present at the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776 and participated in many victorious battles during the war of the Revolution. During the war of 1812 "The Society of Red Men" was formed at Fort Mifflin, Delaware, in 1813, being the direct successors of the "Sons of Liberty," the "Tammany Society" and the order of Cincinnati. In the beginning "Freedom" alone was the motto, followed by the addition of "Friendship" during the war of 1812 and finally completed with "Charity" at the organization of the present order at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1835.

During the war between the states, members of the order fought under the flag and for the side they thought was right but it is a memorable fact that in 1865 when peace had been declared and though feeling still

ran high between the sections, at the Great Council of the United States, held in Baltimore, representatives from the Southern States were received with open arms around the council fire and smoked the calumet in perfect accord with the brothers of the north.

Today in the nation the membership is intensely American. The "Stars and Stripes" are displayed at the kindling of every council fire of every tribe and if the call came they would not hesitate to "carry the Flag and keep Step to the Music of the Union."

The order, however, is essentially peace loving dedicated to the uplifting of its members, fostering the brotherhood of man, ministering to the unfortunate, drying the widow's tears and caring for orphan, sincerely believing "Peace rules the day where reason rules the mind," praying for the accomplishment of better things for humanity and a truer Christian civilization and hoping for the dawning of the day when "the sword shall be beaten into plough-shares and the spear into pruning hooks."

The first tribe of the order, Winnebago Tribe No. 1, organized in Alabama was instituted in Athens, in 1869 under authority from the Great Council of the United States. It surrendered its charter in 1878. The second tribe, Powhattan Tribe No. 2, was instituted in the same year at Selma and surrendered its charter in 1882. The third tribe, Cherokee Tribe No. 3, was instituted at Fort Hampton in 1871 and surrendered its charter in 1878.

The Great Council of Alabama was instituted on November 19th, 1888, at Birmingham, Great Inchoonee of the Great Council of the United States, Thomas J. Francis of New Jersey, being the officiating chief. The following Tribes holding charter under the Great Council of Georgia since 1886 formed the first Great Council:—Tallapoosa No. 17, Chinnabee No. 15, Powhattan, No. 20, Tecumseh No. 21, Red Jacket No. 14, Big Wills No. 22, Kiowa No. 25, Ocoola No. 24, and Chickasaw League No. 2. The first Great Chiefs elected were:

B. F. Roberts, great sachem, Montgomery.
D. N. Bishop, great senior sagamore.
H. Bousefeld, great junior sagamore.
A. W. Sightler, great chief of records.
James H. Cook, great keeper of waumpum.
W. H. Solomon, great prophet.

The Great Sachem appointed the following great chiefs:

H. M. Austin, great sanap.
A. Olmstead, great mishinewa.
A. Adler, Great Guard of the Wigwam.
T. W. Vinson, great guard of the forest.

The second Great Council session was held in Montgomery on May 7, 1889.

Herewith is given the Past Great Sachems of the order, the year elected, the membership at the close of their terms and their Hunting Grounds (residence).

Year	Membership	Name and Hunting Grounds
Elected Dec. 31st		
1888	494	B. F. Roberts, Montgomery (z) W. H. Solomon, Pratt City

Year Elected	Member- ship Dec. 31st	Name and Hunting Grounds
1889	503	A. Steinhart, Greenville
1890	415	(x) H. W. Graham, Anniston (ox) B. F. Alday, Montgomery
1891	814	(x) T. W. Vinson, Phoenix City
1892	981	(x) F. E. Wilkins, Montgomery (w) H. M. Austin, Birmingham
1893	631	(x) Thos. H. Watts, P. G. I., Montgomery
1894	536	(x) T. W. Moorefield, Birming- ham
1895	427	(p) James Scholes, Coalburg
1896	500	M. D. Friedman, Birmingham
1897	668	R. Y. Porter, Greenville (o) J. T. Freeman, Phoenix
1898	818	Wm. Smilee Smith, Montgom- ery (s) S. J. Beggs, Woodlawn
1899	733	D. B. Ray, Tallassee
1900	806	George T. Marsh, Huntsville
1901	1350	(x) W. H. Tice, Montgomery
1902	1497	(x) W. A. Haynes, Grady (x w) T. B. Hazleton, Gadsden
1903	2929	(x) C. C. Heard, Langdale
1904	3803	J. W. Pierson, Avondale
1905	4501	(p) E. D. Corker, Eufaula
1906	4510	John F. Jones, Montgomery
1907	5143	R. E. L. Neil, Selma
1908	4578	Jacob Burger, Birmingham
1909	4942	Mac Featherstone, Greenville
1910	4100	(x) J. T. Letcher, Montgomery
1911	4126	S. H. Saul, Montgomery
1912	4179	F. S. Andrews, Birmingham (s) M. M. Marsh, Mobile
1913	4180	John W. Watts, Birmingham
1914	4007	E. C. Harris, Ragland
1915	4001	B. K. McMorris, Montgomery

MEMBER OF GREAT COUNCIL OF UNITED STATES.

J. E. Maddox, Montgomery.

(x) First Great Prophet. (x) Dead. (o) Advanced from G. S. S. (p) Out of the order. (s) G. K. of W. for five years. (w) G. C. of R. for five years.

The Improved Order of Red Men is original in the care of the orphans of deceased members. Believing in "Not a single Orphan Home but a Home for Every Orphan" the unfortunate little ones are cared for with assistance given the mother, enabling her to rear her children at home, bestowing upon them a mother's love and affection and giving them the benefit of a mother's tender solicitude. In the event of the death of both parents, the child is put in the care of the "next of kin" and its support guaranteed.

At the Great Council Session held in Decatur in 1914 a committee was appointed to bring to the attention of the Legislature of Alabama the action of then twenty-five states of the Union that had adopted a "Mother's Compensation Law," patterned after the plan of the Order of Red Men and having been brought about greatly through the influence of members of the order. This committee was composed of R. E. L. Neil, J. T. Letcher and S. H. Saul, Past Great Sachems of the order in Alabama. A bill

was prepared, an address issued and presented to the legislature, where although it received favorable consideration and was reported back from the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, it was never taken from the Calendar and died with the ending of the session. At the last Great Council the committee was continued, William Smilee Smith and John F. Jones being substituted for Past Great Sachems Letcher and Saul, the former being deceased, the latter having moved from the Reservation.

A complete list of the tribes is as follows:

1	Tuscaloosa—Tuscaloosa	Dormant
2	Catoma—Montgomery	Active
3	Tishomingo—Kellerman	Active
4	Warsaw—Mount Olive	Dormant
5	Red Jacket—Phenix	Active
6	Pawnee—Brookwood	Active
7	Tallapoosa—Montgomery	Active
8	Noccalula—Alabama City	Active
9	Waxahatchee—Clanton	Active
10	Weoka—Robinson Springs	Dormant
11	Catoma—Fresco	Dormant
12	Modoc—Greenville	Active
13	Chewalla—Littleton	Dormant
14	Sioux—Anniston	Dormant
15	Coosa—Montgomery	Dormant
16	Panola—Sumter	Dormant
17	Choctaw—Woodlawn	Active
18	Wehadkee—Roanoke	Active
19	Opelika—Opelika	Dormant
20	Buck Branch—Posey	Active
21	Tecumseh—Birmingham	Active
22	Seloca—Seloca	Active
23	Chickasaw—Helena	Active
24	Topeka—Maben	Active
25	Mahawk—Selma	Active
26	Sylacauga—Sylacauga	Dormant
27	Powhattan—Albertville	Active
28	Tusahoma—Mobile	Dormant
29	Wyandotte—Riverview	Dormant
30	Tuckabatchee—Tallassee	Active
31	Oneida—Cullman	Active
32	Creek—Gurnee	Active
33	Talucan—Decatur	Active
35	Mohican—Brewton	Active
36	Black Creek—Pratt City	Active
37	Autauga—Prattville	Active
38	Nebe—West Blocton	Active
39	Eufaula—Eufaula	Dormant
40	Osannippa—Langdale	Active
41	Manhattan—Sheffield	Dormant
42	Sunny Eye—Lewisburg	Dormant
43	Welonee—Searles	Dormant
44	Olustee—La Pine	Dormant
45	Black Water—Cordova	Dormant
46	Owassa—Montgomery	Dormant
47	Pappoose—Avondale	Active
48	Omersee—Mountain Creek	Active
49	Uchee—Girard	Active
50	Cherokee—Coalburg	Dormant
51	Shibonee—Adger	Dormant
52	Wauhuma—Piper	Active
53	Broken Arrow—Coal City	Active
54	Little Warrior—Sayre	Dormant
55	Catechee—Enterprise	Dormant
56	Camp Branch—Wylam	Dormant
57	Kilsequah—Daleville	Dormant
58	Choccomaw—Mobile	Dormant
59	Tusahoma—Mobile	Active

- 60 Wauneta—Lucile Active
 61 Umatilla—Bessemer Dormant
 62 Cubahatchee—Union Springs Dormant
 63 Red Hatchet—Republic Active
 64 Wouhoma—Birmingham Dormant
 65 Tippecanoe—Montgomery Dormant
 66 Fixico—Schley Dormant
 67 Swift Creek—Billingsley Dormant
 68 Calebee—East Tallassee Active
 69 Grey Eagle—Adamsville RFD No. 1 Dormant
 70 Monte Sano—Huntsville Active
 71 Tuskena—Tuskegee Dormant
 72 Muscogee—Girard Dormant
 73 Soft Wind—Dora Dormant
 74 Etowah—Attalla Dormant
 75 Altoona—Altoona Dormant
 76 Ivanhoe—Brookside Active
 77 Suwanee—Birmingham Dormant
 78 Big Canoe—Lahusage Dormant
 79 Shawnee—Pell City Dormant
 80 Deer Foot—Crudup Dormant
 81 Tullahoma—Village Springs Active
 82 Hichilwa—Dothan Dormant
 83 Coosa—Anniston Active
 84 Osceola—Lipscombs Dormant
 85 Mortar Creek—Deatsville Active
 86 Chehoo—Birmingham Active
 87 Patsaliga—Luverne Dormant
 88 Wetumpka—Wetumpka Active
 89 Seloma—Bradford Active
 90 Geronimo—Jemison Dormant
 91 Kermulgee—Short Creek Active
 92 Choctawhatchee—Ozark Dormant
 93 Red Eagle—Fort Deposit Dormant
 94 Tawlequa—Geneva Dormant
 95 Archicola—Andalusia Dormant
 96 Chinnabee—Hartford Dormant
 97 Little Elk—Kimberly Active
 98 Red Feather—Garnsey Dormant
 99 Luxapallia—Fayette Dormant
 100 Alabama—Cardiff Active
 101 Seminole—Berry Dormant
 102 Nevajah—Bessemer Dormant
 103—Sawana—Sandusky Active
 104 Siluria—Siluria Active
 105 Potomac—Birmingham Dormant
 106 Mantachee—Carbon Hill Dormant
 107 Bobo Shela—Ensley Dormant
 108 Red Wing—Gadsden Dormant
 109 Detroit—Jonesboro Dormant
 110 Mulga—Mulga Dormant
 111 Tuscumbia—Tuscumbia Dormant
 112 Iroquois—Russellville Dormant
 113 Bull Mountain—Vina Dormant
 114 Big Wills—Dolomite Dormant
 115 Orizaba—Empire Dormant
 116 Cahaba—Coalmont Dormant
 117 Chattahoochee—Shawnut Dormant
 118 Wattensaw—Watson Active
 119 Nauvoo—Nauvoo Dormant
 120 Wesobulga—Baileyton Active
 121 Tulsa—Virginia City Active
 122 Weogufka—Weogufka Dormant
 123 Winnebago—Barney Dormant
 124 Okmulgee—Lanett Active
 125 Conecuh—Spring Hill Dormant
 126 Chickasawbogue—Prichard Active
 127 Tallahatchee—Childersburg Dormant
 128 Chickamauga—New Castle Active
 129 Cahaba—Margaret Dormant
 130 Conny-O-Tubbee—Coalmont Dormant
 131 Black Hawk—Lehigh Active
 132 Wahoo—Maplesville Dormant
 133 Bigbee—Reform Dormant
 134 Pocahontas—Oakman Dormant
 135 Muscogee—Cane Creek Dormant
 136 Piute—Ragland Dormant
 137 Butahatchee—Townley Dormant
 138 Paducah—Falco Dormant
 139 Oconee—Abernant Active
 140 Black Warrior—Jasper Dormant
 141 Omaha—Berlin Dormant
 142 Wahnisha—Docena Active
 143 Pintlala—Friendship Church Dormant
 144 Warrior—Union Grove Dormant
 145 Seminole—Lockhart Dormant
 146 Sitting Bull—Garnsey Active
 147 Chippewa—Thorsby Dormant
 148 Iroquois—Aldrich Dormant
 149 Hiawatha—Alexander City Dormant
 150 Omega—Wylam Active
 151 Litafachi—Beltona Dormant
 152 Natchee—Jacksonville Dormant
 153 Talladega—Talladega Active
 154 Costee—Gadsden Dormant
 155 Atchialgi—Sipsey Active
 156 Assahani—Olney Dormant
 157 Fusialgi—Sycamore Dormant
 158 Yahalgi—Quinton Active
 159 Osonee—Marvel Active
 160 Abikah—Nyota Mines Active
 Pocahontas—The woman's auxiliary of the Red Men.

REFERENCES.—Letters from W. B. Macfarran, Great Chief of Records, Great Council of the United States of the Improved Order of Red Men, Chicago, in Department of Archives and History.

RED ORE. See Iron and Steel.

REFORM. Post office and station on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and the northern terminus of the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad, in the northern part of Pickens County, 10 miles north of Carrollton, and 30 miles northwest of Tuscaloosa. Population: 1870—495; 1880—687; 1900—198; 1910—550. It was incorporated under the general laws, March 2, 1898, and adopted the municipal code of 1907 in June, 1910. The corporate limits are one mile square. The town owns no municipal buildings except the jail; it has a privately owned electric light system, and has waterworks and sewerage systems under construction. There are paved sidewalks in the business district, and in one-third of the residence section. Its bonded indebtedness is \$6,000, school bonds, maturing in 20 years, and drawing interest at 6 per cent. The State Bank of Reform is the only bank. Its industries are an ice plant, sawmill, a cotton gin, a cotton warehouse, 6 lumber mills, a blacksmith and machine shop, a wagon factory, and a wood-working plant. It is the location of the Pickens County High School, whose building was paid for by the town and deeded to the State. It has a public park and playground.

of 3 acres. Reform is the railroad shipping point for a large part of the timber and farm products of that section of Pickens County.

REFERENCES.—*Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 213; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 671; *Smith, Pickens County* (1856), p. 172; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS. See Industrial School, Alabama; Juvenile Courts.

REGENTS OF THE WHITE SHIELD. An order whose purpose was to unite the patriotic white men of America, without regard to section or sectarian influences, into a national order with the purpose of perpetuating the cardinal principles of the American government as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and set forth in the Constitution of the United States. The ruling spirit of the order was to the effect that this country is a white man's country, and should be ruled and governed exclusively by white men. Other purposes were the inculcation of a spirit of fraternalism between men of the different sections of the Union; the promotion of patriotism and and philanthropy; the extension of protection to the women of the country against the assaults of negroes as well as to protect the business interests, the person and liberty of the members and the white men in general against the negrophile, carpet bagger and scallawags, and all enemies of the United States government and flag.

The order was founded by Dr. Orion T. Dozier of Birmingham, in 1896. The charter membership consisted of six ex-Confederate and six ex-Federal soldiers, and the first conclave was established in Birmingham when the founder was made supreme regent commander of the order. His successor, several years later, was Major William N. Hunter, an ex-Federal soldier. The order grew rapidly and spread into adjoining states, its membership made up mostly of high spirited young southerners who, in the main, entered the U. S. Army in the Spanish-American War. At the close of that war the era of good feeling between the sections had firmly set in and with it a confidence among the people of the South that the white men of America would regulate and promote such laws as would maintain white supremacy in the United States, and hence no further effort was made to promote the growth of the order, which soon languished and died.

REFERENCES.—Letter from Dr. O. T. Dozier, founder and first supreme regent commander, Birmingham, in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

REGISTRARS, BOARD OF APPOINTMENT OF. An ex officio board, composed of the governor, the auditor, and the commissioner of agriculture and industries, whose duty it is to appoint the county registrars, by whom the qualified electors of each precinct are registered every two years.

Registration of qualified voters was first required in Alabama by the order of Gen. John Pope, April 8, 1867, calling an election for delegates to the convention of 1867. The constitution of 1868, adopted by this convention, provided that the legislature should provide from time to time for the registration of qualified electors of the State. In accordance with this general provision of the constitution, an act was passed October 5, 1868, providing in detail for such registration and placing the supervision of the registration machinery in the hands of the secretary of state. The plan of registration promulgated for the use of the military authorities was intended to result, not only in the registration of qualified electors, but also in preventing the possibility of persons voting who were disqualified under the reconstruction scheme. The plan seems to have proven efficacious. It was retained by the Democrats when they came into power and is still in effect. The constitution of 1875 contains a provision similar to that of 1868, and legislation necessary to make it effective was had, March 18, 1875, and March 6, 1876. An act of February 21, 1893, constituted the probate judge supervisor of registration in his county, but the county registrar, immediately in charge of the work, was appointed by the governor.

In 1903 the work of registration was placed with a county board of three members, appointed by a State board constituted as at present. In 1915, a county registrar was substituted for the county board, but the ex officio board of registration was retained. For details of registration system, see Election Laws.

No publications.

REFERENCES.—*Constitutions*, 1868, 1875, 1901; *Code*, 1907, secs. 300-330; *Acts*, 1868, pp. 203-206; 1874-75, pp. 68-76; 1875-76, pp. 112-113; 1892-93, pp. 837-851; *General Acts*, 1903, pp. 438-479; 1915, pp. 239-248.

REMOUNT DEPOT, MONTGOMERY. Auxiliary remount depot the purpose of which was to provide an organization and plant for supplying serviceable animals to each division of the army during the period following the entrance of the United States in the World War, in this case the troops located at Montgomery and to supply wagons and harness to the new organizations; provide schools of instruction for horse shoers, teamsters, saddlers, and packers of the line and of the quartermaster corps; provide facilities for receiving and treating, and taking care of all animals that were sick, or which might become sick in the possession of organizations in the vicinity; to take over all sick horses, and supply them with well ones, and to receive from organizations ordered overseas all unserviceable animals and replace them with serviceable ones; and lastly to receive, care for and dispose of all condemned animals not ordered destroyed.

The auxiliary remount depot no. 312 was located at a little station called Keyton, two and one half miles from Montgomery, on the Central of Georgia Railroad. Construc-

tion on the Depot began August 5, 1917, and on December 3, 1917, was completed. Fifty-five buildings were at this time ready for occupancy but in a short time they proved insufficient for the needs and the officer in charge of the cantonment was given authority to build additional buildings by a letter of December 18, 1917, and by February 2, 1918, the following buildings had been completed; an administration building, one warehouse, one officer's barracks, eight barracks for enlisted personnel, three mess halls, one blacksmith shop, one barrack for office force (used for Hospital Detachment), one guard house, four latrines, four showers, four stable buildings (convalescent), twenty stable buildings, four forage buildings, four hospital buildings, two ramps (shipping pens), one ramp (vat pen), one ramp (drip pen), one ramp (unloading pen), one carpenter shop, and three large hay sheds.

The administration building, barracks and mess halls were placed around the clearing (almost encircling same) which had been graded and was used as a parade ground. The three hay sheds, capacity of about five million pounds, were conveniently placed near the unloading spur of the Central of Georgia Railroad and easy accessible for feeding out to the corrals.

The warehouse and receiving pens were about nine hundred feet from the administration building east. This building (warehouse) was the most substantial on the reservation, being sixty feet wide and three hundred long and was constructed in twenty working hours. There were well built shuttes and platform connecting, for unloading supplies and animals, conveniently situated for both warehouse and receiving pens, from the Central of Georgia Railroad which had a spur which ran along side the platform.

The Veterinary hospital was about five hundred feet back of the warehouse and was capable of taking care of five hundred sick animals. It had an enlisted personnel of seventy-five men. A complete re-arrangement of hospital stables was made after suggestions of Major McClure, U. S. Army with a view to making an inner court for the protection of animals with respiratory disease, and was pronounced one of the best in the United States.

The blacksmith shop about two hundred feet south of the warehouse was well built, substantial building thirty-one and one half feet wide and two hundred ninety-seven feet long and was used as a horseshoers' school for the instruction of one hundred enlisted students of the line or the quartermaster corps. The duration of the course was four months.

The receiving pens into which animals were first unloaded and held until distributed into the proper corrals, were accessible by chutes running into them from the unloading platform. These pens (receiving pens) opened into a small runway through which the animals were sent to the isolation corrals or to the hospital when found advisable. Two

corrals were used for isolation, four for convalescents from the hospital, ten for issue and one corral was formerly used for brood mares, fourteen colts were foaled and later disposed of at auction bringing in good prices.

The first assignment of troops reached the Depot December 5, 1917. Before their arrival 41 men had enlisted through the efforts of the officers in charge of the Depot and negroes had been employed to carry on the outside work. On October 6, 1917, second lieutenant Charles N. Wells was appointed Chief Veterinarian, and on December 5, 1917, was relieved of duty.

The Depot had a capacity for handling 5,000 animals, and during 1917-May, 1919 had received 15,897 animals and issued 10,104. The Depot was subdivided into 15 corrals, four being used for convalescents and one for isolation purposes separated from the other ten which were used for the remount section.

On September 29, 1917, the first shipment of animals numbering 170 was received. The maximum number was reached December 24, 1917. All told the number of animals handled were 17,285; issued, 10,256; sold, 3,275; destroyed, 93; died, 600.

From October 1, 1917, to April 8, 1919, inclusive, the following forage was consumed by the animals at the Depot: hay, 427,952 bales; oats, 84,815 bags; straw, 16,172 bales; bran, 5,574 bags; corn, 3,655 bags. An official report says:

"All animals shipped to the Depot are received and passed through the small corrals for inspection. The sick and injured being sent immediately to the isolation ward of the veterinary hospital. These pens are kept disinfected and cleaned and are only used for the shipment of animals to and from this Depot. One large corral is used for issuing and receiving animals of the division, Camp Sheridan, Alabama. All animals received or issued are given the Mallein Test for Glanders. All shoes are removed from the animals before they are transferred to the corrals. There are two inspections of animals made daily by the veterinarians. The sick and injured being removed to the veterinary hospital for treatment."

The following officers served as Chief Veterinarian; 2nd Lt. Charles N. Wells, October 6-December 5, 1917; 2nd Lt. John O. Schleger, December 5-December 18, 1917; 1st Lt. John A. Phillips, December 18, 1917, to February 1, 1918; 2nd Lt. Ivan W. Allen, February 1-February 5, 1918; Capt. John R. Scully, February 5-September 1, 1918; Capt. John B. Vanskike, September 1, 1918, to May, 1919.

An independent medical department was established at the Depot by the assignment on October 15, 1917, of 1st Lt. W. H. Kenan. A number of officers succeeded him, and the medical detachment consisting of two officers and ten enlisted men was maintained during the life of the Depot.

Schools were conducted from the Depot

for teamsters, packers and saddlers and stable sergeants. The first school was opened on February 18, 1918. Certificates showing the required grade of proficiency were presented to the following number of men in the different schools: horseshoers, 24; teamsters, 123; packers, 46; saddlers, 14; stable sergeants, 6.

In order to insure against the loss of government property by fire, 1st Lt. Robert C. Wise was appointed fire marshal, and was assisted by 50 enlisted men, each being detailed to special duty. The Depot owned six 50-gallon chemical extinguishers which were mounted on wheels, and conveniently located throughout the Depot. Fire plugs were placed at convenient points around the large buildings or groups of buildings.

The Young Men's Christian Association opened its building for the men of the Depot on February 15, 1918. Under the direction of Mr. F. T. Banks, the men were encouraged to participate in every kind of sport, and schools for the illiterate were conducted, assisted by a Miss Green and Mrs. Davis for the white troops and Professor Beverly of the State Normal School of Montgomery, helped by colored teachers, conducted the school for colored troops.

Three competitive athletic meets were held during 1918, the first on July 4, the second Thanksgiving day and the third on Christmas day.

A good deal of money was saved by using some of the land of the Depot for the purposes of growing truck crops. A number of pigs were also raised.

The following noncommissioned officers, who were residents of Montgomery, received commissions, each rising to the grade of first or second lieutenant from that of sergeant: Mark Sabel, promoted to first lieutenant; James N. Field, to 1st lt.; Carl A. Shack to 1st lt.; Everett K. Faucet to 1st lt.

The following became 2nd lts.: William A. Jones, Adolph Weil, William D. Sankey, Earnest D. Clayton, Peter N. Nicrosi and Benjamin F. Rosumeney.

With the exception of several months spent in France, Major Carl J. Schuman, a native of Tennessee, was in command of the Auxiliary remount depot.

REFERENCES.—Pictorial history of the Auxiliary remount depot, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., compiled by Herbert S. Chase; and manuscripts, letters, etc., in the files of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

RENFROE. Post office and station on the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad, and the Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad, in the west-central part of Talladega County, sec. 25, T. 18, R. 4 E., on Clear Creek, 6 miles west of Talladega. Population: 1888—400; 1890—202; 1900—180; 1910—85. The first post office was located several miles west of its present site. In 1886, the Rogers brothers erected a large sawmill and planing mill at the present location, and the post office

was moved. The town was incorporated February 22, 1887. It then had about a thousand inhabitants, most of whom were engaged in activities connected with the mills. By 1900 the mills had been abandoned and the people had departed. The charter was cancelled in December.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1886-87, pp. 376-385; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 167; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 672.

REPTILES. A class of vertebrates, including snakes, lizards, crocodiles and turtles. They are typically terrestrial. The marine turtles and sea snakes, which spend their lives in the open sea, always return to the land to breed. There are numerous fossil orders of reptilia, long since extinct. The earliest fossil forms appear in the Permian Age, but their highest development was attained in the Jurassic and Cretaceous times.

The living Orders represented in Alabama are Squamata, lizards and snakes, Testudinata, turtles and tortoises, and Crocodylia, alligators, caimans and crocodiles. The last named Order is represented only in the lower section of the State, in the river estuaries and along the Gulf coast. A number of species of all the Orders are to be found scattered throughout the State with the exception noted. Climatic conditions are such that most of the species hibernate during the winter months.

The non-poisonous snakes are well represented. Six poisonous species are residents, including the timber rattler, the diamond-back rattler, the ground rattler, the water-moccasin, the copperhead, and the harlequin or coral snake. The lizards are not well represented. The common forms of this species are the common swift, the skink, and the ground lizard.

The Alabama Museum of Natural History at the University has about 65 species, with 250 specimens, mostly preserved in formalin and alcohol. This collection has eight turtles collected by Prof. Michael Toumey before the War of Secession. The Alabama Museum specimens have all been identified by Julius Hurter, the well known authority of St. Louis. One of the treasures of that collection is a young specimen of *Crocodylus Americanus*, or the American Crocodile, taken near Mobile. With the exception of this specimen it has not heretofore been recorded any nearer than the southern end of the Florida peninsula.

Other collections are preserved at Spring Hill College, Mobile, and in the Museum of the Department of Archives and History at Montgomery. Mr. H. P. Löding and Mr. W. Russell Jones, both of Mobile, Charles Lenoir Thompson, Perdido Station, and Reese Martin, Montgomery, are local collectors.

The reptiles are of much economic value. They live on the numerous insect forms so destructive of vegetable life. Snakes are usually regarded with great horror, but of the 111 species in the United States, less than 20 are poisonous. As stated, most

snakes are perfectly harmless. Instead of a disposition to antagonize man, they stand much in fear of his presence, and unless cornered or suddenly disturbed they are not dangerous. The terrapin lives in the woods and rarely enters the water, feeding on berries, earth-worms and insects. Almost all turtles are suitable for food, and the Bureau of Fisheries has demonstrated that the terrapin may be reared successfully for market on small farms.

REFERENCES.—Hornady, *The American Natural History* (1904), pp. 313-355; Kingsley, *Text-book of Vertebrate Zoölogy* (1908), p. 292; Pearse, *General Zoölogy*, (1917), p. 257; *New International Encyclopedia* (1914), vol. 19, p. 710; Ditmars, *Reptiles of the World* (1910), and *Reptile Book* (1914); Cope, *Crocodylians, lizards, and snakes* (1900); Angelo Boudousquie, "Some misjudged neighbors," in *The Springhillian*, Mobile, June, 1916, vol. 8, pp. 309-313; and Noeton, "Our snake a national asset," in *American forestry*, September, 1917, vol. 23, p. 555.

REPTILES IN ALABAMA. Practically all the reptiles of the north temperate zone are to be found within the borders of the State. Climatic conditions are such that all species hibernate during the winter months.

Four of the six poisonous species of North American snakes are residents. They are the rattle snake, water moccasin, copperhead, and harlequin or coral snake. At least nine species of nonpoisonous snakes are found.

There is in the museum of Spring Hill College at Mobile a collection of specimens, made in the southern part of the State. The collections of the department of archives and history contain eight different species. Both collections are in sealed preservatives. No mounted specimens are in Alabama museums.

The order of lizards is well represented. The most common species is the blue-tailed, or skink, *eumeces quinquelineatus*. The "glass snake," *ophiosaurus ventralis*, a smooth, legless lizard is also commonly met with. Both the department of archives and history and Spring Hill have a few representatives of this order.

REPTON. Postoffice and town in southwestern part of Conecuh County, 20 miles east of Evergreen, and on the Southern Alabama branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Altitude: 379 feet. Population: 1888, 100; 1900, 170; 1910, 331.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

An industrial corporation, incorporated in New Jersey, May 3, 1899, as a consolidation of 24 companies manufacturing bar and forge iron, and 4 ore mines—3 under lease and 1 in fee; capital stock: authorized—\$30,000,000 common, \$25,000,000 preferred, total, \$55,000,000, outstanding, \$27,191,000 common, \$25,000,000 preferred, total \$52,191,000; shares \$100; bonded debt—authorized, \$25,000,000, outstanding \$16,833,000; bonds of subsidiary companies guaranteed as to principal and interest by this company, \$271,000;

plants owned by the company in Alabama—Pioneer blast furnace at Thomas; coal and coke properties, Warner, Sayretton, Thompson, Thomas, and Palos at Birmingham; ore mines, Alfretta Group, Raimund Group, Houston, Tannehill, and Spaulding, at Birmingham; limestone properties, 2 mines at Birmingham comprising 765 acres; products consist of merchant iron and steel bars, light structural and agricultural shapes, sheared plates, standard and hand spikes, bolts, nuts, turnbuckles, cold-drawn bars, tubular products, Bessemer and open-hearth billets and sheet bars, foundry, Bessemer and basic pig iron.

The Pioneer Mining & Manufacturing Co., whose properties in Alabama were absorbed into the newly organized Republic Iron & Steel Co. in October, 1899, had its beginnings in 1868-9, when large areas of mineral lands were purchased by members of the Thomas family of Pennsylvania. However, no development was undertaken until 1886-7. At the time operations were commenced, the company held properties in Bibb, Shelby, Tuscaloosa, St. Clair, and Jefferson Counties, and among them historic Tannehill and hundreds of acres of land surrounding the ruins of the old furnace. The first furnace of this company was built on the old Williamson Hawkins plantation, four miles from Birmingham, near Pratt City, and was put in blast May 13, 1888.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, pp. 1019-1024; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), *passim*.

RICE. See Cereals.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. See Southern Railway Company.

RIVER AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS.

The State of Alabama is divided into five principal drainage areas: the Mobile Basin, drained by the Alabama-Tombigbee River system and converging into Mobile Bay; the Apalachicola Basin, drained by the Chattahoochee-Apalachicola River into Apalachicola Bay; the Choctawhatchee Basin, drained by the river and the bay of the same name into the Gulf of Mexico; the Pensacola Basin, drained by the Conecuh-Escambia River into Pensacola Bay and by the Perdido River into the bay of the same name; the Tennessee River Valley, draining to the Gulf of Mexico through the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers.

The Mobile Basin comprises virtually the entire area of western Alabama, except the extreme northern portion which is drained by the Tennessee River, most of central Alabama, and a large part of northeast Alabama, including the waters of the Tombigbee, Warrior, Alabama, Coosa, Tallapoosa, and their tributaries, as well as the Mobile and its five mouths, constituting the Mobile Delta. The south-central part of the State composes the Pensacola Basin, while southeastern Alabama comprises the Apalachicola and the

Choctawhatchee Basins. The Tennessee Basin extends entirely across the northern end of the State.

Geology and Topography.—Geologically the State is divided into three areas, differing materially in the character of their formations, whose streams show corresponding differences in topography and other characteristics: (1) the crystalline area underlain by igneous and metamorphic rocks; (2) the Paleozoic area of hard sedimentary rocks; and (3) the Coastal Plain formed by Mesozoic and later sediments.

The streams have their greatest falls in passing from an older to a younger geologic formation. Tallassee Falls, on the Tallapoosa, and Wetumpka Falls, on the Coosa, occur where the streams flow from the crystalline to the Cretaceous rocks. The shoals above Centerville on the Cahaba, above Tuscaloosa on the Black Warrior, and near Tusculumbia on the Tennessee River are at the junction of the Paleozoic with the Cretaceous. The line dividing the crystalline region from the Cretaceous and later formations of the Coastal Plain on the southwest runs from Columbus, Ga., crossing the Tallapoosa at Tallassee and the Coosa at Wetumpka.

Water Power.—The water powers of the State are for the most part in the Mobile and Tennessee Basins. On the Tallapoosa River there is a fall of 64 feet utilized at Tallassee, and also a 40-foot dam about 3 miles above Tallassee. The fall of the Coosa River from Marble Valley to Wetumpka is 225 feet in 45 miles. Cahaba River above Centerville has a fall of 120 feet in 21 miles; the Black Warrior above Tuscaloosa, 100 feet in 30 miles; and the Tennessee River above Waterloo, 155 feet in 41 miles, of which 85 feet is within a distance of only 14 miles. Many of the rivers and creeks tributary to these streams also have numerous falls which are capable of developing considerable water power. Many of these smaller falls and rapids have since early times been used for running flour mills, gristmills, sawmills, and cotton ginneries. These streams flow from the crystalline plateau to the Paleozoic area, or from the latter to the Coastal Plain, and their falls occur at their passage from one to another of these areas.

Many of the streams of the Coastal Plain also have a sufficiently large volume of water and fall to develop good water powers. The Pea River, in the Choctawhatchee Basin, is one of these, and Holland Creek, in the Apalachicola Basin, furnishes the water supply of Columbus, Ga., by gravity, having a fall of 117 feet in less than 4 miles. (See Water Power.)

Navigable Streams.—Most of the larger streams of Alabama are navigable for considerable distances. This is true particularly of those in the Alabama-Tombigbee River system, and of the Tennessee River. Improvements have been made by the United States Government in aid of the navigation of many of them, and further improvements are under consideration.

See for an account of the characteristics

and history of the different streams, the following titles: Alabama River, Big Bear Creek, Buttahatchee River, Cahaba River, Chattahoochee River, Chattooga River, Chickasaw Creek, Choccolocco Creek, Choctawhatchee River, Conecuh River, Coosa River, Elk River, Fish River, Flint River, Indian Creek, Little River, Lubbub Creek, Luxapallila Creek, Mobile River, Paint Rock River, Patsaliga River, Pea River, Perdido River, Shoal Creek, Sipsey River, Sucarnoochee River, Talladega Creek, Tallapoosa River, Tennessee River, Tombigbee River, Warrior River, Wills Creek.

See Steamboat Transportation; Waterborne Commerce; Water Power.

REFERENCES.—Smith, *Underground water resources* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Monograph* 6, 1907), pp. 1-4; McCalley, *The valley regions of Alabama*, Pts. 1 and 2 (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special reports* 8 and 9, 1896); Hall, *Water powers of Alabama* (U. S. Geol. Survey, *Water supply papers* 107, 1904); Berney, *Handbook* (1892), pp. 503-529; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910); U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Reports* cited under titles of the various streams listed *supra*.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

The policy of the United States Government with reference to the improvement of rivers and harbors in practice has resulted in small appropriations for different streams, few of which were sufficient to complete any thoroughgoing system of improvement. This defect of the policy has for some time received recognition in the reports of Government engineers upon proposed improvements, by stipulations that the estimates were based upon the assumption that appropriations would be sufficient and continuous until the work should have been completed. It is doubtless true that sometimes the magnitude of proposed improvements, or the uncertainty of the benefits to accrue, justified these piecemeal appropriations, but it would appear that better results would be obtained in most cases if definite plans were adopted and carried through to completion without unnecessary delay.

Critics have asserted, doubtless with some truth, that large amounts have been wholly wasted in appropriations on streams, which from the nature of things could never be made navigable, or from which no benefits would accrue to the people of the contiguous territory if navigation could be secured. In recent years the tendency apparently has been toward a more carefully planned system of river and harbor improvement; and in many cases, political influence has not proved equal to the task of securing Government appropriations for unworthy and unimportant improvements. The Government engineers have not hesitated to report adversely upon many such proposed expenditures.

Policy of the State.—The adoption of a policy of State aid of internal improvements, by which was meant the improvement of rivers and the larger creeks of the State so as to permit navigation by steamboats, was

advocated by many public-spirited men from the organization of the State in 1819. Not many had the temerity to suggest that the State itself should conduct the work of improvement at its own sole expense. This was partly due to the fact that the State at that time had no settled revenue system, and was not financially in position to undertake any work which would involve continued expenditures.

The plan of encouraging or assisting, by direct State financial aid, or otherwise, the prosecution of such work by private enterprise seemed to offer fewer difficulties and promised to meet with less objection from the people. The first governor of the State suggested in his message to the legislature, October 26, 1819, that some arrangements be made to bring about the immediate extension of the State's system of public roads and the improvement of its navigable streams. In 1821, Gov. Pickens emphasized the necessity for the adoption of some such policy, and recommended the creation of a board to have charge of planning and executing the work. The legislature did not see fit, however, to create such a board until 1829, and its creation resulted in no material benefit; probably because it was hampered by the lack of financial resources with which to carry on any work that might be undertaken. In 1831, the board was abolished.

Canals.—Among the earliest specific projects for improvement of rivers and harbors by the State were the construction of canals to connect the Tennessee and Coosa Rivers, and the Tennessee and Tombigbee Rivers. The legislature incorporated the Coosa Navigation Co. in 1823. The company was chartered for 25 years and had an authorized capital stock of \$100,000. The State reserved the right to subscribe for additional capital stock to an unlimited amount. The company was empowered to improve the Coosa River at and above Wetumpka "so as to allow the easy and safe ascent and descent of boats of twenty tons." As compensation for the expenditures made, the company was authorized to assess tolls upon a cargo-tonnage basis. Permission for these improvements was sought and granted by Congress in 1824. Some improvements were made, and there are still in existence narrow artificial channels through certain shoals, known locally as the "State Boat Chute." In 1828, Congress appropriated a part of the surplus of the Tennessee River improvement fund for improving the Coosa, and this probably was the beginning of the Government's connection with the improvement of rivers or sections of rivers lying wholly within the State.

Waterways as Transportation Routes.—One of the generally accepted economic principles among Alabama people from the organization of the State was the dependence of their agricultural, commercial, social, and political development upon convenient and cheap methods of communication and transportation between isolated sections and communities. Before the projection of railroads became common, the improvement of nav-

igable rivers seemed to offer the readiest means of providing the necessary transportation facilities; hence many conventions were held for the promotion of such projects. From 1850 until the late eighteen-seventies, most of the popular conventions advocated the construction of various railroad lines, but since that time the improvement of navigable rivers has again come into prominence, due partly to the development of the National Government's policy of appropriations in aid of widely distributed improvement projects.

River and Harbor Conventions.—A convention met at Chattanooga, Tenn., December 5, 1877. The call was signed by the governors of Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Ohio, and a memorial to Congress was prepared advocating the removal of Muscle Shoals, which formed the chief obstruction to navigation of the Tennessee River by boats of deep draft. A river and harbor convention met at Tuscaloosa, November 17, 1885, and adopted a memorial to Congress, requesting the deepening of the harbor at Mobile, at least to 23 feet, and the improvement of the tributary waterways of the State so as to enable the people of the interior to participate in the benefits to accrue from the deep-water port.

Another convention met at Tuscaloosa, December 29, 1897, and memorialized Congress upon the subject of improving the Tombigbee, Warrior, and Black Warrior Rivers. Many reasons why the work should be undertaken at once were given, among others, the stimulation of the mineral industry, particularly coal mining in the Warrior field, which would result. The people of central and eastern Alabama met in convention at Gadsden, September 27, 1899, to promote the improvement of the Coosa River. Congress was memorialized by this convention also, and elaborate arguments were presented to demonstrate the practicability and the comparative economy of the scheme.

Another river and harbor convention, in which citizens both of Alabama and Mississippi participated, was held at Columbus, Miss., July 30, 1901. The principal address was delivered by Hon. John H. Bankhead, then representing the Sixth Alabama Congressional District. This convention also prepared a memorial to Congress, in which statistics of agricultural, mineral, and timber productions of the contiguous country were presented in justification of the proposed expenditures. All these conventions published proceedings and exerted considerable influence in bringing about the subsequent adoption of Government improvement plans.

Grand Total of U. S. Appropriations.—A statement follows, showing total appropriations made by Congress for improvement of rivers and harbors in the State of Alabama from the establishment of the Government to 1916 inclusive.

Locality in Alabama.	Total.
Alabama River.....	\$ 1,389,000.00
Cahaba River.....	45,000.00
Mobile Bay and Mississippi	
Sound	55,000.00

Mobile Harbor, Bay, and River	7,844,094.89
Tallahpoosa River.....	44,000.00
Locality in Alabama and other States not separable.	
Black Warrior, Warrior, and Tombigbee Rivers, Ala. and Miss. (includes operating and care of locks and dams)	12,086,075.94
Chattahoochee River, Ga. and Ala.	1,400,153.50
Choctawhatchee River, Ala. and Fla.	298,176.62
Coosa River, Ga. and Ala. (includes operating and care of locks and dams).....	2,984,932.01
Escambia and Conecuh Rivers, Fla. and Ala.	193,200.00
Tennessee River (above Chattanooga and below Riverton not included):	
Hales Bay to Browns Island	\$1,589,455.04
Muscle Shoals Section (includes operating and care of locks and dams)	{ 3,191,726.50 1,441,249.57
Florence to Colbert Shoals Section (includes operating and care of locks and dams)	983,104.67
Colbert Shoals Canal (construction).	2,313,000.00
Colbert Shoals Canal (operating and care)	103,509.05
	9,622,044.83

Examinations, Surveys, and Recommendations.—The following list shows the dates of examinations and surveys made by the United States Government of all streams and harbors in the State of Alabama from 1828 to 1915, with the recommendations and estimated costs of proposed improvements.

Alabama and Coosa Rivers.—Preliminary examination Nov. 15, 1907; survey Oct. 8, 1908; improvement at estimated cost of \$36,000 recommended.—House Doc. 1089, 60th Cong., 2d sess.

Alabama River.—Survey Mar. 8, 1876; improvements at estimated costs of \$229,741 and \$459,773.25 recommended.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1876, p. 498.

Survey Dec. 10, 1890; improvement at estimated cost of \$386,251 recommended.—House Ex. Doc. 140, 51st Cong., 2d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1891, p. 1761.

Survey Nov. 15, 1905; improvement at estimated cost of \$650,000 recommended.—House Doc. 378, 59th Cong., 1st sess.

Preliminary examination between Montgomery and Selma July 31, 1911; unfavorable report.—House Doc. 1115, 62d Cong., 3d sess.

Big Bear Creek.—Survey Jan. 26, 1882; no recommendation; estimated cost of improvement, \$5,900.—Senate Ex. Doc. 92, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1882, p. 1869.

Preliminary examination Mar. 12, 1887, and survey Oct. 27, 1887; no recommendation; estimated cost of improvement \$50,000.—House Ex. Doc. 84, 50th Cong., 1st sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1888, p. 1639.

Black Warrior River and Fivemile Creek Canal.—Preliminary examination Nov. 28, 1896; survey Nov. 19, 1898; estimated cost of construction, \$4,000,000; unfavorable report.—House Doc. 88, 55th Cong., 3d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1899, p. 1702.

Black Warrior River.—Survey below Locust Fork Jan. 27, 1875; no recommendation; estimated cost of improvement \$151,103.—House Ex. Doc. 75, 43d Cong., 2d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1875, pp. ii, 16.

Survey from Tuscaloosa to Forks of Sipsey and Mulberry Aug. 15, 1880; improvement at estimated cost of \$1,200,000 recommended.—Senate Ex. Doc., 42, 46th Cong., 3d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1881, p. 1218.

Survey from Daniels Creek to Mulberry and Locust Forks Jan. 30, 1896; estimated cost of improvement \$1,750,000; no recommendation.—House Doc. 259, 54th Cong., 1st sess., with maps, and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1896, p. 1461.

Survey between same points Nov. 25, 1901; improvement at estimated cost of \$14,000 recommended.—House Doc. 239, 57th Cong., 1st sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers Annual report, 1902, p. 1288.

Preliminary examination between same points June 7, 1909 and survey Sept. 6, 1910; improvement at estimated cost of \$442,665 recommended.—House Doc. 72, 62d Cong., 1st sess., with maps.

Cahaba River.—Survey Jan. 27, 1875; improvement at estimated cost of \$40,000 recommended.—House Ex. Doc. 75, 43d Cong., 2d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1875, pp. ii, 11.

Survey Feb. 1, 1881; estimated cost of improvement \$577,000; no recommendation.—House Doc. 36, 46th Cong., 3d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1881, p. 1232.

Preliminary examination July 21, 1909; unfavorable to further improvement.—House Doc. 697, 61st Cong., 2d sess.

Chattahoochee River.—Survey, Thompson Bridge to Columbus, Nov. 19, 1879; estimated cost of improvement \$4,870,811; unfavorable report.—House Ex. Doc., 17, 46th Cong., 2d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1880, p. 1705 with maps.

Survey from West Point to Bolton Feb. 25, 1882; estimated cost of improvement \$486,474; no recommendation.—Senate Ex. Doc.

132, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1882, p. 1875.

Survey from West Point to Franklin Dec. 4, 1890; improvement at estimated cost of \$100,000 recommended.—House Ex. Doc. 134, 51st Cong., 2d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1891, p. 1756.

Survey June 5 between same points; estimated cost of improvement \$1,149,914; no recommendation.—House Doc. 111, 56th Cong., 2d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1901, p. 1793.

Survey below Columbus July 4, 1853; estimated cost of improvements \$30,000; no other details given.

Survey below Columbus Mar. 28, 1872; estimated cost of improvement \$464,000; no recommendation.—House Doc. 241, 42d Cong., 2d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1872, p. 584.

Survey below Columbus June , 1873; estimated cost of improvement \$145,247; no recommendation.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1873, p. 699.

Chickasaw Creek.—Preliminary survey May 11, 1909; survey Dec. 3, 1909; estimated cost of improvement \$29,000; unfavorable report.—House Doc. 712, 61st Cong., 2d sess.

Choctawhatchee River.—Preliminary survey Jan. 28, 1845, with favorable report, no other details given.

Survey April 6, 1872; estimated costs of three different projects for improvement, \$34,332, \$52,291.20, and \$98,716.80; adoption of first and rejection of other two recommended.—Senate Ex. Doc. 63, 42d Cong., 2d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1872, p. 640.

Survey March 3, 1880; estimated cost of improvement \$78,500; unfavorable report.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1880, p. 1081.

Conecuh River.—Survey July 29, 1879; estimated costs of improvement projects, \$62,430 and \$241,685; unfavorable report.—House Ex. Doc., 82, 45th Cong., 3d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1879, p. 843.

Survey Nov. 3, 1905; improvement at estimated cost of \$31,000 recommended.—House Doc. 159, 59th Cong., 1st sess.

Conecuh and Escambia Rivers.—Preliminary examination May 31, 1911; unfavorable report.—House Doc. 261, 62d Cong., 2d sess.

Preliminary examination Nov. 21, 1913; unfavorable report.—House Doc. 701, 63d Cong., 2d sess., with maps.

Coosa River.—Survey Coosa and Alabama Rivers June 30, 1904; estimated cost of improvement \$1,000,000; unfavorable report.—House Doc. 219, 58th Cong., 3d sess.

Preliminary examination Sept. 4, 1907, and survey Oct. 8, 1908 of site for Dam. No. 5; construction at estimated cost of \$134,000 recommended.—House Doc. 1421, 60th Cong., 2d sess.

Preliminary examination Sept. 4, 1907, and survey Oct. 8, 1908 of Horseleg Shoals; improvement at estimated cost of \$241,039 recommended.—House Doc. 1115, 60th Cong., 2d sess.

Survey lower river, Mar. 23, 1872; improvement at estimated cost of \$1,923,020 recommended.—House Ex. Doc., 243, 42d Cong., 2d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1872, p. 502.

Survey lower river Aug. 15, 1880; improvement at estimated cost of \$2,649,949 recommended.—Senate Ex. Doc. 42, 46th Cong., 3d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1881, p. 1221.

Preliminary survey lower river Dec. 30, 1889; improvement at estimated cost of \$6,074,913 recommended.—House Ex. Doc. 94, 51st Cong., 1st sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1890, p. 1658.

Survey upper river Feb. 2, 1871; improvement at estimated cost of \$278,484.50 recommended.—House Ex. Doc. 60, 41st Cong., 3d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1871, p. 562.

Survey upper river Mar. 23, 1872; improvement at estimated cost of \$417,726.75 recommended.—House Ex. Doc. 243, 42d Cong., 2d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1872, p. 502.

Survey upper river Aug. 20, 1872; improvement at estimated cost of \$470,668 recommended.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1872, p. 536.

Survey upper river Sept. 15, 1875; improvement at estimated cost of \$180,000 recommended.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1875, pp. ii, 661.

Survey upper river July 9, 1878, improvement at estimated cost of \$155,616.23 recommended.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1878, p. 763 with maps.

Coosa, Tallapoosa, Etowah, and Altamaha Rivers.—Preliminary examination June 1, 1909, survey June 10, 1910; estimated cost of Government's proportion of joint improvements for navigation and water-power development \$15,003,000; unfavorable report.—House Doc. 253, 63d Cong., 1st sess. with maps, charts, tables, etc.

Elk River.—Preliminary survey Oct. 16, 1884; unfavorable report; no estimate.—House Ex. Doc. 71, 48th Cong., 2d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1885, p. 1771.

Survey Jan. 10, 1889; improvement at estimated cost of \$4,000 recommended.—House Doc. 147, 55th Cong., 3d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1899, p. 2308.

Fish River.—Preliminary examination Feb. 6, 1903; favorable report; no estimate.—House Doc. 234, 58th Cong., 2d sess.

Fowl River.—Preliminary examination June 1, 1909; unfavorable report.—House Doc. 299, 61st Cong., 2d sess.

Gunters Creek.—Preliminary examination Dec. 23, 1890; unfavorable report.—House Ex. Doc. 132, 51st Cong., 2d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1891, p. 2325.

Mobile Bay and Harbor.—Survey Nov. 15, 1826; estimated cost of improvement \$10,000; no further data.

Preliminary examination of outer bar June 25, 1900, survey Dec. 1, 1900; improvement at estimated cost of \$91,750 recommended.—

House Doc. 219, 56th Cong., 2d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1901, p. 1854.

Preliminary examination, channel Mobile Bay to Mississippi Sound, Dec. 28, 1882, and survey Feb. 28, 1884; estimated cost of improvement \$92,000; unfavorable report.—Senate Ex. Doc. 128, 48th Cong., 1st sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1884, p. 1228.

Survey of same channel Dec. 12, 1894; improvement at estimated cost of \$92,000 recommended.—House Ex. Doc., 134, 53d Cong., 3d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1895, p. 1716.

Preliminary examination July 18, 1907, survey April 13, 1908; improvement at estimated cost of \$50,000 recommended.—House Doc. 967, 60th Cong., 1st sess., with maps.

Preliminary examination of Mobile Harbor Nov. 25, 1852; favorable report; no further data.—House Doc. 8, 33d Cong., 1st sess.

Preliminary examination, same, Aug. 5, 1870, survey Dec. 26, 1870; estimated costs of two projects for improvement, \$44,000 and \$724,315.52; no recommendations.—House Ex. Doc. 60, 41st Cong., 3d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1871, p. 559.

Survey, same, Jan. 7, 1879; estimated costs of two improvement projects, \$826,107.66 and \$2,088,187.18; no recommendations.—Senate Ex. Doc. 38, 45th Cong., 3d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1879, p. 799.

Survey, same, Jan. 16, 1896; estimated cost of improvement \$1,640,000; unfavorable report.—House Doc. 199, 54th Cong., 1st sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1896, p. 1463.

Preliminary examination, same, June 25, 1900, survey Dec. 1, 1900; improvement at estimated costs of \$13,750 and \$91,250 recommended.—House Doc. 219, 56th Cong., 2d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1901, p. 1854.

Survey, same, Dec. 11, 1905; improvement at estimated cost of \$1,250,000 recommended.—House Doc. 647, 59th Cong., 1st sess., with maps.

Preliminary examination, same, July 27, 1909, survey Jan. 18, 1910; estimated cost of improvement \$2,043,893.50; adverse recommendation.—House Doc. 657, 61st Cong., 2d sess.

Mobile River and Harbor.—Preliminary examination Oct. 22, 1884, survey Feb. 6, 1885; improvement at estimated cost of \$1,500,000 recommended.—House Ex. Doc. 139, 48th Cong., 2d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1885, p. 1374.

Paint Rock River.—Preliminary examination July 7, 1913; unfavorable report.—House Doc. 227, 63d Cong., 1st sess.

Patsaliga River.—Survey July 29, 1879; improvement at estimated cost of \$25,000 recommended.—House Ex. Doc. 82, 45th Cong., 3d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1879, p. 850.

Pea River.—Survey Mar. 3, 1880; estimated cost of improvement \$56,750; unfav-

orable report.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1880, p. 1120.

Sucarnochee River.—Survey Nov. 19, 1890; estimated cost of improvement \$35,000; unfavorable report.—House Ex. Doc. 116, 51st Cong., 2d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1891, p. 1800.

Tallapoosa River.—Survey Jan. 22, 1881; estimated costs of two improvement projects, \$40,125 and \$275,125; unfavorable report.—House Ex. Doc. 80, 46th Cong., 3d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1881, p. 1223.

Tennessee River.—Survey below Chattanooga Feb. 20, 1868; improvement at an indefinite cost recommended.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1868, p. 557.

Survey below Riverton July 8, 1897; improvement recommended, but no estimate of cost.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1897, p. 2262.

Survey between Florence and Riverton Feb. 1, 1909; improvement at estimated cost of \$25,782 recommended.—House Committee Report 12, 61st Cong., 2d sess.

Survey, Bridgeport to Decatur, Mar. 27, 1900; no estimate and no recommendation.—House Doc. 277, 56th Cong., 1st sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1900, p. 3008.

Survey, Browns Ferry to Florence, Mar. 23, 1872; two estimates, \$2,716,500 and \$3,676,000; no recommendation.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1872, p. 495.

Preliminary examination of Colbert Shoals May 14, 1828; improvement recommended; no estimate; survey Jan. 9, 1888; estimated cost of improvement \$923,175; no recommendation; no further data.

Survey of Elk River Shoals Aug. 11, 1877; estimated cost of improvement \$736,249.50; no recommendation.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1877, p. 579 with maps.

Preliminary examination, Elk Shoal to railroad, Nov. 7, 1907; improvement recommended.—House Doc. 781, 60th Cong., 1st sess., with maps.

Survey, Guntersville to headwaters of Warrior and Coosa Rivers, May 25, 1872; estimated cost of improvement, \$11,570,607; no recommendation.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1872, p. 507.

Preliminary examination of Muscle Shoals May 14, 1828; improvement recommended.—House Doc. 284, 20th Cong., 1st sess.

Survey of same April 14, 1836; estimated cost of improvement \$1,216,859; no recommendation.

Preliminary examination of same Jan. 11, 1909; unfavorable report.—House Committee Report 14, 60th Cong., 2d sess.

Survey of same May 5, 1914; improvement at estimated cost of \$18,701,000 recommended.—House Committee Report 20, 63d Cong., 2d sess., with maps.

Survey from Scott Point to Lock A at head of Muscle Shoal Canal Mar. 27, 1900; improvement at estimated cost of \$770,640 recommended.—House Doc. 577, 56th Cong., 1st sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1900, p. 3008.

Survey of same Mar. 25, 1901; improvement recommended.—House Doc. 50, 57th Cong., 1st sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1902, p. 1743.

Tombigbee River.—Survey April 17, 1871; improvement at estimated cost of \$21,500 recommended.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1871, p. 572.

Preliminary examination Dec. 9, 1905; unfavorable report.—House Doc. 334, 59th Cong., 2d sess.

Tombigbee and Black Warrior Rivers.—Survey Nov. 13, 1903; estimated cost of improvement \$710,000.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1904, p. 1840.

Survey Dec. 28, 1903; estimated cost of improvement \$1,200,000.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1904, p. 1840.

Warrior River.—Preliminary examination below Tuscaloosa Feb. 9, 1887, survey April 21, 1888; improvement at estimated cost of \$875,000 recommended.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1888, p. 1227.

Preliminary examination for Lock and Dam Nos. 1, 2, and 3, June 25, 1900, survey Dec. 4, 1900; improvement at estimated cost of \$760,000 recommended.—House Doc. 178, 56th Cong., 2d sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1901, p. 1858.

Survey, same, Dec. 13, 1901; improvement at estimated cost of \$874,000 recommended.—House Doc. 165, 57th Cong., 1st sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1902, p. 1293.

Preliminary examination, Tuscaloosa to Demopolis, Feb. 9, 1887, surveys Feb. 14, and Dec. 24, 1889; improvements at estimated costs of \$1,000,000 and \$577,000 recommended.—House Ex. Doc. 156, 51st Cong., 1st sess., and U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1890, p. 1716.

Waterway between Tennessee and Tombigbee Rivers, via Big Bear Creek.—Survey April 1, 1875; estimated cost \$1,705,312; unfavorable report.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, Annual report, 1875, p. 808.

Preliminary examination for same May 15, 1913; unfavorable report.—House Doc. 218, 63d Cong., 1st sess., with maps.

Wills Creek.—Preliminary examination Mar. 6, 1913; unfavorable report.—House Doc. 101, 63d Cong., 1st sess., with maps.

See Canals; Internal Improvements; Mobile Bay and Harbor; Mobile, Port of; River and Drainage Systems; Steamboat Navigation; Water-borne Commerce; Water Power.

REFERENCES.—*Reports and documents cited supra*; Senate Committee on Commerce, *Report on river and harbor bill* (S. Rept. 527, pt. 3, 61st Cong., 2d sess.); Convention at Chattanooga, Dec. 5, 1877, *Memorial on Muscle Shoals in Tennessee River* (1878, pp. 23); Improvement Convention, Tuscaloosa, Nov. 17, 1885, *Memorial and Proceedings* (1886, pp. 68); *Ibid*, Dec. 29, 1897 (1898, pp. 64); Coosa River Improvement Convention, Gadsden, Sept. 27, 1899 (n. d., pp. 42); Tombigbee River Improvement Convention, Columbus, Miss., July 30, 1901, *Memorial and Proceedings* (n. d., pp. 26); W. P. Lay, *River problems of Alabama* (May, 1915, pp. 35 with plates); W. E. Martin, "Internal improve-

ments in Alabama," in Johns Hopkins University *Studies in historical and political science* (1902).

RIVER TRANSPORTATION. See Steamboat Transportation.

RIVERDALE COTTON MILLS, Riverview. See Cotton Manufacturing.

RIVERTON. Postoffice and historic river-landing and railroad terminus on the Tennessee River, in the northwest section of Colbert County, 30 miles west of Tuscumbia. Population, 1910, to Riverton Precinct, 5—906; 1912, the village, 250. It was originally named Chickasaw for the Indian tribe, upon whose lands it was built, but in later years it has been given its present name. It is declared that "the navigation from Paducah, Ky., to Chickasaw landing is equalled in this country only by that of the Lower Mississippi and the Hudson." The distance is 300 miles from New Orleans. Rich beds of iron ore are found in the vicinity. It is the river terminus of the Northern Alabama Railroad.

REFERENCES.—*Northern Alabama Illustrated* (1888), pp. 103-105; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 187.

ROAD AND BALLAST MATERIALS. Road-making materials in Alabama consist of chert, quartz pebbles, and limestone, including dolomite. Chert is most extensively used. It occurs in the lower Carboniferous formation and in the Knox dolomite of the Silurian. In the former it is usually in more or less regular beds or sheets, in the latter rather in the form of concretionary masses. That from the former contains a good proportion of carbonate of lime and shows a tendency to harden on the surface, thus making an ideal road material. There are large quarries near Birmingham, Leeds, Anniston, Jacksonville, and other cities.

The rounded, water-worn quartz pebbles are abundant in the Lafayette formation, which is a mantle of sand and pebble covering more or less completely all the central and lower parts of the State. The pebbles are generally imbedded in a red sandy clay which acts as a cement, holding them in place and forming a road material practically as good as the chert.

Broken limestone and dolomite from the lower Carboniferous and Silurian formations in the northern part of the State are the most common road materials in the Tennessee Valley counties and in parts of the Coosa Valley. The supply of these substances is virtually inexhaustible.

All the foregoing road materials, as also broken sandstone and furnace slag, are used for ballast.

REFERENCES.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 9, 1904), pp. 69-70; Prouty, *Roads and road materials of Alabama* (*Ibid*, Bulletin 11, 1911), *passim*.

ROADS, STATE. The Legislature of 1915 designated the State Trunk Roads or High-

J. L. M. CURRY, LL. D.

Alabama's representative in Statuary Hall, National Capitol, Washington, D. C.

ways, numbering each and every one, intending that a system of improved highways throughout the State should be maintained and that these highways should be State aid roads. In 1919, the Legislature added to this list, and designated numbers of other roads, but in a later Act approved September 30 of that year, and entitled "An Act, to create a State Highway Department, to define its powers and duty, etc., etc.," by section 23 of this Act, all this system as previously arranged for is abolished, and the Highway Commission is directed to connect each County seat with the county seats of the adjoining counties, by the most direct and feasible routes, by a permanent road, having due regard to public welfare.

The Commission is further directed to connect the county seats of the several border counties, at and near the State line with a public road in the border States. In the case of counties having two Judicial Divisions, where the Circuit Court is held at two places in the county, these two places shall be connected with one another.

The trunk line system previously mapped and designated by these several Acts, has not been readjusted by the Highway Department. On account of the decision of the Supreme Court of February, 1921, declaring the State Bond Election void, the projected work and plans of the Department for a system will have to be remade.

REFERENCES.—*Acts, Alabama*, 1919, pp. 890-893; *Mss. data* in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS, HISTORIC.

The sketch which follows is an effort, in a very brief way, to indicate the historic origin of Alabama roads and highways. Beginning with an account of aboriginal life, the main Indian highways and trails are discussed, followed by a description of the planting of white settlement, pioneer road beginnings, and early territorial and State road extension.

Within the limitations of a preliminary sketch, it is not to be expected that more than a brief outline can be given. While this is true, the facts and conclusions may be relied upon as accurate.

Aboriginal Life.—The early explorers of aboriginal America in their ever continuous marches from the seaboard into the interior soon realized that this vast region was not a pathless wilderness. They found the Indians living in villages, subsisting mainly by agriculture, hunting and fishing being only secondary employments to supplement their main food supplies of corn, beans, pumpkins and squashes.

They found the villages, whether contiguous or far apart, connected by trails, and these trails were used by the explorers themselves in their expeditions. In process of time, in the progress of exploration, it was found that Indian America was, in fact, a vast network of such trails, connecting not only village with village of the same tribe, but extending far off to other tribes, so that

it was feasible by means of these trails to traverse the entire continent. The trails were always along lines where there were the fewest physical obstacles or obstructions, often going along on the watershed of two streams, when these watersheds pointed in the right direction. The crossing places of streams were always selected with such judgment that from the most remote period down to the present day, these same crossing places have served in numerous instances the purpose of man, whether savage or civilized. The trails also often formed the basis of the modern civilized or white man's road.

The intertribal trails served all the purposes of war and peace. War parties marched along them in their raids against other tribes, in quest of booty and scalps. In times of peace the Indian trafficker slowly tolled along over them laden with his wares to exchange for the wares of another tribe. These intertribal trails thus strongly appeal to the archaeologist, as they were means of a dissemination of relics, which show the wide extent of Indian intertribal traffic.

Relics of mica have been found in Atlantic States that must have come from a far western region. Sea shells that can only come from the Gulf of Mexico have been found in Ohio mounds. Obsidian relics have been found in Alabama that can only be referred to the Yellowstone region. Relics, too, of shell have been found in Alabama that show an undoubted intercourse with the prehistoric Shawnees of Cumberland River in Tennessee. White quartz arrow points have been found on a village site in Mississippi that certainly came by tribal traffic from the Indians of Alabama.

An account will now be given of some of the Indian trails of Alabama, the facts given, assembled from ancient maps, from ancient books, and from pioneer traditions. This account from the very nature of things is necessarily imperfect, as there can be no doubt that there were numerous other trails, not recorded on maps and in books and not preserved in border tradition. Still the ones that are given will serve to show that the red man of Alabama had a wide intercourse, not only within the bounds of his own tribe, but like the Greek Ulysses of old, he was often a much traveled man, even in the far distant tribes of the East, North, and West.

The Great Southern Trading and Migration Trail led from the mouth of St. John's River, Florida, to the mouth of Red River in Louisiana. It crossed the Apalachicola River just below the confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint, and the Mobile River a few miles above Mobile. It is intimately associated with Mobile Colonial history. Apart from its association with war and traffic, it was the great migration trail used by the Southern Indian tribes and sub-tribes that settled in Louisiana after the fall of French dominion in Mobile.

A trail branched from the great migration trail at the Apalachicola crossing and ran northwest to the Alibamo towns. This trail

was the great route of intercommunication between the Creeks and the Seminoles.

A continuation of the Apalachicola-Alibamo trail ran from the lower Coosada towns northwesterly by way of Oo-e-asa to Buttahatchee River and thence continued to the Chickasaw Nation. A Chickasaw Indian traveling this trail would have no difficulty in going to the Coosada and Alibamo towns, and thence to the mouth of St. John's River in Florida.

The Great Pensacola Trading Path, known in pioneer days as the wolf trail, was the most noted trail in Alabama. It led from the Alibamo towns, a group of villages occupying the site of Montgomery, down to Pensacola, and was much used by the Creek Indians, and the traders. By the latter it was enlarged into a horse path, and afterwards it became an American road, much of which is still used. The battle of Burnt Corn occurred on this trail. The present railroad from Montgomery to Pensacola follows closely the lines of the old trail.

A western branch of this trail deflected at Bluff Springs in Escambia County, Florida, and ran northwesterly to the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers.

The Mobile Tuckabatchie Trading Path crossed the wolf trail at Flomaton, passed through Brewton, continuing for some distance on the divide between Persimmon and Pigeon Creeks, crossing the latter creek about eight miles southeast of Greenville and thence on to its terminus at Tuckabatchie. The railroad from Mobile to Brewton follows closely the line of the old trading path.

The big Trading Path, from Mobile to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, ran about a mile west of Citronelle, thence by Isney in Choctaw County and on to Coosha town in Lauderdale County, Mississippi, thence to Plymouth in Lowndes County, Mississippi, thence to the Chickasaw towns. Much of the trading path, then an Indian trail, was traveled by Henri de Tonti in 1702. In American times it became a horse path for traders, afterwards the greater part was used as a post road by the government, and eventually a large part of it was converted into what was known as the Tennessee road.

The Alamuchee-Creek Trail crossed the Tombigbee at the shoals a short distance above the influx of Chickasawbogue in Marengo county. According to local tradition this trail, trending easterly, crossed the Alabama River just below the influx of Cahaba, thence to old Town Creek and thence to the Alibamo towns, the site of modern Montgomery. The part of the trail leading from Montgomery to Cahaba was certainly the trail traveled by De Soto, and in more recent times a part of the trail formed the basis of the American road leading from Linden to Adams and Martins.

The Great Tombigbee War Crossing was at Black Bluff, Soteloosa, about two miles below the influx of Sukinatcha. Several trails from the Choctaw country converged at this crossing and then continuing as one trail for some distance to the east of the river, where the trail forked, one branch leading to Ok-

fuskee on the Tallapoosa and the other to Coosada on the Alabama. This crossing was greatly used by the Creeks and Choctaws in their wars.

After the surrender of Fort Toulouse, large numbers of Coosadas (Coshattees) and Alibamos settled at Black Bluff, and for some distance thence down the river. At the outbreak of the Creek-Choctaw war of 1766 these Tombigbee settlers received such rough treatment from both belligerents that they returned to their former homes on the Alabama.

The Great Savannah-Mississippi River Trail led from Savannah up to the northern part of Effingham County, thence went west to Tuckabatchie, thence continuing its course to its terminus at Milliken's Bend on the Mississippi—a trail equal in length to the Great Southern Migration Trail.

Two great trails from the east united at Flat Rock in Franklin County, Alabama, and thence continued west to the Chickasaw Nation. One of these trails came from the Chattahoochie to Little Okfuskee thence to Flat Rock. The other, the High Town trail, started from Tellico in Monroe county, East Tennessee, thence southwest to Coosa town, and from it to Flat Rock.

The Great Cumberland River War trail led from the Hickory Ground up the east side of Coosa River up to Turkey town, thence to the well-known Creek crossing on the Tennessee River, near the mouth of Town Creek, above Gunter'sville, thence to the Cumberland settlements in Tennessee. There were three other crossings on the Tennessee River, one at Gunter'sville, one two miles below it, and one at Ditto's Landing. But the one near the mouth of Town Creek was the most noted and most used by war parties in their raids against the Cumberland Settlements.

A trail led northwardly from the Coshatee towns and united with the Cumberland war trail in Marshall County. This was the trail used by the Coshatee war parties.

A trail led from Will's Town, a Cherokee town, and united with the Cumberland war trail at the Creek crossing.

A trail led from the Creek crossing on the Tennessee to Nickajack, thence the trail continued to Tellico Blockhouse. That part of the trail from the Creek crossing to Larkins Landing in Jackson County was afterwards a public road and was the first mail route established in Marshall County.

The Great Charleston-Chickasaw Trail crossed Savannah River at Augusta, whence the trail ran to Okfuskee in the upper Creek country. From this town it ran to Coosa, thence to Squaw shoals on the Black Warrior, thence to the old Chickasaw crossing at Cotton Gin. It was first traveled by Col. Welsh in 1698, and afterwards used by the English traders. At the crossing on the Chattahoochie a branch of the trail ran to the Alibamo towns.

White Settlement; Pioneer Road Beginnings; and Early Territorial and State Road Extension: The foregoing presents in brief, but in as accurate and complete form as in short compass can now be done, the highways

of the Southern Indian country about 1775. It was with conditions of land travel and transportation as here indicated that the Colonial and Provincial trade had been carried on about one hundred years, and with these and slowly changing conditions that the settlement of this vast area was to go on for the next quarter of a century.

At the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1776 there was not a white settlement within the limits of the present States of Alabama and Mississippi, and in West Florida, save at Mobile, Natchez and Pensacola. Here and there, however, throughout this vast territory were occasional white settlers, usually traders or trappers, but their stay in any one locality was never permanent. During the progress of hostilities between the colonies and Great Britain, and immediately following its close, from time to time, small portions of refugees from Georgia, and the Carolinas, drifted into what was vaguely known as the Georgia Western Country, and located themselves in the Alabama-Tombigbee basin. Their actual settlements were in the present Clarke, Baldwin and Washington Counties. In Pickett's Alabama is an interesting picture of these first settlements.

The close of the Revolution found the number increasing, and the Spaniards encouraged further immigration. The Choctaw Indians had in 1765 ceded a tract of land West of the Mobile River and extending North to the Sintabogue in the present Washington County. Grants of lands in this cession were made, and later, cessions were made indiscriminately in the delta country, now in the vicinity of Mt. Vernon and twenty miles north and several miles east and west.

By 1798 when the Mississippi Territory was formed, these settlements had expanded until there were several hundred souls in the Tombigbee country. The social, economic and political affairs of these people demanded regulation, and on June 4, 1800, Washington County was laid out by executive proclamation. It embraced practically all of the present South Alabama, north of line 31 degrees.

Contemporaneously with the growth of these settlements in the heart of the present Alabama, was the general growth of what is historically known as the Old South-West, perhaps the most remarkable and fascinating period in the annals of American settlement. From the Atlantic seaboard the pressure of population westward found its way into the Northwest, the present states of Kentucky and Tennessee, and down the Mississippi River to the Natchez country.

The migration into the Alabama section of the Mississippi territory moved rapidly until checked by the Creek War of 1813-14. Up to that time five counties had been formed. The short, sharp and swift series of campaigns under Jackson, Coffee, Floyd, and Claiborne ending with the battle of the Horse Shoe Bend March 27, 1814, broke the Creek power, and within the next five years more than one hundred thousand people had located in Alabama. The Alabama Territory

had been formed March 3, 1817, and Dec. 14, 1819, a joint resolution was adopted admitting the State into the Federal Union.

The coming of the pioneers, their settlement in groups here and there throughout those parts of the State then open to immigrants, and the formation of towns, all affected directly the location and opening up of permanent roads, but at the same time the early Indian trails and the government roads had themselves in a measure shaped and directed the trend of settlement.

The evolution therefore of the pioneer road from the old Indian trails, paths and trade routes was not only an easy, but a natural process. The coming of the white settlers was along these highways, if they could be so dignified. Some came, however, by the river routes. Another very natural condition was the planting of little settlements along or near the trails. At first there were no vehicles, but with the larger movements of immigrants and the coming of the wealthier class, the rolling hogshead, the gig and the wagon were employed. The widening of the trails, the selection of new routes, the erection of ferries, the laying of causeways and the opening of houses of entertainment followed.

Twenty-two counties were in existence when the Constitution was adopted in 1819. The Legislatures of 1819, 1820 and 1821 created ten more. Those represented more or less contiguous groups of settlements, while at the same time their boundaries were in part determined by physical conditions. County seats were located largely from reasons of convenience to the people, both as regards streams and roads. The latter therefore both determined and were determined by town locations.

Some of these highways will now be described:

Natchez Trace.—The oldest of these is what is known in Southern history as the Natchez Trace, or the Great Columbian Highway. Its Northern terminus was Nashville, Tennessee; its Southern, Natchez, Mississippi Territory. It was not only the earliest of the highways projected by the Federal government in anticipation of and as a part of its policy of opening up the lower Mississippi and the Old Southwest, but it is to be compared with the Old Federal Road only in historic importance. Its route was southwest, passing the present towns of Franklin and Columbia, Tenn., and crossing the Tennessee River a few miles below Mussel Shoals at Colbert's Ferry. The authorization of the road is to be found in treaties with the Chickasaws and Choctaws dated October 24, 1801, and Dec. 17, 1801, respectively. This road constituted the first post route in the Southern country. It entered Alabama in the northern part of Lauderdale County, crossed the Tennessee River at Colbert's Ferry, and passed through the northwest section of the present Colbert (formerly Franklin) County.

Old Federal Road.—The second of the highways in the Gulf country to receive Federal recognition was what is historically known as the Old Federal Road. Originally

an Indian trail, by treaty with the Creeks, Nov. 14, 1805, it was formally recognized as "a horsepath through the Creek county, from the Ocmulgee to the Mobile." By 1811 it had expanded to the other with emigrants from the western part of the territory.

It was the great highway from the South Atlantic seaboard and the interior of Georgia to the whole of South Alabama and South Mississippi. Its influence was far-reaching. In historic importance it is rivalled only by the Natchez Trace. For Alabama history proper it must take first rank. It survives and is in part still used. It entered the State at Fort Mitchell in Russell county, and passed in part through the present counties of Russell, Macon, Montgomery, Lowndes and Butler, formed a part of the boundary line between Monroe and Conecuh Counties, and continued through Baldwin and Washington Counties. Along its route in early days were located Fort Mitchell and Fort Bainbridge, Russell County, Fort Hull, Macon County, Mt. Meigs, Montgomery County, Fort Dale, Butler County, and Fort Montgomery in Baldwin County. Over it traveled Lorenzo Dow and wife, Peggy Dow, Vice-President Aaron Burr, Gen. LaFayette and other celebrities. About 1807, it was extended westwardly from Old St. Stephen to Natchez.

Gen. Jackson's Old Military Road.—The Tennessee terminus of this road was the town of Columbia, where it united with or branched from the Natchez Trace. It ran southwest and a few miles east of the Natchez Trace, entering Alabama in the northern part of Lauderdale County and crossing the Tennessee River at Florence. It continued southwest through Tuscumbia, Colbert (formerly Franklin) County, Russellville, Franklin County (where it crossed the Gaines Road or Trace), old Pikeville, Marion County, Sulligent (old Moscow), Lamar (then Marion) County, to Columbus, Miss.

The date and circumstances of its projection and opening are obscure. It had evidently been opened up, in part at least, prior to April 27, 1816, on which date Congress made an appropriation "for the purpose of repairing and keeping in repair the road between Columbia, on Duck River, in the State of Tennessee, and Madisonville, in the State of Louisiana, by the Choctaw agency." Government work under this authorization and subsequent orders of the War Department began in June, 1817. The work was completed in January, 1820.

Gaines' Road, or Trace.—This road extended from Melton's Bluff, at the head of Elk River shoals, on the South bend of the Tennessee River, in Lawrence County, to Cotton Gin Fort, on the Tombigbee River. It passed through Courtland, Lawrence County, near LaGrange, Colbert (then Franklin) County, and Russellville, Franklin County, where it crossed Gen. Jackson's Old Military Road. Under the treaty with the Chickasaws of Sept. 26, 1816, it became the eastern boundary of that tribe. It was originally a horsepath used for bringing merchandise from the

Tennessee River to the Tombigbee River, whence it was carried by boats to the Indian trading house at St. Stephens.

Pensacola and Fort Mitchell Road.—In the months of June, July and August, 1824, a road, 233 miles in length was constructed from Pensacola, Fla., to Fort Mitchell, Ala. It extended northeast through Covington, Pike, Barbour and Russell Counties, probably passing old Montezuma, and Troy. The work of opening up this road seems to have been done under the direction of Capt. D. E. Burch, an Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

Other Roads.—From the great crossing places on the Tennessee, the Chattahoochee, the Alabama and the Tombigbee Rivers radiated many roads, extending into every section of the State. Tuscumbia, Elyton, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, old Montezuma (Covington County), Greensboro, Russellville, Demopolis, and other points were important road centers. And long before the removal of the Creek Indians, thoroughfares penetrated every section of East Alabama.

Among the early Indian trails which later became roads and some of which at the present time have become improved highways are:

Mobile and Hobuckintopa trail, from Mobile to the Old Choctaw village of that name, the site later of Old St. Stephen.

Hobuckintopa and Creek Nation trail, crossing the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers up into the Creek Country.

The Pascagoula trace, or the Chickasahay trading path, from Hobuckintopa to the Chickasahay River at the point four miles below its influx into Buckatunna Creek, thence down the east side of the Chickasahay River and the Pascagoula River, to the Gulf. The path was a part of the trail to the Creek Nation.

Coosa-Fort Tombecbe trail, from Coosa town in Talladega County, to Tuscaloosa, thence direct to Fort Tombecbe.

Creek Nation-Yazoo trail, from the Upper Creek Country, crossing the Tombigbee River, near Warsaw, and thence going across the State of Mississippi to the mouth of the Yazoo River.

Coosada-Little Okfuskee trail, from Coosada by way of Weoka to Okfuskee, thence up to the Tallapoosa River, to Little Okfuskee.

Coosada (Koassati)-Chickasaw trail, from Coosada up the west side of the Coosa River to the most northern Creek Settlement, thence to the Chickasaw Nation, and, it would seem by the way of Flat Rock.

Fort Toulouse-Lower Creek path, from Fort Toulouse to the falls of the Tallapoosa River (the present city of Tallassee) dividing a few miles beyond here, one branch leading to Cussetta (Kasihta) in the present Fort Benning Military Reservation, the other to Coweta (Kawita). The road later connected Fort Jackson with Fort Mitchell.

Walnut Hills-Nashville, from Walnut Hills on the Mississippi River, to Nashville, Tenn.,

crossing the extreme northwestern corner of Alabama.

Broken Arrow-Coosa River path, from Broken Arrow—Lilkatska—12 miles below Fort Mitchell on Chattahoochee River, through the present Oswichee community via Fort Mitchell to Tukabatchi, thence to Coosa River, northwest and above the Fort Jackson-Fort Mitchell Path, up to Coosa town.

Chiaha-Alibamo Towns trail, from Chiaha on the Chattahoochee River, west to the Alibamo Towns near the present Montgomery. The road from Cussetta (Kasihta) covered the same path, and this was in part, later the Old Federal Road.

Chickasahay-Little Okfuskee trail from Chickasahay town to the Natchez Village in Talladega County, thence southeast to Little Okfuskee, thence to the Chattahoochee River settlements.

Upper Creek-Vicksburg path, from the Upper Creek Country, west through Pickens County, Ala., thence to Vicksburg on the Mississippi. It was this path that Tecumseh traveled during his visit in 1811.

Little Okfuskee-Chickasaw Nation path, from the Chattahoochee River, through Little Okfuskee and Flat Rock, joining the Hightown trail, and leading to Copper town in the Chickasaw Nation.

Hightown path, from High Shoals on the Apalache River to High Town in the fork of the Oostenalla and Etowa Rivers, the site of the modern Rome, Ga., thence to Turkey Town of the Cherokee County, to Coosa, thence to Flat Rock in the northwestern part of the State, thence to Copper Town of the Chickasaw Nation.

Chilako Nini trail, crossing the Upper Chattahoochee River at Horse Ford, which this word signifies, appears to be the upper main trail at the date of Bowen's map. This road led from Augusta, Georgia, to the Chickasaw Nation and in part traversed other roads referred to herein.

Squaw Shoals trail, from Okfuskee, west and northwest to the Chickasaw Nation, crossing the Black Warrior River at the Squaw Shoals in the present Tuscaloosa County. Adair is the authority for the statement that the French had at one time contemplated establishing a garrison on the Black Warrior River. He says the place selected was the Shoals (Adair, *American Indians*, page 323.)

Mobile-Pensacola road.—A Andrew Jackson's army after his arrival at Mobile in 1814, proceeded to Pensacola. As no highways had been started at this early date, the army doubtless traversed an Indian trail, probably the one used in part from the Tensas settlements in Baldwin County to Pensacola and part of the Old Trading Path, up into the Nation, long in use.

Creek path, Coosa to Cumberland River Trail. This trail, noted in history as the Creek Path, led from Coosa Town, but may be considered as starting from the Hickory Ground. It ran northward to the present Red Hill in Marshall County, when was founded about 1790, Brown's Village, a well

known Cherokee town. At this place the trail divided, one branch crossing the Tennessee River, at Ditto's Landing, the other crossing it about two miles below Gunter'sville, and another crossing two or three miles above it. The Creek Path was the noted trail used by the Creeks living at Coosa and the Hickory Ground on their inroads into the Cumberland settlements in Tennessee.

The route of Jackson from Fayetteville, Tenn., to Fort Jackson. The army no doubt traversed already laid out paths, from Fayetteville, Tenn., to Huntsville, crossing the Tennessee River, to Ditto's Landing, marching up the river to Thompson's Creek, where they established Fort Deposit, and going from thence to where they established Fort Strother, at the present Lock in St. Clair County, on the Coosa River. He marched thence southwest to Old Fort Toulouse, establishing Fort Jackson, going here immediately from Horseshoe Bend, therefore must have used one of the trails leading from Coosada and the Alibamo towns up the Coosa River to the Northern Creek settlements.

In October, 1814, Colonel Coffee led overland a part of the army from east Alabama to Mobile, and the other section of the army had proceeded from Fort Jackson in boats, after the Treaty in August. Colonel Coffee proceeded from Fort Jackson by the Alibamo towns trail, doubtless a part of old Apalachicola-Alibamo towns road, and passed by Mount Vernon, therefore used a part of the Old Federal road opened during 1811 previously.

REFERENCES.—Cary, *map of the Mississippi Territory*; Gatschet, *Migration Legend of the Creek Indians* (1884), pp. 129, 186, 151, 152, et. seq.; Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1900); Cary, *map of Tennessee*, 1818; Adair, *American Indians* (1775); Colyar, *Life of Jackson* (1904), vol. 2; Partin, *Life of Jackson* (1861); Buell, *Life of Jackson* (1904); Bureau of American Ethnology, *18th Annual Report*; Bowen, *Map*; Mitchell, *Map* (1755); Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910); Halbert Mas. in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

ROANOKE. Incorporated town and post office in the southeast corner of Randolph County, in sec. 35, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 26, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 27, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 34, T. 21, R. 12; and on the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad, and the northern terminus of the Lafayette branch of the Central of Georgia Railway, about 20 miles from Wedowee, 18 miles north of Lafayette, and 35 miles north of Opelika. Altitude: 846 feet. Population: 1888—350; 1890—631; 1900—1,155; 1910—2,034; 1916—3,538. It was incorporated by the legislature, December 13, 1900. It has a city hall, erected in 1897, a jail, municipally owned electric light and water-works plants, a volunteer fire department, 5 miles of sanitary sewerage, and concrete sidewalks. Its tax rate is 5 mills and its bonded indebtedness \$35,000, due in 1921, with interest at 5 per cent, and \$40,000, due in 1933 and 1934, with interest at 5 per cent. Its banks

are the Merchants & Planters Bank (State), and the Roanoke Banking Co. (State). The Roanoke Leader, a Democratic weekly, established in September, 1892, is published there. Its industries are a cotton mill, a cottonseed oil mill, an acid plant, a guano factory, a lumber mill, a gristmill, 3 cotton warehouses, marble works, a planing mill, an ice factory, and the public utilities mentioned above.

It was settled in the early thirties and named High Pine because of its altitude and the pine forests surrounding it. In 1840 it was named Chulafinnee. A little later, it was renamed for the home of John Randolph "of Roanoke," the county being named in his honor. The first settlers were James and Hugh Hawthorne, James Scales, Wiley McClendon, and Joseph Baker. The village of "High Pine" was burned during the Creek Indian uprising in 1836.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1900-1901, pp. 610-614; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872); Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), *passim*; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 155; Hodgson, *Alabama manual* (1869); Beauchamp "Chronicles of Barbour County," in *Eufaula Times*, circa, 1876; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

ROANOKE NORMAL COLLEGE. A public school for the education of males and females, located at Roanoke. "The establishment of the college was largely the result of the generosity and public enterprise of Col. W. A. Handly, united with an earnest desire on the part of the citizens of Roanoke and vicinity to have in their midst such an institution of learning as would afford to their children the highest educational advantages, convinced as they were that a community so famed for its intellectual and cultivated society, for its locality and environments, might be made one of the best institutions of the state." The first building was erected in 1874, and the school organized with Dr. J. P. Shaffer as president, and opened for the reception of students in 1875. By act of February 6, 1889, the school was chartered with W. A. Handly, G. W. Hill, Dr. W. E. White, H. M. Mickle, Thomas F. Pate, Samuel Faucett and D. Manley as a board of trustees. The school prospered and continued to grow until its destruction by fire in 1891. It was rebuilt by the generous townsfolk under the leadership of Col. Handly in 1892, and now comprises part of the city school system of Roanoke. There are now two substantial brick buildings, located on a large campus. Formerly classical, literary and scientific courses were offered. The school now only maintains a high grade elementary course along with a high school department. There are good physical and chemical laboratories, and an excellent library.

Organizations.—Winnie Davis and the Ex-celsior Literary Societies.

Presidents.—J. P. Shaffer, 1875—; George W. Stevens, 1889—; R. M. Crawford, 1897—; John T. Bowen, 1901-02; R. C. Little,

1903-04; J. L. Moulder, 1906-07; City board of education, 1901-12.

REFERENCES.—Catalogues, 1889-1912.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. "The Roman Catholic Church on the Alabama Gulf Coast dates from the coming of Iberville's colony in 1699. He was accompanied by Father Anastose Douay, who had once been an explorer with LaSalle. Catholic missionaries were abroad in the Mississippi Valley prior to this date, and Biloxi had hardly been located when Father Antony Davion made his appearance. He and Father Douge ministered to the spiritual wants of the colonists until 1704, and even after, but in this year came the induction, by Davion, of DeLa Vente as priest of a church formally set up at Fort Louis. This step was taken in consequence of the erection of Mobile into a canonical parish by the Bishop of Quebec. From this time on the church has a continuous history in Mobile. La Vente alternated with Alexander Huvé, his assistant and until 1710, while the latter continued to about 1722. Father Joan Mattheu, of the Capuchin order, officiated at Mobile, 1721 to 1736; while Father Jean Francois and Father Ferdinand, also Capuchins, as well as Jesuits, were here from 1836 to 1763. From time to time numbers of other names appear as officiating priests. The quaint manuscript records, showing births, deaths, marriages and baptisms, are preserved in the church archives at Mobile. Excellent summaries and details from these records are to be found in Peter J. Hamilton's *Colonial Mobile* (1897). After the occupation of Mobile by the Spanish in 1780 and the expulsion of the British, the church was called the Immaculate Conception, a name it has since borne. After American occupation in 1812 for a number of years no substantial advance was made, and in 1825 when Bishop Portier entered upon his office the church in Mobile was the only one in Alabama and he was the only priest. The church building was burned in 1827.

"The early priests were zealous missionaries, and with consecrated zeal they labored to bring the untutored child of the forest into the folds of the church. Father Davion, above mentioned, was first a missionary to the Tunicas. In 1709 churches were erected at Dauphin Island, and also ten miles above Mobile for a band of Apalache Indians, who had been earlier converted by Spanish missionaries. Father Charles, a Carmelite, was a missionary among them in 1721. There were missions at Fort Toulouse and Fort Tombecbe, and also at Chickasawhay. Father Michael Baudouin was for eighteen years among the Choctaws. These missions were largely abandoned after 1763 owing to British occupation.

"Until 1722 the parish of Mobile was a part of the diocese of Quebec. In this year, with the sub-division of the Southern country for administrative purposes by Law's Company, there was a parcelling out of assign-

ment of the divisions to the different orders of the church. The Illinois country went to the Jesuits; New Orleans and west of the Mississippi, to the Capuchins; and the Mobile district, to the Barefoot Carmelites. In a very short time a change was made, and Mobile was given over to the Capuchins. During Spanish occupation Mobile was in the Diocese of Santiago de Cuba. Later the Northern part of the territory now embraced in the State was under the Archbishop of Baltimore; while the Southern was under the jurisdiction of the Diocese of Louisiana and Florida. In 1825 the Vicariate Apostolic of Alabama and Florida was created and Rev. Michael Portier was appointed Bishop. He was consecrated Nov. 5, 1826. On May 15, 1839 the Diocese of Mobile was created embracing in its bounds West Florida and all of Alabama. Bishop Portier was continued in his office, and served until his death in 1859." (From Dr. T. M. Owen, Alabama, Catholic Encyclopedia.)

Rev. Father Abell, of Kentucky, before 1827, visited the scattered Catholic families at Florence, Huntsville and Tuscumbia. Father Constantine Maenhaut who was pastor at Mobile from 1823-26, and Father Ganilh, also stationed at Mobile, returned to the vicariate of New Orleans, to which they belonged, upon the arrival of Bishop Portier. The church in Mobile at this date was known as Notre Dame de Mobile and had the only congregation in the state while the Bishop was the only clergyman. The church building was only 20 feet wide by 50 feet deep and it was in this modest building that the Bishop was enthroned. Nearby stood a two roomed frame house, the residence of the Bishop. Missionary work was undertaken by Bishop Portier who rode on horseback to Pensacola, Tallahassee, and St. Augustine. In 1829 Bishop Portier made a visit to Europe, returning with two priests, four subdeacons and two clerics. The following year, 1830, Father Loras and Father Gabriel Chalon, the latter the nephew of the Bishop, were sent out as missionaries. They visited Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Huntsville, Washington and several other towns, gathering the Catholic families together and holding mass. The same year Father Bazin, a native of Lyons, France, came as a missionary to Mobile, and in this year the first Catholic educational institution for boys in the state, Spring Hill College, was opened under the care of Father Bazin and Father Loras. The opening of this college was soon followed by the opening of a convent and monastery by the Visitation Nuns, who came to Mobile at the request of the Bishop in 1832. During this period the growth of the church was slow. The few that came into the state were from Europe and often their stay was brief. By 1833 the Catholics in Montgomery who had before this time been dependent upon a missionary from Mobile, determined to build a church. A small frame building was erected on the site of the present St. Peters', and on April 25, 1834, was dedicated. The first pastor was Father Chalon.

On January 19, 1835, Bishop Portier assembled his clergy in a diocesan synod at Spring Hill at which the decrees of the two Councils of Baltimore and the Manual of Ceremonies were accepted and promulgated. Rules and regulations were made in regard to the administration of baptism, keeping of records of marriages, baptisms, and burials, the hearing of confession, etc., and a bishop's council to consist of the vicar-general and two priests was decided upon.

The first orphan asylum for girls and boys respectively, was opened in Mobile in 1842, by the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, who arrived in Mobile from Emmitsburg, Md., on December 16, 1841. On April 1, 1846, the Sisters of Charity were withdrawn from all male asylums by order of the mother superior. Five Brothers of the Sacred Heart came to Mobile from France in 1847, and took over the care of the orphan boys.

Missions and retreats were held in 1842 throughout the diocese in celebration of the jubilee granted by the Pope.

On January 23, 1845, at Tuscaloosa, then the capital of the state, a brick church was dedicated, and on August 23, of the same year, a brick church at the Visitation academy, Summerfield, was also dedicated. Four fathers and a lay brother from the Society of Jesus, in the province of Lyons, arrived in Mobile in January, 1847, and took possession of Spring Hill College, which under their direction advanced rapidly.

Bishop Portier assisted by Rt. Rev. Drs. Rosati, Purcell, and Blanc, blessed the first stone of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception on January 29, 1836, but it was not dedicated until December, 1850. It is one hundred and two feet in front by one hundred and sixty-two in depth, and cost more than \$80,000. Rt. Rev. Ignatius A. Reynolds, Bishop of Charleston, officiated at the ceremony. A pontifical high mass was offered by Bishop Portier after the dedication. Bishop Spalding, of Louisville, Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, Archbishop Blanc of New Orleans, and Rt. Rev. De Lamy, vice-apostolic of New Mexico were also present.

About this time, mainly through the efforts of Very Rev. James McGarahan, the Providence infirmary was built. It was placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity, and in this infirmary Bishops Portier, Mauncy, and O'Sullivan breathed their last.

The First Provincial council was held in New Orleans in 1856. Bishop Portier delivered the opening address. In 1858 the German Catholics in Mobile began the erection of a church for their own use.

Upon the death of Bishop Portier, May 14, 1859, Archbishop Blanc, of New Orleans, assumed the administration of the diocese until the appointment of Rt. Rev. John Quinlan who was consecrated on December 4, 1859, in St. Louis.

Bishop Quinlan after looking into the condition of his bishopric went to Europe and upon his return brought with him a number of pious young men who entered religious

institutions as candidates for priesthood. Among these were Monsignor Dennis Savage, of Montgomery, and Very Rev. C. T. O'Callaghan, D. D., V. G., pastor of St. Vincent's Mobile, both faithful laborers for many years in this diocese. At this time there were 12 churches, 14 schools, and 8 secular priests and the Catholics numbered about 8,000.

The War of Secession crippled the activities of the church to a great extent. Two military companies were formed at Spring Hill college and many of the Jesuits accompanied the troops as chaplains. In November, 1861, Bishop Quinlan convened a synod of his diocese at Spring Hill college and the Church of St. Joseph, which was attended by 12 priests. Six priests were prevented by canonical reasons from attending. Eight statutes bearing almost entirely on the administration of the sacraments were promulgated.

In 1869, Spring Hill College and church were destroyed by fire. The cornerstone of the new college was laid April 25, of that year and in a short while the college was reopened.

Ruined churches throughout the diocese were repaired, and the portico of the Mobile Cathedral was built. Churches were established at Huntsville, Decatur, Tuscumbia, Florence, Cullman, Birmingham, Whistler, and Toulminville, while St. Patrick's and St. Mary's, Mobile, were founded.

Upon the death of Bishop Quinlan, March 9, 1883, in Mobile, Bishop Dominic Manucy of the Diocese of Texas, was appointed to succeed him. He was transferred to the Diocese of Mobile, March 9, 1884, but on account of ill health was forced to resign, dying on December 4, 1885. On September 20, 1885, in Baltimore, Rt. Rev. Jeremiah O'Sullivan, was consecrated bishop of the Diocese of Mobile, by Cardinal Gibbons.

During this period the financial status of the diocese was restored. Churches, chapels, and schools were established in many places and the towers of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception were built.

Bishop O'Sullivan died August 10, 1896, and on May 16, 1897, in Baltimore, Rt. Rev. Edward Patrick Allen was consecrated bishop of the Diocese of Mobile.

Increased interest has been shown in work among the negroes since 1897. The Josephite Fathers are doing a splendid work among these people. In 1901, just out of Montgomery, St. Joseph's college for negro catechists was established. A convent of the Blessed Sacrament and St. John the Baptist's church have also been erected in Montgomery. Josephite Fathers are also at Birmingham and Mobile and have numerous mission stations throughout the state. A colored fraternal organization was instituted in Mobile, in 1909.

There are now 128 priests in the diocese and 109 churches. Hospitals, schools, orphanages, missions and churches have been established and erected and much property acquired during recent years.

The diocese has given to the church two

well known religious figures, Rt. Rev. Anthony D. Pellecier, first bishop of San Antonio, and Rt. Rev. John W. Shaw, present coadjutor of San Antonio, both being natives of this diocese, both pastors of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, and both consecrated in the Cathedral.

Religious Orders, Men.—Religious communities of men are scattered throughout the state. The Benedictine Fathers are in charge of St. Bernard's College, Cullman, and have their abbey at that place, while they are also stationed at Brookside, Elberta, Florence, Sheffield, St. Florian and Tuscumbia. The Jesuit Fathers are at Mobile, Selma, and are in charge of Spring Hill College. The Josephite Fathers are in Mobile, Birmingham, Chastang, Fish River, Mon Louis, and are in charge of St. Joseph's College for negro catechists, Montgomery. The Vincentian Fathers are found only at their abbey near Opelika. The Brothers of the Sacred Heart are in charge of St. Mary's industrial school and orphanage, Mobile, and St. Vincent's school, Birmingham.

Religious Orders, Women.—There are 12 Catholic religious orders of women in Alabama. The Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul have charge of the four hospitals, Providence infirmary and the City hospital, Mobile, St. Vincent's hospital, Birmingham, St. Margaret's hospital, Montgomery; one maternity hospital, Alabama maternity hospital and infants' home, Mobile; and two orphan asylums, St. Mary's female orphan asylum, Mobile, and St. Edward's orphan asylum, Birmingham. The Visitation Nuns have a convent and academy in Mobile. The Sisters of St. Joseph are in charge of St. Patrick's academy, Mobile. The Sisters of Mercy are in charge of the Convent and Novitiate of the Sisters of Mercy, Mobile, St. Mary's academy, Huntsville, and the Convent and academy of the Sisters of Mercy, Selma. The Little Sisters of the Poor are found in this diocese only in Mobile where they have a house. The Sisters of the Holy Ghost and Mary Immaculate have a Convent in Mobile. The Sisters of St. Benedict are in charge of Holy Angel's academy, Birmingham, and Sacred Heart academy and Mary Help novitiate, Cullman. The Sisters of Perpetual Adoration have at West End, Birmingham, the Convent of the Blessed Sacrament. In the Gadsden general hospital there are four sisters of Divine Providence. The Sisters of Loretto are in charge of St. Mary of Loretto academy, Montgomery, while the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament are in charge of the Convent of the Blessed Sacrament, at that place.

St. Mary of Loretto Academy.—A Catholic boarding school and day school for girls and young women, located in Montgomery. It was established in 1872 by a band of Sisters of Loretto from the mother house at Loretto, Marvin County, Ky. Primary, preparatory and academic courses are offered. The Convent is housed in beautiful buildings on a high elevation. In 1919 this institution had 17 Sisters of Loretto and approximately 160

students. Sister M. de Chantal is the superioress. A number of the Sisters of Loretto at St. Mary's academy also teach in St. Peter's parochial school for boys. The original boys' school house was in the church yard but in 1897 a large residence was purchased to be used for this purpose. In 1919 approximately 113 boys attended this school.

Visitation, Convent and Academy of.—A Catholic school for the education of girls and young women located at Mobile. On November 27, 1832, under the direction of Mother Mary Augustine D'Arreger, the first colony of Nuns from the Georgetown, D. C., Visitation Convent was sent out to Mobile. They arrived on December 31, 1832, and were housed in a country home until a building could be erected. On March 24, 1840, the school was destroyed by a tornado, but was soon rebuilt. By act of March 1, 1848, it was incorporated under the name of "Sisters of Visitation." On May 8, 1854, the school was destroyed by fire but was again ready for use. The cornerstone of the chapel was laid in 1894 and the following year it was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Sullivan. The academy was rebuilt in 1885 and enlarged in 1902. Elementary, preparatory and classical courses are offered. In 1919 this institution had 42 Visitation Nuns, 5 novices and 61 students.

Spring Hill College.—A school of higher learning, at Spring Hill, founded by the Rt. Rev. Michael Portier, D. D., in 1830; incorporated by act of the legislature January 9, 1836; and on August 20, 1840, empowered by Pope Gregory XVI to grant degrees in philosophy and theology. Since 1847 it has been under the management of the Society of Jesus. It was burned to the ground February 4, 1869, but was immediately rebuilt and reopened in December of that year. The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the college, or the diamond jubilee was celebrated in 1905. On January 18, 1909, the chapel, auditorium, and the east end of the main building were destroyed by fire. A magnificent Gothic chapel was erected in the place of the destroyed one and the east wing was restored. For ninety years the college has never closed its doors although visited by devastating fires and suffering from the results of the War of Secession.

High school and college courses are offered. The high school offers a classical, scientific, and commercial course. The college is endowed with all the rights and privileges of a university and can grant both honorary and in course degrees. The college offers three courses: the classical, scientific, and commercial. The degree of Master of Arts or Master of Science are awarded after an additional year of philosophy, literature, or science, two years' study of a learned profession, or recognized standing in such a profession. A pre-medical course of two years is open to students who have completed high school.

A senior unit of Reserve Officers' Training Corps, under the direction of resident officers appointed by the War department has been

established by the government at Spring Hill.

In 1919 the student body numbered approximately 324 while the faculty numbered 29.

Board of Trustees:—

Rev. Joseph C. Kearns, S. J., president.
Rev. John W. Hynes, S. J., vice-president.
Rev. Joseph W. Walsh, S. J., secretary.
Rev. Michael F. Cronin, S. J., treasurer.
Rev. Cyril Ruhlmann, S. J.

Presidents:—1829-1919

Rev. Matthias Loras.....	1829-32
Rev. John S. Bazin.....	1832-36
Rev. Peter Mauvernay.....	1836-39
Rev. John S. Bazin.....	1839-40
Rev. D. Bach, S. P. M.....	1840-42
Rev. C. Rampon.....	1842-44
Rev. J. P. Bellier.....	1844-45
Rev. A. Desgaultieres.....	1845-46
Rev. Francis Gautrelet, S. J.....	1847-59
Rev. Antony Jourdan, S. J.....	1859-62
Rev. Francis Gautrelet, S. J.....	1862-65
Rev. Aloysius Curloz, S. J.....	1865-68
Rev. John Montillot, S. J.....	1868-75
Rev. Dominic Beaudequin, S. J.....	1875-80
Rev. John Downey, S. J.....	1880-83
Rev. David McKiniry, S. J.....	1883-87
Rev. James Lonergan, S. J.....	1887-96
Rev. Michael Moynihan, S. J.....	1896-99
Rev. William Tyrrell, S. J.....	1899-1907
Rev. F. X. Twellmeyer, S. J.....	1907-13
Rev. E. A. Cummings, S. J.....	1913-19
Rev. J. C. Kearns, S. J.....	1919-

Saint Bernard College.—A school of higher learning founded by the Rt. Rev. Abbot Benedict Menges, O. S. B., in 1892, and chartered February 4, 1893, by an act of the Alabama legislature, under the name of "The Benedictine Society of Alabama," with the following officers: Most Rev. Benedict Menges, president, Rev. F. Sevenie Laufenberg, treasurer, and Rev. Theodore Osterrieder, secretary. The first trustees were: Rev. F. Urban Tracy, of Huntsville, Rev. Dennis Statty, of Tusculumbia, Rev. Fridalin Mayer, of St. Florian, Rev. Gambelbert Brunner, of Cullman, Rev. Mariauns Beirel, of Decatur, and Most Rev. F. Benedict Menges, of Cullman.

The following courses are maintained: preparatory, academic, college, commercial, and a school of the sacred sciences.

Statistics: In 1919 there were 29 members of the faculty and 211 students.

Trustees.—Rt. Rev. Bernard Menges, O. S. B., Abbot, President; Rev. Boniface Seng, O. S. B., Vice-President; Rev. Charles Fries, O. S. B., Secretary and Treasurer; Very Rev. Severin Laufenberg, O. S. B.; Rev. Ignatius Mayer, O. S. B.; Rev. Benedict Oberdoerfer, O. S. B.; Rev. Edmund Ferstl, O. S. B.; Rev. Aloysius Menges, O. S. B.; Rev. Bede Knapke, O. S. B.

Officers.—Rt. Rev. Bernard Menges, O. S. B., Abbot, President; Rev. Boniface Seng, O. S. B., Vice-President and Director; Rev. Patrick O'Neill, O. S. B., Chaplain; Rev. Aloysius Menges, O. S. B., Prefect of Studies; Rev. Bede Knapke, O. S. B., Prefect of Discipline; Rev. Jerome Lawrence, O. S. B., Prefect of St. John's Hall; Rev. Bonaventure

Winklmann, O. S. B., Prefect of St. Aloysius' Hall; Rev. Andrew Capesius, O. S. B., Prefect of St. Mary's Hall; Fr. Benno Elwanger, O. S. B., Fr. Gilbert O'Neill, O. S. B., Assistant Prefects.

Officers of the Ecclesiastical Department.—Rt. Rev. Bernard Menges, O. S. B.; Abbot, President; Rev. Edmund Fersl, O. S. B., Director; Rev. Fidelis Meierl, O. S. B., Assistant Prefect.

McGill Institute.—A free Catholic high school for boys, incorporated by an act of the legislature, December 9, 1896. The incorporators were Rt. Rev. Jeremiah O'Sullivan, Rt. Rev. Benedict Menges, president of St. Bernard's college, Cullman, Rev. C. T. O'Callahan, pastor of the church of St. Vincent de Paul, Mobile, Rev. Michael Maynihan, S. J., president of Spring Hill college, Rev. John W. Shaw, first assistant of the Cathedral, Felix McGill, John L. Rapter, Eugene P. Brown and George J. Sullivan. It was the intention of Arthur McGill, of Mobile, to found this institution, therefore after his death his brother, Felix McGill, furnished the site, erected the necessary buildings and provided the funds. The courses offered are literary, commercial, industrial and technical, and are supplemental to the educational facilities afforded by the Catholic parochial schools of the Mobile diocese. On account of an epidemic of yellow fever the opening was postponed from October to December, 1896. The first president was Rev. J. Daly.

In 1918 the Rev. William A. Kerrigan was rector, and Joseph Washichek, Bernard J. Eckenrode and Robert Waters were the professors. The pupils numbered approximately one hundred.

Diocese of Mobile.—Officers:

Bishop—Right Rev. Edward P. Allen, D. D., Mobile.

Vicar-General—Very Rev. D. A. Brady, Mobile.

Chancellor and Secretary—Rev. Richard O. Gerow, D. D., Mobile.

Dean of the Northern District of Alabama—Very Rev. James E. Coyle.

Irremovable Rectors—Rt. Rev. Mgr. D. Savage, D. D.; Very Rev. D. A. Brady, V. G.; Rev. R. Fullerton, and Very Rev. J. E. Coyle.

Defender of the Marriage Bond—Rev. Thomas J. Eaton, Mobile.

Censor Librorum—Rev. P. Turner, Montgomery.

Bishop's Council—Rt. Rev. Mgr. D. Savage, D. D.; Very Rev. D. A. Brady, V. G.; Very Rev. J. E. Coyle; Rev. John O'Kelly; Rev. Thomas J. Eaton; and Rev. J. W. Dunne.

Examiners of the Clergy—Rt. Rev. Bernard Menges, O. S. B.; Very Rev. Joseph C. Kearns, S. J.; Very Rev. James E. Coyle; Rev. John O'Kelly; Rev. William Kerrigan; Rev. M. Henry; and Rev. P. Turner.

Board of Association for Infirm Priests—Right Rev. Edward P. Allen, D. D., President; Very Rev. D. A. Brady, V. G., vice-president; Rev. M. Henry, secretary; Rev. Philip English, treasurer.

Examinatores Synodales—Rev. Charles E. Hartkoff; Rev. R. J. McQuillen; Rev. M.

Henry; Rev. J. McDermott; and Rev. E. B. Kennedy.

Diocesan School Board—Very Rev. D. A. Brady, V. G.; Very Rev. J. E. Coyle; Rev. M. Henry; Rev. J. O'Kelly; Rev. T. J. Eaton; and Rev. P. Turner.

Consilium a Vigilantia—Rev. J. B. Canepa and Rev. Charles E. Hartkoff.

Society for the Propagation of the Faith—Diocesan Director, Rev. E. J. Hackett.

Priests' Eucharistic League—Diocesan Director, Rev. T. J. Eaton.

Apostleship of Prayer—Diocesan Director, Rev. W. Salentin, S. J.

Diocesan Director of the Holy Name Society—Rev. Thomas A. Judge, C. M.

Statistics—1919:—

Bishop	1
Mitred Abbot	1
Secular priests	67
Priests of religious orders	61
Total	128
Churches with resident priests	57
Missions with churches	52
Total churches	109
Stations	179
Chapels	33
Seminary of religious order	1
Ecclesiastical students	24
Colleges for boys	3
Students	397
High school for boys	1
Academies for young ladies	8
Parishes and missions with schools	38
Pupils in academies and schools	5,681
Orphan asylums	3
Orphans	451
Maternity and infants' home	1
Infants	96
Total young people under Catholic care	6,168
Home for the aged poor	1
Hospitals	7
Baptisms, infants	1,341
Baptisms, adults	571
Converts	571
Catholic population	46,600

See also: Rt. Rev. Michael Portier; Rt. Rev. John Quinlan; Rt. Rev. Dominic Manucy; Rt. Rev. Jeremiah O'Sullivan; Rt. Rev. Edward Patrick Allen; Rt. Rev. Mgr. Dennis Savage; St. Joseph's College for Negro catechists.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1848, 1892-93, 1896; Spring Hill Review, 1902; Loretto catalogue, 1909; Official Catholic Directory, 1919; Spring Hill College catalogue, 1920; St. Bernard College catalogue, 1920; Parish Guide, St. Peter's church, 1907; Catholic encyclopedia; Shea, History of the Catholic church within the United States, 1886-92; Sister Mary Austin Carroll, A Catholic history of Alabama and the Floridas, 1908; Hamilton, Colonial Mobile, 1897; Alabama Historical Society Publications, miscellaneous collections, vol. 1.

ROSENAU HOSIERY MILLS, Tuscaloosa. See Cotton Manufacturing.

ROTARY. An international association, having for its motto "He profits most who

serves best," and whose objects are "to promote the recognition of the worthiness of all legitimate occupations, and to dignify each member's occupation as affording him an opportunity to serve society.

To encourage high ethical standards in business and professions.

To increase the efficiency of each member by the exchanging of ideas and business methods.

To promote the scientizing of acquaintance as an opportunity for service and an aid to success.

To quicken the interest of each member in the public welfare and to co-operate with others in civic development."

ROTARY CLUBS IN ALABAMA. The international association of Rotary Clubs, Chesley R. Perry, General Secretary, and with headquarters in Chicago, has fifteen affiliated clubs in the State. The cities having clubs, with the date of affiliation, are as follows: Birmingham, No. 56, March 1, 1913; Montgomery, No. 86, November 1, 1913; Mobile, No. 120, June 1, 1914; Selma, No. 223, June 1, 1916; Tuscaloosa, No. 282, March 1, 1917; Gadsden, No. 308, June 1, 1917; Anniston, No. 336, November 1, 1917; Huntsville, No. 372, April 1, 1918; Dothan, September 1, 1918; Opelika, May 1, 1919; Florence, January 1, 1920; Bessemer, February 1, 1920; Sheffield, March 1, 1920; Troy, April 1, 1920; and Andalusia, January 1, 1921.

The first club organized in the State was that of Birmingham, on February 13, 1913. The first president was H. B. Wheelock. Brom Ridley, was the first secretary. John E. Shelby, 1914-15; J. D. Moore, 1915-16; J. Frank Ruston, 1916-17; have been presidents. John C. Hendley, Jr., succeeded Mr. Ridley as Secretary. The Montgomery Club, organized on October 17, 1913, with Thomas L. Hackett, as President, and John Purnell Glass as secretary, has had as succeeding presidents, Ralph D. Quisenberry, 1914-15; E. J. Meyer, Sr., 1915-16; J. Lee Holloway, 1916-17; Lucien S. Loeb, 1917-18; Robert H. McCaslin, 1918-19; Abie B. Meyer, 1919-20; and Maxie D. Pepperman, 1920-21. William F. Black, succeeded Mr. Glass, as secretary, in 1914, and is still serving.

The Mobile Club organized October 13, 1914, with Dr. Seale Harris, has had Palmer Pillans, L. D. Dix, and E. C. Grace, as successors. J. M. Ponder, served as first secretary, and was succeeded by H. W. Taylor, C. S. Shawhan, and R. A. Christian. Selma organized March 31, 1916, with Truman L. McGill, as president, and Morgan Richards as Secretary, has had the latter official continuously with a change of the presidency each year.

The State is in the fifth Rotary district, comprising Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and Cuba. The first state convention of Alabama Clubs was held in Montgomery in 1920, though the second annual conference of the fifth district association of clubs was held

in Selma, March 4 and 5, 1918, and the 1921 conference is to be held in Birmingham.

At present there are 836 individual members in the several clubs in the State.

REFERENCES.—Rosters and booklets of the several clubs in the State, together with Mss. data in Alabama Department of Archives and History, and in hands of William F. Black, Secretary, Montgomery Club.

ROUND MOUNTAIN. Post office and mining town on the Southern Railway and the Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia Railroad, in west-central part of Cherokee County, about 6 miles north of Center. Altitude: 570 feet. Population: 1912—210. It is situated among the southeastern spurs of the Lookout Mountains, and on one of them, which is called Round Mountain. The locality is rich in minerals, both coal and iron. William Milner was the first settler. He operated a forge there in the early forties. In 1849 Moses Stroupe erected the first iron furnace. It was a charcoal furnace, located one-half mile from the Coosa River on which the product was shipped to Rome, Ga.

REFERENCES.—Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama*, (1910), pp. 66, 320; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 128-129; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 682; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

ROUPE'S VALLEY. See Jones Valley.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA. An auxiliary of the Modern Woodmen of America, organized March 21, 1895, first entering Alabama May 31, 1913. There are 15 lodges of the order in Alabama at this time, with a membership of approximately 400. The Society has no State Grand Lodge. Supreme headquarters are located at Rock Island, Ill.

REFERENCES.—Letters from the Supreme Recorder, and Report of the Supreme Recorder to the Grand Lodge, May, 1917.

RUSSELL COUNTY. Created by the legislature, December 18, 1832. It was taken from the last Creek cession. December 15, 1866, a part of its territory, including Opelika, was added to Lee County, and several years later the village and beat of Glenville, in Barbour County. It has an area of 655 square miles, or 419,200 acres.

It bears the name of Col. Gilbert C. Russell, of Mobile, an officer in the Federal army, 1818.

Girard was the first seat of justice. The courthouse stood at Crawford until 1868, and later the seat of justice was moved to Seale. The commissioners appointed in 1833 to select a courthouse were Hardeman Owen, Anderson Abercrombie, and Thomas M. Martin.

Location and Physical Description.—It is in the extreme eastern part of the state, and is bounded on the east by the Chattahoochee River, forming the State line, on the west by Bullock and Macon on the south by Barbour, and on the north by Lee. The highest altitude is 610 feet above sea level. The

topography of the county is quite variable. In the eastern section, along the Chattahoochee River, there are large areas of flat terrace country, and westward from this river five or six successive and distinct terraces are developed. There are also extensive terraces, commonly called "hammock lands," along some of the creeks just above overflow. The southern part of the county for the most part has a rolling to undulating appearance and the northwestern section is largely rolling. It lies wholly within the Coastal Plain, and its soils are embraced in those divisions of the United States known as the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plains and the River Flood Plains provinces. The soils of the uplands are formed from materials laid down on the flow of the Gulf, which at one time covered this region, and are known as Orangeburg, Norfolk, Ruston and Susquehanna. The bottom lands or alluvial soils are shown as Kalmia, Cahaba, Leaf, Ocklochnee, and Congaree. Every variety of soil from that of sand to that of the most fertile black prairie and blue marl is to be found. The county is well drained by the Alabama River and its tributary, Sloss Eye Creek, and the Chattahoochee River, and its tributaries. The timbers consist of the long and short leaf pine, cedar, cypress, white, red, water and blackjack oak, walnut, hickory, maple, gum, beech, and dogwood. The average annual temperature is 65° F. and the mean annual precipitation 52 inches.

Aboriginal History.—The county was largely inhabited by the Yuchi Indians, who formed an important element in the composition of the Creek Confederacy. Their dialect was exceedingly peculiar and distinct from the other tribes of the Muscogee Confederacy. It was entirely guttural and spoken entirely with the mouth open. No word or sound ever required it to be closed for pronunciation.

Evidences even to the present day indicate that the section was thickly populated. On the headwaters of Big Uchee Creek in the northwestern section, on the Hachichubee Creek in the western and on the upper waters of Cowikee Creek are found numbers of indications. On what is now the Moffit Flournoy plantation on the Chattahoochee River, 8 miles by rail below Columbus, Ga., and one mile east of the Central of Georgia railroad, is the site of Coweta, the headquarters of the Lower Creeks. Scattered over a large area are yet found evidences of its occupancy. At the Upper Coweta site, one mile up the river, is a mound about 10 feet in height surrounded by a large cemetery. Here numbers of objects have been ploughed up in the last few years. The mound is domiciliary. On the Uchee Creek near to and below its mouth are indications and at Perry's Ford on Big Uchee branch of the creek, could be seen as late as twenty-five years ago, charred remains of what was locally claimed to be one of the last meeting houses of the Creeks before their removal west in 1836. Little Prince lies buried within sight of the station at Flournoy's on the Mobile and Girard division of the

Central of Georgia railroad, a large cedar stump marking the site of his grave. The following Lower Creek towns are noted as being located in the territory now included in the county: Apalachukla, one and a half miles below Chiaha; Chiaha just below Osatchi; Chiahu 'dishi or Little Chiaha, a village planted by Chiaha Indians in a pine forest one and a half miles west of Hitchiti town; Haihgi; Hatchi Tchapa, a small village peopled from Sawokli and thought to have been located on the present Hatchechubbee Creek; Kawita and Kawita Talahassi, above referred to as Upper Coweta and Coweta; Le-kat-chka or Broken Arrow, located in what is now Hatcher's Bend; Okomi, a small town six miles below Apalachukla; Osotchi, located in the extreme southern part of the county below the present Oswithee community; Sawakli, at mouth of Hatchechubbee Creek; Talua 'Lako, the popular name of Apala-tchukla, being the new or later day designation of the place; Watula Hoka Hatchi, a stream on which was located the Watoola village, just above big Uchee Creek, a short distance west of the present Umland; and three Yuchi villages, in the southern sections of the county. Several towns in Chattahoochee and Stewart Counties in Georgia had villages across the river in Alabama and it is possible that some at least of the above named villages were branches of these Georgia towns. Near Uchee post office, on the plantation of Mrs. Albison Hixon, are three large mounds. A cemetery and town site is located in the immediate vicinity. Some of the finest pipes, gorgets and stone relics in the state have been found within the county.

Settlement and Later History.—This section was settled mainly by immigrants from Georgia and North and South Carolina. In 1739, General Oglethorpe, then governor of Georgia visited the town of Old Coweta, six miles below where Girard now stands, and made a treaty with the Indians. General LaFayette crossed the Chattahoochee at Fort Mitchell, in 1825, when he visited Alabama. Here he was met by Gen. Tom Woodward with an armed escort, of which Maj. Gen. William Taylor, took command on his arrival, Capt. James Abercrombie commanded the Montgomery troop, while General Moore of Monroe commanded another. Many prominent citizens including Hon. Bolling Hall, of Autauga, Hon. John Murphy, of Monroe, and a number of Indians were also there. Chilly McIntosh and fifty painted warriors met LaFayette and the Georgians on the Georgia side. LaFayette was placed in a sulky, which was drawn on the ferry boat and when it reached the west bank the Indians drew the sulky to the top of the bank, about eighty yards. After an eloquent address by Hon. John D. Bibb, of Montgomery, the line of march was taken up for the interior.

The Muscogees made their home in Russell County. In 1836 many of them refused to give up their lands which they had ceded a number of years before. The Indians began to make depredations on the whites, and Roanoke, on the east side of the river was

burned and several whites were killed. About 1,500 Alabamians gathered at Tuskegee, in Macon County, and marched to Fort Mitchell under the leadership of General Jessup. Opothleyoholo, Tuskena, and other chiefs, brought in a force of friendly warriors. The combined forces marched down to Hatcheechubbee Creek, which they crossed and there formed in line of battle. An order came from Gen. Winfield S. Scott, who had reached Fort Mitchell, and taken command, for the return of Gen. Jessup and the troops to the Fort. The friendly Indians had captured Neahmathla, and his people had flocked to Fort Mitchell from which place they were escorted to Montgomery, and then taken west.

The last collision during the War of Secession occurred at Girard when Gen. Howell Cobb, with 5,000 Georgia militia and 2,000 Confederate troops, prepared to contest the advance of Wilson's mounted column. April 16, 1865, the Federals began the attack. After two unsuccessful attempts they succeeded in taking the town, but the Confederate Generals Cobb, Buford, and Toombs escaped capture at the hands of the enemy.

John Crowell, of North Carolina, was among the first white settlers, coming in 1815 as a government agent to the Muscogees.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census, 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 2,986.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 526.

Foreign-born white, 4.

Negro and other nonwhite, 2,456.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, —.

3 to 9 acres, 75.

10 to 19 acres, 100.

20 to 49 acres, 1,477.

50 to 99 acres, 696.

100 to 174 acres, 337.

175 to 259 acres, 136.

260 to 499 acres, 95.

500 to 999 acres, 53.

1,000 acres and over, 17.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 419,200 acres.

Land in farms, 266,784 acres.

Improved land in farms, 163,440 acres.

Woodland in farms, 69,511 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 33,833 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$4,171,659.

Land, \$2,375,983.

Buildings, \$785,449.

Implements and machinery, \$208,754.

Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$801,473.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,397.

Land and buildings per farm, \$1,059.

Land per acre, \$8.91.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 2,821.

Domestic animals, value, \$777,886.

Cattle: total, 10,257; value, \$161,712.

Dairy cows only, 4,191.

Horses: total, 1,295; value, \$157,430.

Mules: total, 2,854; value, \$401,992.

Asses and burros: total, 6; value, \$950.

Swine: total, 13,830; value, \$54,150.

Sheep: total, 243; value, \$1,017.

Goats: total, 475; value, \$635.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 59,763; value, \$23,068.

Bee colonies, 387; value, \$519.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 612.

Per cent of all farms, 20.5.

Land in farms, 117,965 acres.

Improved land in farms, 49,631 acres.

Land and buildings, \$1,338,219.

Farms of owned land only, 550.

Farms of owned and hired land, 62.

Native white owners, 334.

Foreign-born white, 4.

Negro and other nonwhite, 274.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 2,367.

Per cent of all farms, 79.3.

Land in farms, 146,923 acres.

Improved land in farms, 112,364 acres.

Land and buildings, \$1,766,718.

Share tenants, 403.

Share-cash tenants, 61.

Cash tenants, 1,727.

Tenure not specified, 176.

Native white tenants, 186.

Foreign-born white, —.

Negro and other nonwhite, 2,181.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 7.

Land in farms, 1,896 acres.

Improved land in farms, 1,445 acres.

Value of land and buildings, \$56,495.

Live Stock Products.

Dairy Products.

Milk: Produced, 734,309; sold, 7,598 gallons.

Cream sold, —.

Butter fat sold, —.

Butter: Produced, 225,236; sold, 33,094 pounds.

Cheese: Produced, —.

Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$53,925.

Sale of dairy products, \$9,093.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 118,486; sold, 23,649.

Eggs: Produced, 120,142; sold, 28,378 dozens.

Poultry and eggs produced, \$58,129.

Sale of poultry and eggs, \$13,530.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 3,239 pounds.
Wax produced, 158 pounds.
Value of honey and wax produced, \$423.

Wool, Mohair and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 160.
Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.
Wool and mohair produced, \$102.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 157.
Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 1,423.
Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 49.
Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 5,163.
Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 185.
Sale of animals, \$30,357.
Value of animals slaughtered, \$43,476.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$2,136,383.
Cereals, \$356,402.
Other grains and seeds, \$36,965.
Hay and forage, \$25,861.
Vegetables, \$101,804.
Fruits and nuts, \$10,304.
All other crops, \$1,605,047.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 44,542 acres; 373,640 bushels.
Corn, 41,138 acres; 309,112 bushels.
Oats, 3,402 acres; 64,514 bushels.
Wheat, 2 acres; 14 bushels.
Rye, —.
Kafir corn and milo maize, —.
Rice, —.
Other grains:
Dry peas, 5,085 acres; 19,136 bushels.
Feed edible beans, 75 acres; 317 bushels.
Peanuts, 223 acres; 2,785 bushels.
Hay and forage: total, 1,123 acres; 1,442 tons.
All tame or cultivated grasses, 862 acres; 1,146 tons.
Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 57 acres; 41 tons.
Grains cut green, 140 acres; 204 tons.
Coarse forage, 64 acres; 51 tons.
Special crops:
Potatoes, 49 acres; 2,362 bushels.
Sweet potatoes and yams, 975 acres; 58,962 bushels.
Tobacco, 40 pounds.
Cotton, 83,750 acres; 20,672 bales.
Cane—sugar, 588 acres; 4,296 tons.
Sirup made, 51,838 gallons.
Cane—sorghum, 43 acres; 170 tons.
Sirup made, 1,328 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 12,376 trees; 7,425 bushels.
Apples, 1,897 trees; 656 bushels.
Peaches and nectarines, 9,844 trees; 6,180 bushels.
Pears, 420 trees; 536 bushels.
Plums and prunes, 208 trees; 51 bushels.
Cherries, 1 tree; 2 bushels.
Quinces, 5 trees.

Grapes, 236 vines; 804 pounds.

Tropical fruits: total, 552 trees.

Figs, 551 trees; 14,576 pounds.

Oranges, —.

Small fruits: total, 2 acres; 910 quarts.

Strawberries, 2 acres; 910 quarts.

Nuts: total, 1,163 trees; 9,462 pounds.

Pecans, 1,153 trees; 9,150 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,499.

Cash expended, \$170,849.

Rent and board furnished, \$34,004.

Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 2,227.

Amount expended, \$151,587.

Feed—Farms reporting, 1,169.

Amount expended, \$62,008.

Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$24,039.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 405.

Value of domestic animals, \$34,933.

Cattle: total, 325; value, \$7,728.

Number of dairy cows, 196.

Horses: total, 138; value, \$16,485.

Mules, and asses and burros: total, 59; value, \$8,055.

Swine: total, 487; value, \$2,631.

Sheep and goats: total, 15; value, \$34.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. *Official Postal Guide*. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Brickyard.	Hurtsboro.
Cottonton—2.	Pittsview—3.
Fort Mitchell—1.	Rutherford—1.
Girard—1.	Seale (ch.)—3.
Hatchechubbee.	Uchee.

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1840	6,244	7,269	13,513
1850	8,405	11,143	19,548
1860	10,938	15,656	26,592
1870	5,946	15,690	21,636
1880	6,182	18,655	24,837
1890	5,814	18,279	24,093
1900	5,930	21,152	27,083
1910	5,733	20,198	25,937
1920	—	—	27,448

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.

1861—R. O. Howard; Benjamin H. Baker.
1865—A. B. Griffin, George D. Hooper.
1867—George Ely, Washington Johnson (colored).
1875—F. A. Nisbett, Sutton S. Scott.
1901—William H. Banks, Boswell deG. Waddell.

Senators.—

1834-5—Lawson J. Keener.
1837-8—William Wellborn.
1840-1—Jefferson Buford.
1843-4—Robert S. Hardaway.
1847-8—James Abercrombie.
1851-2—Benjamin H. Baker.
1853-4—Benjamin H. Baker.
1857-8—A. B. Griffin.

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Robert Lee Bullard

**Major General, U. S. Army, Commander
of the Second American Army, A. E. F.**

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William L. Sibert

**Major General, U. S. Army, in command
of American camps in France**

TWO WORLD WAR FIGURES

1861-2—John A. Lewis.
 1865-6—J. W. Castens.
 1868—W. B. Martin.
 1871-2—W. B. Martin.
 1872-3—B. W. Harris.
 1873—B. W. Harris.
 1874-5—W. B. Harris.
 1875-6—W. B. Harris.
 1876-7—William H. Chambers.
 1878-9—William H. Chambers.
 1880-1—J. B. Mitchell.
 1882-3—J. B. Mitchell.
 1884-5—J. B. Mitchell.
 1886-7—J. B. Mitchell.
 1888-9—J. F. Waddell.
 1890-1—John T. Harris.
 1892-3—W. J. Samford.
 1894-5—W. J. Samford.
 1896-7—W. J. Boykin.
 1898-9—W. J. Boykin.
 1899 (Spec.)—W. J. Boykin.
 1900-01—G. P. Harrison.
 1903—George Paul Harrison.
 1907—E. H. Glenn.
 1907 (Spec.)—E. H. Glenn.
 1909 (Spec.)—E. H. Glenn.
 1911—N. P. Renfro.
 1915—W. J. Price.
 1919—B. T. Phillips.

Representatives.—

1837-8—Nimrod W. Long.
 1838-9—James Abercrombie.
 1839-40—James Abercrombie.
 1840-1—B. S. Mangum.
 1841 (called)—B. S. Mangum.
 1841-2—Britain D. Harris.
 1842-3—Britain D. Harris.
 1843-4—John Segar.
 1844-5—William Barnett.
 1845-6—William Barnett; Nimrod W. Long.
 1847-8—Benjamin H. Baker; J. Wilson.
 1849-50—B. H. Baker; James B. Reese.
 1851-2—O. B. Walton; S. Bass, Jr.
 1853-4—Hiram Nelms; A. T. Calhoun.
 1855-6—W. C. Dawson, Jr.; E. Garlick.
 1857-8—S. S. Colbert; Clarke Aldridge.
 1859-60—F. G. Jones; E. Calhoun.
 1861 (1st called)—F. G. Jones; E. Calhoun.
 1861 (2d called)—W. G. Williams; J. Wilkerson.
 1861-2—W. G. Williams; J. Wilkerson.
 1862 (called)—W. G. Williams; J. Wilkerson.
 1862-3—W. G. Williams; J. Wilkerson.
 1863 (called)—D. B. Mitchell; F. A. Nisbett.
 1863-4—D. B. Mitchell; F. A. Nisbett.
 1864 (called)—D. B. Mitchell; F. A. Nisbett.
 1864-5—D. B. Mitchell; F. A. Nisbett.
 1865-6—L. F. McCoy; B. G. Owens.
 1866-7—L. F. McCoy; B. G. Owens.
 1868—J. Tyner.
 1869-70—J. Tyner; Horace King.
 1870-71—B. M. Henry; Horace King.
 1871-2—B. M. Henry; Horace King.
 1872-3—G. R. Millen; J. R. Treadwell.
 1873—G. R. Millen; J. R. Treadwell.

1874-5—W. H. Chambers; A. G. Jones.
 1875-6—W. H. Chambers; A. G. Jones.
 1876-7—A. S. Glen; M. J. Jones.
 1878-9—L. W. Martin; W. A. McDougald.
 1880-1—E. L. Brown; J. M. Wright.
 1882-3—G. A. Ferrell; W. H. Broyles.
 1884-5—S. S. Scott; N. W. E. Long.
 1886-7—N. W. E. Long; J. C. Cheney.
 1888-9—John V. Smith; F. L. Nisbet.
 1890-1—J. G. Smith; S. S. Scott.
 1892-3—J. M. DeLacey; F. L. Nisbett.
 1894-5—W. J. Boykin; E. N. Brown.
 1896-7—W. C. McGuire; J. W. Knowles.
 1898-9—J. F. Tate; W. C. McGuire.
 1899 (Spec.)—J. F. Tate; W. C. McGuire.
 1900-01—J. E. Henry; J. M. Holt.
 1903—Thomas Abner Johnson; Boswell DeGraffenreid Waddell.
 1907—Homer R. Dudley; William J. Price.
 1907 (Spec.)—Homer R. Dudley; William J. Price.
 1909 (Spec.)—Homer R. Dudley; William J. Price.
 1911—T. H. Dennis; B. DeG. Waddell.
 1915—T. H. Dennis; G. L. McGough.
 1919—C. C. Jordan; D. DeG. Waddell.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*, Frewer, *Alabama*, p. 510; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 325; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 188; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 214; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 193; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1915), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 136; *Ala. Official and Statistical Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley Regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

RUSSELL MANUFACTURING CO., Alexander City. See Cotton Manufacturing.

RUSSELLVILLE. County seat of Franklin County, on the main line of the Northern Alabama Railroad, in the north-central part of Franklin County, on the headwaters of Cedar Creek, in part of sec. 22, T. 8, R. 11, 9 miles southeast of Frankfort, and 20 miles south of Tuscumbia. Altitude: 742 feet. Population: 1870—180; 1888—500; 1890—920; 1900—1,602; 1910—2,046. It was first incorporated by the legislature, November 27, 1819. A new charter was granted February 16, 1891. It is now operated under the municipal code of 1907. It rents its municipal buildings, except the schoolhouses. It has municipally owned electric light and waterworks plants installed in 1912. Its tax rate is 5 mills, and its bonded indebtedness \$31,500, consisting of light and water bonds, due in 1942, \$24,000, and school bonds, due in 1920, \$7,500. The Citizens Bank & Savings Co. (State) is its only bank. The Franklin County Times, a Democratic weekly established in 1896, is published there. Its industries are electric light and waterworks plants, 2 grain mills, 2 cotton ginneries, and the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.'s mines with 5 ore-washers in operation, the Sheffield Coal & Iron Co.'s iron-ore mines and coal

mines, the Alabama Fuel & Iron Co.'s iron-ore and coal mines, McCormick Bros.' iron-ore mine, and the Foster, Creighton Co.'s oolitic stone quarry, the largest in the South, equipped with crushers and mills for sawing the stone. It is the location of the Franklin County High School. The Masons have a hall in the town.

Gen. Andrew Jackson cut the military road through Russellville, on his way to New Orleans. His chief of scouts was Maj. Wm. Russell, who later returned to the locality and in 1815 settled in the valley, which has since been known as Russell's Valley. Among the officers and soldiers who came into the State with Russell, were Jesse Van Hoose, Joseph Underwood, M. Tutwiler, T. C. Rhodes, Luke Pryor, Major Cowan, J. W. Sloss, Jacob Stroup, John Gamble, M. Turner Glidden, John Hanby, J. H. Posey, James E. and Jonathan Mahan. A few of them settled at Russellville, and the others in different parts of the State. Anthony Winston, John Hamilton, Brice Wilson (Scotch), Richard Ellis, and Jesse Van Hoose, settled at Russellville in 1818. Other early settlers were Rev. David Owen, Benjamin Hudson, Peter Martin, Thomas East, Noble R. Ladd, Joseph Ladd, Dr. Sevier, W. S. Jones, Lindsey Allen, and the Sherrill, Keller, and Ormond families. Russellville was the most important town of the county as early as 1819, and was the county seat from 1818 to 1849. In 1891 an election was held to decide upon a permanent location for the county seat and Russellville was selected.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1819, p. 115; 1890-91, pp. 796-815; 1898-99, pp. 999-1001; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp. 254-257; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 21-34, 352, 451, 457; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 102-103; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 684; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

RYE. See Cereals.

S

ST. BERNARD COLLEGE. See Roman Catholic Church.

SAINT CLAIR COUNTY. Created by an act, November 20, 1818, and its territory was taken from Shelby County. By an act of the legislature, December 20, 1820, a part of this county was added to Jefferson. It has an area of 633 square miles, or 405,120 acres.

It bears the name of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of the Revolutionary Army.

The seat of justice was incorporated at Ashville since 1822. The first voting places were at Joel Chandler's, Peter Ragsdale's, and William Guthrey's, in 1819. John Ashe, John Massey, John Cunningham, Joel Chandler, and George Shortwell were appointed to superintend the erection of the courthouse in 1821.

Location and Physical Description.—It is situated in the north central part of the state, and is bound on the north by Blount and Etowah Counties, on the south by Tal-

ladesa and Shelby, on the east by Etowah, Calhoun, and Talladega, and on the west by Blount, Jefferson and Shelby. The elevation is from 450 to 1,600 feet above sea level. In general the county may be described as mountainous. A mountain range divides it into two geographical divisions. Backbone Mountain is continuous throughout the county. Blount and Chandler Mountains lie in the north and northwestern parts, while Bear, Cahaba, Canoe, and Canoe Creek Mountains, and many other ridges of minor importance traverse different parts of the county. The slopes of the mountains are of no agricultural value as they are steep and rough, but on top of some of the ridges and mountains there are in places narrow, winding areas that are generally rolling or flat and susceptible of cultivation. The most important agricultural lands are found in the broad valleys where the soil is principally of limestone origin. The mountains contain vast deposits of coal, iron, limestone and kaolin, and minor deposits of bauxite, barites, lead, and other minerals. The county lies in the Appalachian Mountain range and twenty-three distinctive types of soil are found in its range. The rocks show a great variety of sandstones, shales and limestones. Sandstone forms practically all of the mountain ranges, while the shales and limestones are developed for the most part in the lowland belts lying between the ranges. The climate and soils are well adapted to trucking and dairying. Practically all of the county is well drained by the Cahaba and its tributaries, Little Cahaba River and Black Creek, and the Coosa and its tributaries, Big and Little Canoe Creeks. There are numerous springs throughout the county. The trees of the forest are the oak, hickory, long leaf and short leaf pine, chestnut, walnut and other hardwoods. The mean annual precipitation is 52.32 inches. The climate is mildly temperate, the mean temperature in winter being 42.6° F. and in summer 79.6° F.

Aboriginal History.—The larger part of the county was situated within the domains of the Creek Indians. The Cherokee boundary line as recognized by the Cherokee treaty of September 14, 1816, passed northwesterly through the northern part of the county. The Indian population of the county was largely Creek, with some intermingled Cherokees. On Big Canoe Creek there were two Creek towns, Cataula, situated on the site of the present Ashville, and Littafatchee, about eight miles above Cataula. On the morning of October 29, 1813, during the Creek War, Colonel Dyer commanding a detachment of Tennessee troops, surprised and burned Littafatchee. He returned to General Jackson's army with twenty-nine prisoners, consisting of men, women, and children, and a large supply of corn and cattle. At Ten Islands, near Greensport, General Jackson built Fort Strother, his base of operations against the Creeks. After the treaty of Fort Jackson, August 9, 1814, all the remaining Creeks in the county were brought over and settled on the east side of the Coosa, as all

the county on the west side was embraced in the treaty.

Along the Coosa river from a point above Ten Islands, the entire river boundary of the county is dotted with evidences of aboriginal occupancy. At Lock 3, at Lock 4, and Woods Island and at points in the northwestern section of the county the indications are quite extensive. DeSoto found the country on the opposite bank of Coosa River quite thickly settled when he visited Coosa in 1540 and it is very reasonable to suppose that these settlements extended west. A town of the Cherokees was located some 20 miles southeast of Brown's villages in Marshall County, but little is known of it.

Later History and Settlement.—It is very likely that soon after the treaty of Fort Jackson the upper parts of the Creek cession were visited by many prospectors. It is certain that by the close of 1815 some settlements had been made in the cession. The influx of settlers greatly increased in 1816 and many permanent homes were made in what later became Shelby County. Settlers from Madison County travelled down the old Indian trail that led from Ditto's Landing to Mud Town on the Cahaba, while East Tennesseans came down the Tennessee River in flat boats, landed at Deposit or Gunter's Landing, and thence made their way to their place of settlement. The Georgians and Carolinians reached the Creek cession on the Coosa by crossing the Chattahoochee at the Upper Shallow Ford, passing through Rome, crossing Will's Creek near Bennettsville and thence skirting the east side of the mountains. By 1818 the settlers in the new county had become so numerous that the first session of the Alabama Territorial legislature found it necessary to create thirteen new counties.

Near Greensport, in July, 1864, during the War of Secession, General Clanton made a stand against General Rosseau, who passed on to Chehaw and Loachapoka.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census, 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 2,611.
Color and nativity of farmers:
Native white, 2,232.
Foreign-born white, 7.
Negro and other nonwhite, 372.
Number of farms, classified by size:
Under 3 acres, 1.
3 to 9 acres, 72.
10 to 19 acres, 331.
20 to 49 acres, 797.
50 to 99 acres, 620.
100 to 174 acres, 483.
175 to 259 acres, 172.
260 to 499 acres, 113.
500 to 999 acres, 19.
1,000 acres and over, 3.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 412,800 acres.
Land in farms, 227,615 acres.
Improved land in farms, 89,972 acres.
Woodland in farms, 130,809 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 6,834 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$3,340,458.
Land, \$1,820,423.
Buildings, \$737,778.
Implements and machinery, \$173,361.
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$608,896.
Average values:
All property per farm, \$1,279.
Land and buildings per farm, \$980.
Land per acre, \$8.00.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 2,517.
Domestic animals, value, \$586,576.
Cattle: total, 8,873; value, \$131,484.
Dairy cows only, 4,298.
Horses: total, 1,463; value, \$138,691.
Mules: total, 2,361; value, \$276,978.
Asses and burros: total, 22; value, \$3,280.
Swine: total, 8,310; value, \$32,190.
Sheep: total, 1,039; value, \$1,632.
Goats: total, 2,088; value, \$2,321.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 59,989; value, \$19,497.
Bee colonies, 1,708; value, \$2,823.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,356.
Per cent of all farms, 51.9.
Land in farms, 158,285 acres.
Improved land in farms, 52,223 acres.
Land and buildings, \$1,600,274.
Farms of owned land only, 1,185.
Farms of owned and hired land, 171.
Native white owners, 1,192.
Foreign-born white, 5.
Negro and other nonwhite, 159.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 1,251.
Per cent of all farms, 47.9.
Land in farms, 68,596 acres.
Improved land in farms, 37,573 acres.
Land and buildings, \$950,337.
Share tenants, 989.
Share-cash tenants, 42.
Cash tenants, 191.
Tenure not specified, 29.
Native white tenants, 1,036.
Foreign-born white, 2.
Negro and other nonwhite, 213.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 4.
Land in farms, 734 acres.
Improved land in farms, 176 acres.
Value of land and buildings, \$7,590.

Live Stock Products.

Dairy Products.

Milk: Produced, 1,178,832; sold, 10,762 gallons.
Cream sold, ____.
Butter fat sold, ____.

Butter: Produced, 471,073; sold, 69,261 pounds.
 Cheese: Produced, —.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$94,838.
 Sale of dairy products, \$16,107.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 157,247; sold, 49,576.
 Eggs: Produced, 268,428; sold, 117,414 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$87,181.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$34,855.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 5,569 pounds.
 Wax produced, 205 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$674.

Wool, Mohair and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 806.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 2.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$467.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 644.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 2,290.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 218.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 5,530.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 927.
 Sale of animals, \$50,266.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$74,630.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$1,161,380.
 Cereals, \$277,044.
 Other grains and seeds, \$3,268.
 Hay and forage, \$47,934.
 Vegetables, \$116,521.
 Fruits and nuts, \$55,612.
 All other crops, \$660,998.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 28,644 acres; 299,269 bushels.
 Corn, 25,088 acres; 260,921 bushels.
 Oats, 3,459 acres; 37,745 bushels.
 Wheat, 96 acres; 593 bushels.
 Rye, 1 acre; 10 bushels.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, —.
 Rice, —.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 308 acres; 1,109 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, —.
 Peanuts, 84 acres; 1,459 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 2,724 acres; 3,757 tons.
 All tame or cultivated grasses, 887 acres; 1,294 tons.
 Wild, salt and prairie grasses, 547 acres; 852 tons.
 Grains cut green, 762 acres; 803 tons.
 Coarse forage, 528 acres; 808 tons.
 Special crops:
 Potatoes, 210 acres; 17,630 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 542 acres; 48,408 bushels.
 Tobacco, 6 acres; 2,715 pounds.
 Cotton, 20,617 acres; 7,119 bales.

Cane—sugar, 79 acres; 299 tons.
 Sirup made, 4,255 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 358 acres; 1,108 tons.
 Sirup made, 20,250 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 104,603 trees; 77,390 bushels.
 Apples, 29,702 trees; 31,427 bushels.
 Peaches, and nectarines, 66,958 trees; 43,299 bushels.
 Pears, 2,932 trees; 974 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 4,133 trees; 1,469 bushels.
 Cherries, 498 trees; 60 bushels.
 Quinces, 368 trees; 151 bushels.
 Grapes, 7,849 vines; 60,105 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 273 trees.
 Figs, 269 trees; 6,711 pounds.
 Oranges, —.
 Small fruits: total, 4 acres; 2,369 quarts.
 Strawberries, 4 acres; 2,259 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 149 trees; 7,275 pounds.
 Pecans, 18 trees; 135 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 600.
 Cash expended, \$27,345.
 Rent and board furnished, \$5,824.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 1,757.
 Amount expended, \$40,238.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 598.
 Amount expended, \$23,527.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$13,901.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 633.
 Value of domestic animals, \$92,228.
 Cattle: total, 1,311; value, \$28,921.
 Number of dairy cows, 613.
 Horses: total, 249; value, \$31,193.
 Mules, and asses and burros; total, 181; value, \$27,995.
 Swine: total, 962; value, \$4,028.
 Sheep and goats: total, 75; value, \$91.

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1820	3,607	559	4,166
1830	4,818	1,157	5,975
1840	4,505	1,133	5,638
1850	5,501	1,328	6,829
1860	9,236	1,777	11,013
1870	7,295	2,065	9,360
1880	11,621	2,834	24,455
1890	14,303	3,050	17,353
1900	15,983	3,442	19,425
1910	17,083	3,632	20,715
1920 .....	.....	.....	23,383

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Acmar	Caldwell
Ashville (ch)—3	Coal City
Branchville	Cooks Springs
Brompton	Cropwell—2

Easonville
Eden—1
Margaret
Odenville—2
Pell City (ch)—2
Ragland—2

Riverside
Saint Clair Springs
Seddon
Springville—3
Steele—2
Whitney

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1819—David Conner.
1861—John W. Inzer.
1865—C. G. Beeson.
1867—Henry J. Springfield.
1875—John W. Inzer.
1901—N. B. Spears.

Senators.—

1819-20—David Conner.
1822-3—David Conner.
1825-6—John Ashe.
1828-9—David Conner.
1831-2—David Conner.
1832-3—John Ashe.
1835-6—Charles C. P. Farrar.
1838-9—Charles C. P. Farrar.
1841-2—Walker K. Baylor.
1843-4—Moses Kelly.
1844-5—John Ashe.
1847-8—Moses Kelly.
1851-2—Moses Kelly.
1853-4—Mace T. P. Brindley.
1857-8—William Thaxton.
1859-60—F. W. Staton.
1861-2—W. N. Crump.
1863-4—C. G. Beeson.
1865-6—W. H. Edwards.
1868—John Oliver.
1871-2—John Oliver.
1872-3—G. W. Hewitt.
1873—J. W. Inzer.
1874-5—J. W. Inzer.
1875-6—J. W. Inzer.
1876-7—J. L. Cunningham.
1878-9—J. L. Cunningham.
1880-1—J. L. Cunningham.
1882-3—S. K. McSpadden.
1884-5—S. K. McSpadden.
1886-7—John L. Burnett.
1888-9—J. L. Burnett.
1890-1—John W. Inzer.
1892-3—John W. Inzer.
1894-5—J. S. E. Robinson.
1896-7—J. S. E. Robinson.
1898-9—J. A. Hurst.
1899 (Spec.)—J. A. Hurst.
1900-01—J. A. Hurst.
1903—Dr. James Alpheus Hurst.
1907—Ed D. Hamner.
1907 (Spec.)—Ed D. Hamner.
1909 (Spec.)—Ed D. Hamner.
1911—W. T. Brown.
1915—A. V. Lee.
1919—Watt T. Brown.

Representatives.—

1819-20—James Hardwick.
1820-1—Phillip Coleman.
1821 (called)—Phillip Coleman.
1821-2—James Hardwick.
1822-3—James Hardwick; P. Coleman.
1823-4—James Hardwick; George Shortwell.

1824-5—Phillip Coleman; George Shortwell.

1825-6—Phillip Coleman; George Shortwell.

1826-7—Phillip Coleman; John Massey.
1827-8—Henry Bradford; John Massey.
1828-9—T. M. Barker; John Massey.
1829-30—Henry Bradford; John Massey.
1830-1—C. Longford; John Massey.
1831-2—C. C. P. Farrar; G. T. McAfee.
1832 (called)—John Massey; G. T. McAfee.

1832-3—John Massey; G. T. McAfee.
1833-4—John Massey; C. C. P. Farrar.
1834-5—John Massey; C. C. P. Farrar.
1835-6—John Massey; R. Hammond.
1836-7—John W. Cobb; R. Hammond.
1837 (called)—John W. Cobb; R. Hammond.

1837-8—John W. Cobb; R. Hammond.
1838-9—James Rogan; R. Hammond.
1839-40—John Massey.

1840-1—Oran M. Roberts.
1841 (called)—Oran M. Roberts.
1841-2—Richmond Hammond.
1842-3—John W. Bothwell.
1843-4—John W. Cobb.
1844-5—J. M. Edwards.
1845-6—J. M. Edwards.
1847-8—Richmond Hammond.
1849-50—J. M. Edwards.
1851-2—Albert G. Bennett.
1853-4—James Foreman.
1855-6—G. H. Beavers.
1856—Richmond Hammond.
1857-8—Richard F. Hammond.
1859-60—Levi Floyd.

1861 (1st called)—Levi Floyd.
1861 (2d called)—James Foreman.
1861-2—James Foreman.
1862 (called)—James Foreman.
1862-3—James Foreman.
1863 (called)—George W. Ashe.
1863-4—George W. Ashe.
1864 (called)—George W. Ashe.
1864-5—George W. Ashe.
1865-6—George W. Ashe.
1866-7—George W. Ashe.
1868—H. J. Springfield.
1869-70—H. J. Springfield.
1870-1—Leroy F. Box.
1871-2—L. F. Box.

1872-3—George W. Ashe.
1873—George W. Ashe.
1874-5—F. Dillon.
1875-6—F. Dillon.
1876-7—Frank Dillon.
1878-9—George W. Ashe.
1880-1—J. S. Maddox.
1882-3—D. A. Aderholt.
1884-5—J. T. Green.
1886-7—J. Compton.
1888-9—John S. Maddox.
1890-1—W. S. Forman.
1892-3—W. S. Forman.
1894-5—W. S. Forman.
1896-7—John Yarbrough.
1898-9—N. B. Spears.
1899 (Spec.)—N. B. Spears.
1900-01—N. B. Spears.
1903—Watt Thomas Brown.

- 1907—J. W. Moore.
 1907 (Spec.)—J. W. Moore.
 1909 (Spec.)—J. W. Moore.
 1911—J. Fall Robertson.
 1915—J. Fall Robertson.
 1919—W. S. Crump.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 522; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 326; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 86; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 156; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 195; U. S. *Soil Survey*, with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 137; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley Regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR NEGRO CATECHISTS. Roman Catholic institution for the education of colored males, located near Montgomery. The object of the school is "to train young colored laymen as teachers and catechists who will go among their people in our colored missions of the South and teach them Catholic truth." The buildings and lands of the school are located on the Mount Meigs Road about six miles from Montgomery. Courses leading to teaching and education for the priesthood are offered. The students do farm labor, raising part of their food, and other things for sale.

REFERENCES.—Folders, announcements, circular letters, and petitions.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY (FRISCO SYSTEM). Lessee of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Co. for 99 years from August 23, 1901, which comprises the original lines of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Co. (q. v.). It has no other Alabama lines or connections.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of railroads*, 1916, p. 1909.

ST. MARK'S ACADEMIC AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. Private institution for the education of colored girls, and boys under twelve years of age, located in Birmingham. Established in 1892, on a side street with only eight pupils in attendance, the school has grown until its quarters now consist of a commodious four story brick structure on the corner of Eighteenth Street and Avenue D. Literary and industrial departments are maintained. Courses in cooking, sewing, laundering, and practical house keeping are offered. A kindergarten is maintained in connection with the school at which boys under twelve years receive instruction.

REFERENCES.—Catalogues, 1900-1915.

ST. MARY'S OF LORETTO ACADEMY. See Roman Catholic Church.

ST. STEPHENS. Postoffice and interior village, in the eastern part of Washington

County, on the west bank of the Tombigbee River; about 100 miles, by river, from Mobile; about 15 miles northeast of Chatom. Population: 1818-1,500; 1870-250; 1880-75; 1910, St. Stephens Precinct 1-856; 1920, Precinct 1-674.

The place was settled by the Spaniards, 1790, and American colonists came in 1802. The first American establishment was a "Factory," or trading-house with Joseph Chambers in charge, Thomas M. Williams, assistant, for the benefit of the Choctaw Indians. In 1805, George S. Gaines became factor; in 1807, the town of St. Stephens was laid out in lots and a road opened from this point to Natchez, Miss.

In 1815, the first Alabama Territorial Legislature convened at St. Stephens; James Titus was the only member of the Senate; Gabriel Moore of Madison County, was speaker of the house. In 1818, the first Bank was established, with David Files, J. A. Torbert, D. Darling, Thomas I. Strong, Israel Pickens, J. G. Lyon, William Crawford, J. F. Ross, W. D. Gaines, A. S. Lipscomb, Nathan Whiting, George Buchanan and Thomas Crowell, directors.

During this year St. Stephens Academy was incorporated and its trustees authorized "to raise \$4,000 by a lottery." At the same time the St. Stephens Steamboat Company was incorporated.

Old St. Stephens was located three miles east of the present railroad station.

The Base Meridian was surveyed from the old town, and is still the basis of all maps of Alabama.

The first postmaster was James Magoffin, a citizen, in 1807; he was Register of the Land Office, and used that office for a Postoffice. At his death, James A. Pelham was made Postmaster and held the office for thirty years. Three miles away are the old Salt Works used during the War of Secession.

Old St. Stephens Fort, built by the Spaniards is today well outlined.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen Edition, 1900), pp. 417, 465, 503, 616; Brewer, *Alabama—Washington County*; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915; Manuscript data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

SAKAPATAYI. An Upper Creek town in Coosa County and situated on the Socapatoy branch of Hatchet Creek. It was probably the site of the modern former town of the name a few miles west of Kellyton. It was evidently an unimportant village, since it is not listed in Hawkins, 1799. Of the origin of the name, Gatschet gives this explanation:

"A legend, which evidently originated from the name already existing, relates that wayfarers passing there had left a large provision-basket (saka) at this locality, which was upset and left rotting, so that finally it became flattened out. From patáldshäs "I spread out something;" patayi, partic. pass., "shaken out." Swanton doubts that the word has any reference to "water-lilies cov-

ering the surface of a pond," a meaning sometimes given.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 408; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), p. 413.

SAKTI HATA. This place name is written Chacteata on De Crenay's map. It means White Bluff in the Choctaw language, "Sakti" Bluff, "hata," White. Its location shows that it was the name of some bluff on the east side of Alabama River, about midway between the mouth of Pine Barren Creek and Bridgeport, in Wilcox County.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript records in Alabama Department Archives and History.

SAKTI HOMMA. On De Crenay's map this place name is written Chacteouma. The name means Red Bluff. "Sakti," Bluff, "homma," red. It is the name applied to the high bluff on which Claiborne in Monroe County is situated.

See Elm Bluff.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript references in Alabama Department Archives and History.

SAKTI LUSA. This locality meaning Black Bluff, "Sakti," Bluff, "lusa," black, is on the west side of the Tombigbee, two miles below the influx of Saskinatcha. Here a part of the Koassati lived for several years, 1764-1767, and here was the great war crossing, used by the Creeks, and Choctaws in their wars against each other. The translation of the Choctaw name, Sakti lusa, was used for the locality in their respective languages, by both the French and the English, the English usage continuing to the present day. The French Ecor noir, though English, Black Bluff.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript records in Alabama Department Archives and History.

SAKTI NAKNI ONTALA. On De Crenay's map written Ecor Nagueene Ontala, meaning a bluff with a man on it. This bluff is hard to locate. It was doubtless somewhere on the Alabama River, not far from Lower Peach Tree in Clarke County.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript records in Alabama Department Archives and History.

SALT LANDS AGENT. An office or agency authorized February 23, 1866; and abolished by act of June 19, 1915. The agent was appointed by the governor, who might remove him at pleasure, and who fixed the amount of his compensation, which should not exceed \$1,000 a year. It was his duty to superintend the salt springs and lands of the State; prevent all waste and trespass thereon; make suitable leases of the springs and lands; settle all accounts with former agents or lessees; take charge of all property of every kind on such lands; collect all debts due the State on account of such lands, springs or property; and make a semiannual report to the governor of the business transacted.

The office was provided to afford an agency to care for the machinery, and other property

and assets, and to adjust outstanding accounts and contracts of the salt commissioners appointed during the War. Gov. Lewis E. Parsons had urged the subject in his message of November 22, 1865, and the legislature responded by creating the position. The agents appointed by the governor gave only indifferent attention to their duties, and they accomplished but little. The "works" have fallen into decay. The timber on the lands has been the subject of depredation, and for many years no revenues have been received from the springs and lands.

In August, 1911, Gov. O'Neal directed the State land agent to look after the salt lands and springs, and the offices were thus practically merged. The office of State land agent was abolished by act of June 19, 1915. At the same time "the salt springs land reservation," with other State lands, was placed under the supervision of the auditor.

No publications.

Agents.—No satisfactory list of agents under the act of 1866 has been made. The following served, beginning on the dates shown, but when their service terminated has not been ascertained, viz: John Y. Killpatrick, 1866—; Luck Wainright, 1875—.

See Salt Springs, Salt Lands, Salt Works.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, secs. 883-887; *Acts*, 1865-66, p. 89; *Senate Journal*, 1865-66, pp. 9-23; *General Acts*, 1915, p. 217; *State Land Agent, Report*, 1914, pp. 24-28.

SALT SPRINGS, SALT LANDS, SALT WORKS. By the act of Congress of March 2, 1819, certain lands on which salt springs were situated were donated to the State of Alabama, with stipulations as to the terms on which the springs might be worked or leased to private persons for working. December 17, 1819, the State legislature passed an act authorizing the governor to lease such salt springs and lands, "on such terms as will ensure the working the same most extensively, and most advantageously to this State." Practically all of these lands and springs are situated in the southwestern part of the State, most of them in Clarke, Washington, and Mobile Counties.

In obtaining the salt, deep wells were bored, usually to a depth of 160 feet. At first they were artesian wells, but as their number increased, it became necessary to pump the water about 16 feet. The water was boiled in large iron kettles over furnaces using wood for fuel. As a rule, one kettle of salt could be obtained from seven or eight kettles of water. The three best known localities where salt has been manufactured were the Lower Salt Works, just north of Oven Bluff; the Central Salt Works, near Salt Mountain; and the Upper Salt Works, in township 7, range 1 east. All these localities are in Clarke County. There were, besides, numerous smaller works which made salt for sale or for domestic use on one or more plantations.

During the War the salt works became of the utmost importance not only to Alabama, but to the Confederacy, which was shut off

from its customary sources of supply. From 1861 to 1865 the three localities mentioned above were the scene of great activity. Hundreds of new wells were sunk and thousands of bushels of salt a day sent to the interior of Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia by boat on the Tombigbee or by wagon. The lower works, operated by the State during three and a half years, employed 400 men and 80 teams in running 20 furnaces, which produced 400 bushels of salt a day. The upper works, also operated by the State during three years, employed 600 men and 120 teams in running 30 furnaces turning out 600 bushels a day. The central works were operated by a private company and manufactured more salt than either of the others—possibly as much as both. The price obtained for the salt at the works ranged from \$2.50 to \$7 a bushel in gold, or from \$10 to \$40 in Confederate money.

When salt became so scarce in Alabama, especially among the poor people, soon after the outbreak of the War, the legislature passed the act of November 11, 1861, "To encourage the Manufacture of Salt in the State of Alabama," which authorized the lease of the public salt wells and springs to individuals or companies, for terms of 10 years, and provided a bonus of 10 cents per bushel, to be paid by the State to the manufacturer.

An amendatory act of November 19, 1861, authorized the advancing of \$10,000 from the State treasury to any responsible person or firm, "to be expended in the purchase of materials required to commence operations, such as machinery, boilers and other indispensable fixtures" for the manufacture of salt. Another amendatory act was passed December 7, 1861, increasing the maximum allowable price of salt, and authorizing the division of the \$10,000 advancement between two persons or firms.

As the question of providing salt for the people of the State became more and more exigent with the progress of the War, various expedients were resorted to in the effort to obtain a supply. Several acts were passed by the legislature, at first to encourage and assist its manufacture, and then to restrict its distribution so as to insure a supply for the inhabitants of Alabama to the exclusion of nonresidents. Despite this State regulation of the salt supply, much suffering was caused for lack of it, though 500,000 bushels of good salt were produced in the State each year from 1861 to 1865.

At the close of the War, the State had claims upon much property in the salt regions, as a result of its advances and leases, and for the purpose of looking after its interests, a salt lands agent (q. v.) was provided for in 1866.

See Asphaltum, Maltha and Petroleum; Natural Gas; Salt Lands Agent.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, p. 691; *Code*, 1907, p. 493; *Acts*, 1861, pp. 25, 27, 28; 1862, pp. 56-62, 78-79; 1864, pp. 12, 67, 75; Gov. Israel Pickens, "Message," Dec 15, 1823, *Ibid.*, 1823, p. 85, and a full discussion of the supply during the War is given by Gov. J. G. Shorter,

"Message," Oct. 27, 1862, in *Senate Journal*, called sess., 1862, pp. 5-20. The principal authorities on the subject are Ball, *Clarke County* (1882), pp. 645-649, 765; Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), pp. 158-161; Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Bulletin* 9, 1904), pp. 70-72. T. L. Head, Jr., then county supt. of education of Clarke County, in 1910 made a careful local survey of the salt wells, works, and lands of his county, and a copy of the manuscript is on file in the collections of the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

SALVATION ARMY, WORK OF, IN ALABAMA. The Salvation Army is a religious and charitable corporation in the United States of America, devoting its work to orphan and destitute children, and to the reformation and rescue of weak and unfortunate men and women. For many years the Salvation Army has been laboring in Alabama and has done untold good for the communities in which the officers and members have worked.

The poor and needy throughout Alabama cities are cared for and entertained at Christmas time by Christmas trees and visitations, and annually picnics and outings are held. Posts are maintained in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Anniston, Dothan, Florence, Sheffield and Tusculumbia and a number of other points.

Salvation Army Rescue and Maternity Home.—Opened in Birmingham, in January, 1905, to meet the need of giving a home and training to "homeless and unfortunate girls, and a maternity hospital." The property is valued at \$6,500. Rescue homes are also maintained in the cities above mentioned.

Industrial Home.—Maintained in Birmingham. This institution was opened in 1907, to secure work for and to give a home to "workless and unfortunate men, helping them to recover their self respect and become better citizens of society." The property is valued at \$22,211.33.

The Salvation Army during the World War maintained stations at the encampments in Alabama, and did much toward cheering up the personnel of the divisions stationed in the State.

REFERENCES.—Circulars, printed letters, and appeals, made to the citizens of Alabama at different times by the Salvation Army officers, letters from National officers, and correspondence with local organizations in the files of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

SAMSON. Post office and incorporated town in the western part of Geneva County, about 15 miles northwest of Geneva, and the junction of the Central of Georgia Railway and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Population: 1910—1,350; 1916—2,000. It was incorporated under the general laws in 1905. It has the First National, and the Peoples Bank (State). The Samson Ledger, a Democratic weekly established in 1906, is published there.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTION AND TUBERCULOSIS, THE ALABAMA. A State eleemosynary and scientific institution, authorized by the legislature, August 14, 1907, "for the study of tuberculosis, disseminating the results of the study, showing the best methods of treating it and preventing its spread; and for the care and treatment of such persons as may be admitted." A board of seven trustees was created, of which the governor and the State health officer were ex officio members, acting as chairman and secretary respectively, to carry out the provisions of the act. The other five members, at first appointed by the governor for terms ranging from one to five years, are now selected, two by the governor's appointment and three, who must be physicians, by election of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, and all serve for five years, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

The trustees elect a superintendent, who must be a learned physician of skill and experience, and who shall reside in and give his whole time to the management of the sanatorium. His salary and term of office are fixed by the trustees. The superintendent selects his assistants and the necessary agents and servants, subject to the approval of the trustees, by whom their salaries and the terms of their employment are prescribed.

The law imposes upon the trustees the duty of selecting and purchasing a tract of land of not less than 160 acres, in a healthful locality, with good natural drainage and an abundant supply of good water, and causing to be erected thereon the necessary buildings for residences, laboratories, storerooms, barns, stables, cottages for patients, etc. The establishment of a dairy farm to supply the sanatorium with milk, poultry, fresh meats and vegetables was intended, and the purchase of enough fertile land for the purpose is mandatory. An appropriation of \$40,000 was made, payable in four stipulated installments, to buy the land, construct suitable buildings, and provide the necessary equipment for farm and sanatorium. In addition, \$10,000 annually was appropriated for maintenance. The law divides tubercular cases into three classes, viz, curable, questionable curability, and incurable. Only patients coming within the first two classes may be admitted to the sanatorium, and those who are financially able must pay their own board and hospital fees; but for indigent patients the State will pay the charges, not exceeding 60 cents a day for each.

The institution contemplated by the framers of this law was to be similar in its plan and scope to the State hospitals for the insane, affording a place, thoroughly modern and well equipped, to which persons suffering from tuberculosis in its curable stages, who could not otherwise receive proper care and treatment, without risk to other people, might be brought from any part of the State, whether able to pay the cost or not.

The governor failed to appoint the trustees required by the law until some time in 1911. At that time, \$20,000 of the appropriation for purchasing land and building the sanatorium had lapsed, and it was only by virtue of a special provision to the effect that "all of the sum appropriated for the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1907, may be paid after that date and shall be available till used by the trustees for the purpose for which it was appropriated," that there was any portion of the funds available when the board of trustees was at last appointed. Six hundred and forty acres of land in Cullman County has been purchased as a site for the sanatorium and dairy farm, and wells have been bored to furnish the water supply. No further progress has been made in carrying out the purposes of the act.

See Institutions, State; Tuberculosis Commission, the Alabama.

REFERENCE.—*General Acts*, 1907, pp. 705-710.

SAND VALLEY. See Wills Valley.

SANDS. See Building Stones.

SANDSTONES. See Building Stones.

SANFORD. Post office and station on the Alabama & Florida division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in the north-central part of Covington County, midway between Opp and Andalusia, about 7 miles east of the latter point. Population: 1910—742. It is not incorporated.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

SANFORD COUNTY. See Lamar County.

SATAPO. An Upper Creek town, most probably located in the extreme northern part of the Creek habitat. It is mentioned by Juan de la Vandra in 1567, but it has not been identified.

REFERENCE.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, pp. 469, 470.

SATSUMA ORANGES. See Fruits.

SAUGAHATCHI. An Upper Creek town in Tallapoosa County, situated on a stream of the same name, and some distance northeast from its junction with the Tallapoosa River, and probably near the ford of the highway from Tallassee to Dadeville. The word has been rendered as "cymbal creek." Gatschet says that "Sauga is a hard-shelled fruit or gourd, similar to a cocoanut, used for making rattles, saukās, 'I am rattling,' and hatchi, 'creek.'"

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), p. 408; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 471; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 49.

SAUTA. A Cherokee village, established about 1784, and situated in Jackson County, on North Sauta Creek, a short distance from

its mouth. It was a small village, and of little importance. The trail from the Lower Creek Crossing for Middle Tennessee passed it. Here it is said Sequoya first made known his invention of the Cherokee Alphabet.

REFERENCES.—O. D. Street, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 420; Foster, *Life of Sequoya* (1885), p. 93.

SAVANNAH, AMERICUS AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY. See Seaboard Air Line Railway.

SAVANNAH AND ALBANY RAILROAD COMPANY. See Seaboard Air Line Railway.

SAVANNAH AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY. See Central of Georgia Railway Company.

SAVANNAH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. See Central of Georgia Railway Company.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. See Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

SAVANNAH, GRIFFIN AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY. See Central of Georgia Railway Company.

SAWANOGI. A Shawnee town in Montgomery County, settled by Shawano-Algonquins, but belonging to the Creek confederacy. It stood on the left or southern side of Tallapoosa River, about two miles above Likasa Creek, in a pine forest, and back from a swamp bordering on the river. The fields were on both sides of the river, on canebrake land. Its inhabitants were industrious, working in the fields with their women, and made fine crops of corn. They had a few horses and hogs, but no cattle. The inhabitants (in 1799) retained the customs and language of their countrymen in the northwest, and had joined them in their late war against the United States. Some Yuchi Indians lived among them. The "townhouse" was an oblong square cabin, roof "eight feet pitch," sides and roof covered with pinebark, and on the left side of the river. These Shawnee were of the Hathawekela band. The short lived pioneer American town of Augusta occupied the old site of Sawanogi.

This Shawnee town was known to the French as "Petit Chaouanons," or Little Shawnees, perhaps so called to distinguish them from those of Chalakagay. The French census of 1760 gives the Little Shawnees 50 warriors and their location 3 leagues distant from Fort Toulouse. The English trade regulations of July 3, 1761, show that Sawanoki had 30 hunters and it was assigned to William Irwin. Sawanogi was a Red Stick town during the war of 1813-14. It was the home of Savannah Jack, a cruel and bloodthirsty Indian leader in that war and in the years immediately following.

See Augusta; Line Creek; Shawnees.

REFERENCES.—Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek*

Country (1848), pp. 34, 35; Handbook of American Indians (1907), part 2, p. 481; Gatschet in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1900), p. 408; Manuscript records in Alabama Department Archives and History.

SAWOKLI. A Lower Creek town in Russell County, situated on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River, and up from the mouth of Wylaunee Creek (Wilani, "yellow water.") The site is on the present Hatchichubbee Creek. The word is variously spelled as Great Sawokli, Saukli, Chewakala, Swaglaw, Sauwoogaloché, and Sauwoogelo.

The town appears as Chaouakalé on De Crenay's map, 1733, and is situated on the Chattahoochee River. The French census of 1760 spells the name as Chauakle, with 50 men, and it is located 31 leagues from Fort Toulouse. The English trade regulations of 1761 assign the town to Swagles and Co. with 50 hunters, to the traders, Crook and Co. Hawkins spells the name Sauwoogelo, and refers to it as "six miles below Oconee on the right bank of the river, a new settlement in the open pine forest," a statement which may indicate a change of the original location. Here Welaune Creek flows into the river. Hawkins says that on the Kawaiki Creek the town had some settlements. The village of Sawokliudshi was settled from the main town at a point on the east bank of the Chattahoochee, 4 miles below Okoni. Bartram says that the inhabitants spoke the "Stincard" language. The inhabitants belonged to the Hitchiti. In 1832 the town had 2 chiefs and 56 families. Among the Sawokli the mikalgi were appointed from the Raccoon gens only. The place is called Swagles Town in the American State Papers, vol. 4, p. 383. The word Sawokli means "Raccoon town," that is, Sawi, "raccoon," yukil, "town."

See Hatchichapa; Sawokliudshi.

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 481; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), pp. 65, 66; Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 408; Bartram, *Travels* (1791), p. 464; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 96; Georgia *Colonial Records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 522.

SCALAWAG. An epithet applied by the southern people to persons of southern nativity who affiliated with the Republican party, or consorted with carpetbaggers and negroes. The word originally signified a small, inferior, ill-conditioned, worthless animal. In reply to a question from a member of the Congressional Ku Klux Committee, Gen. James H. Clanton defined the term and explained its use as follows: "Southern men we call scalawags. The name originated in a fellow being kicked by a sheep so that he died. He said he didn't mind being killed, but he hated the idea of being kicked to death by the meanest wether in the whole flock, the scaly sheep. We mean by scalawag a meaner man than the carpetbagger."

Most southern people felt that under the conditions obtaining from 1865 to 1870, it was necessary that people of a similar situation and interests should work together against the extraneous influences which were becoming more and more marked and disturbing with the passage of the months. Out of this grew the resultant feeling that, of all contemptible persons, the southern man who deserted his own people and identified himself with the strangers in the land, or with the negroes, was the most contemptible. He was looked upon as a renegade. The expression was intended to express supreme contempt and was regarded as more opprobrious than any other, even carpetbagger. The deft scalawag and the carpetbagger were much alike. They had usually the same ambition for public office, and resorted to similar methods to gratify their ambition. In other respects, the only difference in the significance of the terms was one of degree, scalawag representing the superlative of contempt. Two or three witnesses before the Congressional Ku Klux Committee stated their belief that the numbers of carpetbaggers and scalawags were about equal in the State.

The epithet "scalawag" like "carpetbagger" was frequently indiscriminately used, and was sometimes applied to men who had always been Unionists and opposed to secession, but in no sense chargeable with advocating political rights for the negroes and associating with them for the purpose of obtaining office for themselves. Sometimes it was a case of being either "for or against us," and any native-born man who was not an outspoken Democrat was likely to be stigmatized during the heat of political agitation as a scalawag.

See Carpetbaggers; Reconstruction.

REFERENCES.—Committee on Affairs in Insurrectionary States, *Report on Ku Klux conspiracy*, Alabama testimony (H. Rept. 22, 42d Cong., 2d sess.), *passim*; Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), pp. 518, 529, 530; Herbert, *Why the Solid South?* (1890), pp. 29-69.

SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY, BIRMINGHAM.

Organization.—Organized March, 1891, through the suggestion of Dr. J. L. Bryson, of Huntsville, one of the vice-presidents of the National Scotch-Irish Society.

Objects.—Same as those of the National Society.

First Officers, 1891-92.—President, Gen. R. D. Johnston, Birmingham, Ala.; secretary, William G. Montgomery, Birmingham, Ala.

The Society is now practically inactive.

SCOTTSBORO. County seat of Jackson County, on the Southern Railway, in the southern part of Brown Valley, and about 7 miles west of the Coosa River. It is about 45 miles east of Huntsville. Altitude: 652 feet. Population: 1870—357; 1888—1,000; 1890—959; 1900—1,014; 1910—1,019. It was incorporated by the legislature, January 20, 1870, and adopted the municipal code of 1907 as soon as the law went into effect. The

corporate limits embrace a circle with a radius of five-eighths of a mile from the courthouse as the center. It has electric lights, a waterworks system of 200,000 gallons daily capacity, erected in 1912 at a cost of \$23,500, a volunteer fire department installed in 1912, 3 miles of sanitary sewerage completed in 1915, and 30 miles of cherted streets. Its tax rate is 5 mills, and its bonded indebtedness is \$23,500, waterworks bonds running 30 years with interest at 5 per cent. Its banks are the First National and the J. C. Jacobs Banking Co. (State). The Scottsboro Citizen, established in 1877, and The Progressive Age, established in 1886, both Democratic weeklies, are published there. Its industries are 2 cotton ginneries, cotton warehouses, a sawmill, a gristmill, and the public utilities mentioned above. It is the location of the Jackson County High School.

The town was named for Hon. Robert Scott, who owned the land on which it was founded. It became the county seat in 1859, but the courthouse was not completed until after the War. Among the early settlers were the Scotts; Skelton, Parks, Snodgrass, Martin, Barclay, Williams, and Frazier families. It has been the residence of Hon. W. R. W. Cobb, Gen. John B. Gordon, Hon. William L. Martin and other distinguished citizens of the State.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1869-70, pp. 33-37; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 283; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 111; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 692; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY. Incorporated under the laws of Virginia, February 23, 1882, as the Virginia & Carolina Railroad Co., and under the laws of North Carolina, February 7, 1883, with the same title. The franchises and property of these companies were purchased at foreclosure sale, and reorganized as the Richmond, Petersburg & Carolina Railroad Co., incorporated by acts of the North Carolina Legislature, January 31, 1899, and the Virginia Legislature, January 12, 1900. The change of the name to the Seaboard Air Line Railway was authorized by the circuit court of the city of Richmond, Va., April 10, 1900; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track and branches, 3,144.71, side tracks, 867.05, total, 4,011.76; mileage operated in Alabama—main track and branches, 221.02, side tracks, 54.45, total, 275.47; capital stock, authorized—common, \$75,000,000, preferred, \$25,000,000, total, \$100,000,000, actually issued, common, \$37,516,000, preferred \$25,000,000, total, \$62,516,000; shares, \$100; voting power, one vote a share; and funded debt, \$111,742,000.—Annual report of Company to Ala. Public Service Commission, 1915.

Georgia and Alabama Railway.—In 1898 the principal owners of the Georgia & Alabama Railway, whose line extended from Montgomery to Lyons, Ga., purchased a controlling interest in the old Seaboard Air-Line system and the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Co. In pursuance of a plan

for consolidating the three companies into one system, the Seaboard Air-Line Railway was organized in 1900, *supra*.

The Georgia & Alabama Railway Co. was the successor, July 29, 1895, of the Savannah, Americus & Montgomery Railway Co., originally a Georgia corporation, which received a charter in Alabama to cover the extension of its line from the State line to Montgomery, by legislative act, December 11, 1889. This company owned the entire stock of the Montgomery Terminal Co. of \$200,000 and also its bonds. In 1892, default was made on interest and the property was placed in charge of receivers. On May 17, 1895, the road was sold under foreclosure in accordance with a plan for reorganization by which a new company, the Georgia & Alabama Railway, was chartered, and acquired title to all the property of the old company, including its valuable real estate in Montgomery. In December, 1898, the owners of this company obtained control of the Seaboard Air-Line properties as shown above, and organized the Seaboard Air Line Railway, of which the Georgia & Alabama Railway was made a division, July 1, 1900, and February 8, 1902, merged into the system.

A contract for the joint use of the tracks of the Kansas City, Birmingham & Memphis Railroad Co. (q. v.) between Birmingham, Bessemer and Ensley, about 16 miles, for 99 years, was executed, February 12, 1903. In December, 1904, the line between Howells, Ga., and Birmingham, with branches to Cartersville, Ga., Jacksonville and Pell City, Ala., about 200 miles in all, built by the Birmingham Air-Line Railway, a subsidiary company of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, was opened for freight traffic, and for through traffic of passenger trains on July 2, 1905.

The Atlanta & Birmingham Air-Line Railway was a consolidation, July 29, 1903, of the East & West Railroad Co., the Birmingham & Atlanta Air-Line Railway Co., and the Chattahoochee Terminal Co. The consolidated company was owned entirely by the Seaboard Air Line Railway and was organized for the purpose of carrying on the construction of the Atlanta-Birmingham line.

East and West Railroad.—The East & West Railroad Co., one of the constituent companies, was chartered in Alabama, January 11, 1894, under the general corporation laws, as successor to the East & West Railroad of Alabama, which was chartered under general laws, February 26, 1882, to build a road from Cartersville, Ga., to Pell City, Ala., 117 miles. The road was opened on the first of the following October. On March 16, 1888, a receiver was appointed and the property sold under foreclosure, May 29, 1893. It was purchased for account of the bondholders by Eugene Kelly, of New York City, who later transferred it to a new corporation organized to take over and rebuild the line, under the title of the East & West Railroad Co.

Birmingham and Atlanta Air-Line Railway.—The Birmingham & Atlanta Air-Line

Railway Co., another constituent company, was chartered April 23, 1902, under the general laws, to construct a railroad from Birmingham to a connection with the East & West Railroad at or near Coal City, Ala., and was consolidated into the Atlanta & Birmingham Air-Line Railway, July 29, 1903, as shown above.

Seaboard Air Line Railway.—The completion of the Atlanta & Birmingham Air-Line Railway, together with the trackage rights secured from the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Co., gave the Seaboard Air Line a through line from Atlanta to practically the whole of the Birmingham mineral district.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway, January 2, 1908, was put into the hands of receivers upon its own application to the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, and was operated by them until November 4, 1909, when it was restored to the company under an order of the court dated October 18, 1909. On December 18, the receivers were discharged by formal decree.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1888-89, pp. 342-344; *Railroad Commission of Ala., Annual reports*, 1890 *et seq.*; *Poor's manual of railroads*, 1890 *et seq.*

SEAL, THE STATE. The original State seal consisted of a circular disk, on which was a map of Alabama, displaying the principal rivers. This design was, in 1818, suggested by Governor William Wyatt Bibb, for the use of Alabama Territory, and when the constitution of 1819 was adopted, it was provided that "the present seal of the territory shall be the seal of the State, until otherwise directed by the General Assembly." This seal remained in use until changed by act of December 29, 1868.

This act, descriptive of the present State seal, carried forward, through successive revisions, is as follows:

"Great Seal of the State.—The seal shall be circular, and the diameter thereof two and a quarter inches; near the edge of the circle shall be the word 'Alabama,' and opposite this word, at the same distance from the edge shall be the words 'Great Seal.' In the center of the seal there shall be a representation of an eagle, and upon such part of the seal as the governor may direct, there shall be the words 'Here we rest.' The seal shall be called the 'Great Seal of the State of Alabama.'"

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1819; *Acts*, 1868; *Code*, 1907.

SEALE. County seat of Russell County, situated in the central part of the county, sec. 7, T. 15, R. 29 E., on the Central of Georgia Railway, 75 miles east of Montgomery. Altitude: 338 feet. Population: 1890—299; 1900—386; 1910—312. It was incorporated by the legislature, January 12, 1872, and in 1908 it adopted the municipal code of 1907. Its corporate limits are 1 mile square with the courthouse as the center. It has the First National Bank of Seale; and the Russell Register, established August 5,

1875, and the Russell County News, established in August, 1913, both weekly newspapers, are published there. Its public school building was erected in 1912 at a cost of \$5,000. Its principal industries are a peanut oil mill, a fertilizer factory, 2 cotton ginneries, a bottling works, a cotton warehouse, and 2 sawmills.

The town was established in 1851 by Patrick H. Perry, Joshua Strong and Randolph Mitchell, who organized a mill company, in which Mrs. Hartwell Bass owned a controlling interest. The first houses built were for employees of the company. They called the place Silver Run after the stream of that name on which the mill was located. The Mobile & Girard Railroad reached the place a few years later; and because there was another Silver Run in the State, the officials called it Seal Station, in honor of Arnold Seale of Chambers County, a director of the road. The post office for the locality was originally established January 27, 1853, and called Peru. Wm. D. Tarver was postmaster. The office, however, was 4 miles northeast of the present site. Later it was moved to the village of Silver Run, and was given that name. On July 1, 1858, the name was changed to Seal Station. In 1880 the name of the post office was changed to Seale, spelled with the final "e." B. H. Harris was the first postmaster at Seal Station, being succeeded a short while later by Allen G. Bass. William S. Perry was the postmaster for Silver Run. Shortly after 1865 the post office was reestablished with Alonzo Ford as postmaster.

The courthouse was moved to Seale from Crawford in 1868. The building constructed at that time continued in use until 1912, when it was remodeled. Glenn Chapel, a Methodist Church 4 miles northeast, was moved to the town in 1866.

Among the early settlers were Simeon O'Neal, later probate judge of the county, and James Fleming Waddell, a veteran of the Mexican War and a major in the War of Secession. The Strongs, Hollands, Cooks, Martins, Jennings, Henrys, Allens, Mitchells, Lewis, Glenns, Starks, and Guerrys were pioneer families.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

SEARIGHT. Post office and station in the southern part of Crenshaw County, on the Central of Georgia Railway, and near the west bank of Conecuh River. Population: 1910—120.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

SECESSION CONVENTION. See Constitutional Conventions.

SECHARLECHA. A Lower Creek meeting place, the location of which is not determined. A council of the Nation was held here in November, 1832.

REFERENCE.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 494.

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SECRET SOCIETIES. See Fraternal Orders.

SECRETARY OF STATE. A constitutional State executive officer, who is elected by the people for a term of four years. No person not 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States 7 years, and of the State 5 years next preceding his election is eligible to the office; he is prohibited from receiving any fees, costs or perquisites other than his prescribed salary; he may be removed only by impeachment before the State senate, for wilful neglect of duty, corruption in office, incompetency, intemperance, or an offense involving moral turpitude while in office, on charges preferred by the house of representatives; he is ineligible to succeed himself; and he must keep his office at the State capitol.

The secretary of state is primarily the custodian of the State records, and he is required to keep "a fair copy" or record of all executive doings. It is his duty to preserve the original or official copies of all public papers and documents, including the charters of corporations, the acts and journals of the legislature, executive proclamations, etc. He is the custodian of the State seal and affixes it when necessary to public documents. He issues all commissions to the several officers of the State; supervises the preparation for publication of the acts and journals of the legislature; supplies blank forms for the registration of voters; furnishes stationery and other supplies to the State departments; receives and verifies the returns of elections and the lists of expenditures of candidates; issues patents for public lands sold; has the sale of all State documents and publications; is the custodian of the standard weights and measures; and performs many other duties in connection with the administrative affairs of the State.

The office of secretary of state was one of the first established. It dates from the act of Congress, approved April 7, 1798, entitled, "An Act for an amicable Settlement of Limits with the State of Georgia, and authorizing the Establishment of a Government in the Mississippi Territory," which provided that the government of the Territory thereby created should be similar to that previously established in the North-west Territory. Under this plan, the President appointed a secretary, who should reside in the district and have a free-hold estate therein of 500 acres of land, and who should serve for 4 years. The office continued practically unchanged in the government of Alabama Territory, and was included among the constitutional offices when the State of Alabama was formed in 1819.

With the growth of the State, many important additional duties have been assigned to the secretary of state, some of them only temporarily; but most of them have continued, thus increasing the number of required records and the volume of office work.

Terms of Office, Salaries, and Clerical Assistance.—From 1819 until the adoption of the constitution of 1901, the term of the secretary of state was two years; and until

1868 he was elected by the legislature, but since that time by the people. With the exception of the extra clerical assistance necessary from time to time in the preparation of public documents for publication, there was no clerical force in the office authorized by law until 1903, when a chief clerk at a salary of \$1,500 a year was provided. In 1907 this salary was increased to \$1,800; and a stenographer at \$900 was authorized.

The salary of the first secretary of state was \$1,000 plus such fees as were allowed by law. In 1839 it was increased to \$1,200 and fees, and in 1866 to \$2,400 and fees. In 1876 the salary was reduced to \$1,800 without fees or other compensation, but was increased to \$3,000, its present figure, in 1907.

Appointments and Commissions.—The statutory duties of the secretary of state with respect to commissions, pardons and other executive documents are "to attest commissions, pardons, and all other public documents from the executive of the State, and when necessary, affix the seal of the State thereto, and verify the same in his official capacity."

Public Lands.—The secretary of state is required by law, "to record, in books provided for that purpose, all grants and patents issued by the State; to keep all books, maps and other papers appertaining to the survey of any lands belonging to the State, and the books and papers belonging to the land-office at Courtland. The books, maps, and field-notes of the late surveyor-general of the United States, for this State, are public archives of the State, and the secretary of state must keep them in his office, and must, upon application, give certified copies of the same, which shall be received in evidence in any of the courts of this State.

"He must . . . furnish to the courts of county commissioners, from the records now in his office, exact copies of the field-notes of the original surveys of all the lands in their respective counties, which shall be on books of the proper size, to be supplied by such courts, at the close of which he shall append his certificate as to the correctness thereof under the great seal of the State.

"He is authorized to procure from the general land-office at Washington City, complete lists of the entries of public lands in Alabama, so as to be enabled to complete the Alabama State tract-books in his office to date; the expenses attending the procurement of which to be paid upon his certificate to the auditor, who shall draw a warrant on the State treasurer.

"He must procure lists of entries of public lands in this State annually, so as to comply with the following subdivisions of this section, the expenses to be paid as provided in the last foregoing subdivision.

"He must, by the first day of October, in each year, enter on the tract-books a list of all the lands (not already so entered) sold by the United States, and must make out and furnish each probate judge, by the first day of January, in each year, a register or state-

ment showing all the lands so sold in the county of such judge, and not embraced in any register or statement previously furnished. . . .

"Books and documents in relation to the public lands, after retaining one copy for the use of the executive and State departments, and one for the supreme court library, are to be distributed by the secretary of state among the judges of probate for the use of the citizens of their respective counties."

Elections.—In addition to supplying the necessary forms for the registration of voters and receiving and verifying the returns of elections and the lists of campaign expenditures of candidates, as noted above, the secretary of state is required "to give notice to the solicitors of the respective circuits or counties of all officers who fail to file their expenditures in his office, or make returns of elections within the time prescribed."

Duty with Respect to Legislature.—During and after every session of the legislature, the secretary of state is required by statute "to supply the books and stationery to the legislature . . . procure the acts and resolutions of the legislature, of which distribution is directed, to be half-bound and lettered . . . receive from the state printer ten additional copies of all bills, joint resolutions and memorials, printed by order of either house of the legislature, and on the adjournment of every session of the legislature, have one of each of such copies, bound together in a cheap form, and file them and the copies not bound in his office."

For many years the secretary of state was the official custodian of the statehouse, and was specifically required to take charge of and preserve from damage the furniture and documents belonging to the legislative department. Later, the private secretary to the governor was made custodian of the capitol, and the secretary of state was relieved of these duties.

Sale of Public Documents and Publications.—The secretary of state has charge of all books owned and kept for sale by the State, and it is his duty to make the sales and to account for all funds so received. Included with the publications for which he is the sales agent, are the reports of the decisions of the State supreme court and the court of appeals, the acts and journals of the legislature, codes, and such other documents and departmental reports as may be for sale. He also distributes to all State departments, to certain county officers, and to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Alabama Girls' Industrial School, and the institute for deaf and dumb and the blind, certain copies of all departmental reports, for preservation in their libraries.

Stationery, Fuel, and Other Supplies.—The law requires the secretary of state to supply the books and stationery needed by the legislature, the executive, judges of the supreme court, and the several departments of the State. Section 69 of the constitution of 1901 provides that stationery, printing, paper, and fuel used in the State departments, the pub-

ROBERT EUGENE STEINER
Brigadier General, 62nd Inf. Brig., 31st Div., A. E. F.

lication of departmental reports, and all other printing, binding, and repairing and furnishing of the rooms and halls used by the legislature and its committees shall be done and supplied under contract "given to the lowest responsible bidder, below a maximum price, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law."

In carrying out his duty under the foregoing constitutional provision, the secretary of state fixes a maximum price at which all stationery, paper and fuel used by the State departments, legislative, judicial, and executive, shall be supplied; and lets to the lowest bidder a contract for the furnishing of these articles for a stipulated length of time. He is further required to "ascertain the probable amount of supplies needed in any fiscal year, or the probable amount of work or repairs needed for any given time during the term of his office, and contract for same in such quantity and amount as, in his judgment, will be for the best interest of the State; and to this end he may call on heads of other departments of the State government for such estimates of work and material needed by them."

After executing a contract for supplies and placing orders for the articles needed from time to time, the secretary of state "must pass upon the compliance of any contract made in pursuance of this section"; and if found regular in every respect, certify the account to the State auditor, who thereupon issues a warrant for the amount.

In addition to placing the contracts for the fuel of the State, he is required to see that, after being delivered, it is preserved from waste.

Corporations.—For many years, practically all corporations received their charters in the form of special acts of the legislature; but since October 2, 1903, when the legislature consolidated most of the separate statutes applying to corporations, charters, in accordance with the general laws, have been issued by the secretary of state, upon application, accompanied by a declaration of the corporate purposes, capital stock, etc. Certified copies of such applications, declarations, and articles of incorporation are required to be kept in his office. He is also charged with the duty of collecting the annual registration fees required of all foreign corporations doing business in this State.

Automobile Registration and Chauffeurs' Licenses.—On April 22, 1911, the legislature provided for the registration, licensing, identification and regulation of motor vehicles operated upon the public highways of this State, and placed upon the secretary of state the duty of recording the registration, and collecting the license taxes from automobile owners and chauffeurs. He is authorized to pay, from the proceeds of such licenses, the expenses of the necessary additional clerical assistance.

Other Duties.—In addition to the several duties set forth above, the secretary of state is required to make annually, by the 30th day of September, "a certified and itemized

account of all moneys and fees received in his office, and of all disbursements and payments made by him, which must be reported to and filed with the governor, and by him must be transmitted to the next succeeding legislature." He must see that all State and county officers file the required surety bonds. All copies of laws, or other official records, desired by any person must be obtained from his office, and for having such copies made, a schedule of fees is prescribed by law, which he is held responsible for collecting and paying into the State treasury.

On February 25, 1915, he was given general supervision of the State's oyster property, superseding the special commission created in 1909 to have charge of oyster protection. (See Oyster Supervision.)

Ex Officio Duties.—In 1897 the legislature transferred the regulation of insurance from the office of the State auditor to that of the secretary of state, who, as insurance commissioner ex officio, was responsible for the execution of the laws. He was authorized to appoint a deputy commissioner. On September 25, 1915, the department of insurance was created, and the secretary of state was relieved of all duties in connection therewith. The constitution of 1901, section 124, makes him a member of the board of pardons. He was appointed a member of the capitol building commission, created in 1903 to supervise the enlargement and improvement of the capitol building and grounds. He was also a member of the State board of assessment, established in 1877, and abolished in 1915.

Secretaries of State.—Henry Hitchcock, 1818-1819; Thomas A. Rodgers, 1819-1822; James J. Pleasants, 1822-1824; James I. Thornton, 1824-1834; Edmund A. Webster, 1834-1836; Thomas B. Tunstall, 1836-1840; William Garrett, 1840-1852; Vincent M. Benham, 1852-1856; James H. Weaver, 1856-1860; Patrick H. Brittan, 1860-1865; Albert Elmore, 1865; David L. Dalton, 1865-1867; Micah Taul, 1867-1868; Charles A. Miller, 1868-1870; Jabez J. Parker, 1870-1872; Patrick Ragland, 1872-1873; Neander H. Rice, 1873-1874; Rufus K. Boyd, 1874-1878; Wm. Wallace Screws, 1878-1882; Ellis Phelan, 1882-1886; Charles C. Langdon, 1886-1890; Joseph D. Barron, 1890-1894; James K. Jackson, 1894-1898; Robert P. McDavid, 1898-1903; J. Thomas Heflin, 1903-1904; Edmund R. McDavid, 1904-1907; Frank N. Julian, 1907-1911; Cyrus R. Brown, 1911-1915; John Purifoy, 1915—.

See Assessment, State Board of; Auditor, the State; Corporations; Insurance; Insurance, Department of; Offices and Officers; Oyster Supervision; Pardons, Board of; Secretary to the Governor; Treasurer, the State.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1819, art. 4, sec. 14; 1861, art. 4, sec. 14; 1865, art. 7, secs. 1, 5; 1868, art. 5, secs. 1, 2, 13, 18, 19; 1875, art. 5, secs. 1, 3-5, 7, 19, 21-23, 25; 1901, secs. 114-116, 133-135, 137; Toulmin, *Digest of statutes of Mississippi Territory*, 1807, pp. 457, 467, 469, and *Digest of Alabama laws*, 1823, *passim*; *Code*, 1907, secs. 573-596; *Acts, passim*, for full texts of laws; *Ex parte Powell*, 73 Ala., p. 518; *State v.*

Wilson, 123 Ala., p. 259; *Montgomery County v. Gaston*, 126 Ala., p. 425; Ala. History Commission, *Report* (1901), pp. 95-104.

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR. A highly responsible and confidential position, originally created as private secretary, but reorganized by act of April 7, 1911. The incumbent is required generally to perform such services as may be prescribed by the governor in the execution of the many and varied duties imposed upon him as chief executive. He superintends the clerical force of the office, conducts much of the executive correspondence, is the custodian of the official records, and attends to such other business of an official character as the governor may direct. During the sessions of the legislature, he transmits, under his signature as secretary, all official communications from the governor to that body. In the absence of the governor he performs much of the purely routine or ministerial work of the office. All commissions, diplomas and other public documents requiring the signature of the governor, except in special cases, are actually executed by him, or by his direction. He passes on all accounts and vouchers requiring the approval of the governor.

The secretary is ex officio keeper of the capitol, an enlargement of duties made in 1852. As such he takes care of the capitol, the grounds, inclosures, furniture, and all other property of the State on the premises, under the general control of the governor.

In 1915 he was designated the purchasing agent for all the State offices except the convict department, including the supreme court, court of appeals, and the State and supreme court library; and as such he is required to give a bond for \$10,000.

For 15 years after the admission of the State the governor was without the aid of a secretary. In 1835 by act of January 10, the position was created, and it has been filled by a long line of capable and obliging officials.

The salary for many years was \$350. On making him keeper of the capitol, 1852, he was given an additional compensation of \$150 a year, which was continued until 1903. The regular salary was increased in 1866 to \$1,500; in 1903 to \$2,400; and 1911 to \$3,000, with the elevation of the position from private secretary to that of "Secretary to the Governor." The performance of the duties of purchasing agent carries an annual compensation of \$600.

The appointment is at the pleasure of the governor.

LIST OF PRIVATE SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNOR, 1865 TO 1920.—Governor—Lewis E. Parsons; Private Sec., Geo. W. Parsons, June 21 to Dec. 20, 1865.

Governor—R. M. Patton; Private Sec., Samuel H. Dixon, Dec., '65 message; D. L. Dalton, Jan., '66 message; Ben H. Screws, Nov., '66 message.

Governor—W. H. Smith; Priv. Sec., D. L. Dalton, Sep. 1, '68—Nov. 30, '70.

Governor—R. B. Lindsay; Private Sec., John H. Gindrat, Dec. 1, '70—Nov. 25, '72.

Governor—D. P. Lewis; Private Sec., George W. Wilburn, Nov. 26, '72—Nov. 24, '74.

Governor—Geo. S. Houston; Private Sec., L. R. Davis, Nov. 24, '74—May 12, '76; Ike H. Vincent, May 13, '76—Nov. 28, '78.

Governor—R. W. Cobb; Private Sec., Robert McKee, Nov. 29, '78.

Governor—E. A. O'Neal; Private Sec., Robert McKee, Nov. 30, '86.

Governor—Thomas Seay; Private Sec., J. K. Jackson, Dec. 1, '86.

Governor—Thomas G. Jones; Private Sec., J. K. Jackson, Nov. 30, '94.

Governor—Joseph T. Johnston; Private Sec., W. J. Valden, Nov. 12, 1896.

Governor—Joseph T. Johnston; Private Sec., Chappell Cory, November 17, 1898.

Governor—William J. Samford; Priv. Sec., Thomas D. Samford, December 3, 1900.

Governor—William D. Jelks; Private Sec., J. K. Jackson, Dec. 3, 1902.

Governor—Russell M. Cunningham (Acting); Private Sec., J. K. Jackson, December 3, 1902.

Governor—William D. Jelks; Private Sec., J. K. Jackson, December 3, 1903.

Governor—B. B. Comer; Private Sec., William E. Fort, January 15, 1907.

Governor—B. B. Comer; Private Sec., John D. McNeel, January 15, 1909.

Governor—Emmett O'Neal; Private Sec., John D. McNeel, January 15, 1911.

Governor—Emmett O'Neal; Private Sec., Daniel W. Troy, January 15, 1913; Kirkman O'Neal, January 15, 1913.

Governor—Charles Henderson; Private Sec., John Gamble, January 15, 1915; William E. Henderson, January 15, 1915; John Moffatt, April 1, 1918.

Governor—Thomas E. Kilby; Private Sec., William A. Darden, Jan. 19, 1919.

No publications.

See Capitol, Keeper of the; Governor; Purchase, State Board of.

REFERENCES.—Alkin, *Digest*, 2d ed., 1836, p. 623; *Acts*, 1835-36, p. 22; 1851-52, p. 38; 1903, p. 126; 1911, p. 318; 1915, pp. 370-374, 808, 829; *Code*, 1907, secs. 555 *et seq.*

SEDDON. Post office and station on the Southern Railway, in the eastern part of St. Clair County, sec. 4, T. 17, R. 4 E., on the west bank of the Coosa River, between Lock No. 4 and Dam No. 5, 3 miles east of Pell City, about 12 miles northwest of Talladega, and about 25 miles southwest of Anniston. Altitude: 500 feet. Population: 1888—500; 1900—229; 1910—133; 1916—200. Its industries are cotton ginneries, a cotton warehouse a cottonseed oil mill, a wagon shop, and a gristmill. It is on the public road from Birmingham to Atlanta, Ga.

This point was settled in 1883 when the Georgia-Pacific Railroad was built through, and was later incorporated as a town, with 500 population. When the timber was exhausted, the sawmills, which formed the principal industry of the community, were moved away, and the town soon became a village.

It was originally settled by Jake Madden, W. H. and W. N. Roberson, and Harvey Bell.
REFERENCES.—*Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 156; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 697; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

SELMA. County seat of Dallas County, located on the bluffs of the north bank of the Alabama River, about 100 feet above low water mark, in the northwest part of the county, 50 miles east of the city of Montgomery. It has three important railroads, the Southern; Louisville and Nashville; and the Western Railway of Alabama. Owing to its location on the Alabama River, which is navigable the year around from that point to Mobile, a distance of 308 miles, advantageous shipping rates are enjoyed. The altitude is 247 feet. Population: 1850—2,073; 1860—3,177; 1870—6,484; 1890—7,622; 1900—8,713; 1910—13,649; 1920—15,889.

History.—The first record of the locality now embraced in the city of Selma is to be found on D'Anville's map of 1732, there marked "Ecor Bienville." It evidently received this name from the slight engagement which Bienville had in its immediate vicinity with the Alibamo Indians. In American times the place was known to the few whites living in Alabama in 1809-1810 as "High Soap Stone Bluff." In 1815, a Tennessean named Thomas Moore, settled with his family on the bluff, where he cultivated a few acres of corn, but supported himself and family largely by fishing and hunting. The next year several East Tennessee families settled at or near Moore's Bluff. But the climate not agreeing with these mountain people, they disappeared after a year's residence. In 1819 the Selma Land Company was organized. In addition to other bodies of land this company bought the land upon which Selma now stands and determined to build a town at that point. The place was surveyed and laid off into 125 lots and 37 half lots. The name Selma was given to the town by Hon. William R. King (q. v.) who had also thus named the company. Being a man of literary tastes he no doubt took the name from the "Song of Selma" in McPherson's "Ossian." All the lots were soon sold except those reserved for public purposes. In 1820 the town was incorporated. It gradually increased in population until 1826, when it became very unhealthy, owing to bad sanitary conditions, and many of its people removed to other localities. In 1827 the "Selma Courier" was issued, the first newspaper published in that town. In 1828 the out-lots and the ferry across the river were sold. In 1831 the grounds reserved for a public square were divided into lots and sold. At this time owing to improved sanitary conditions, Selma became a healthy town and for several years was prosperous and gradually increased in population. A large amount of cotton and other produce was shipped by river to Mobile.

During 1836 two companies of volunteers were organized and went forth from Selma for service against the Indians, one against

the Seminoles of Florida, the other against the disaffected Creeks of Alabama. In 1838 a fire engine was purchased, a public library opened, the "Selma Rangers" organized, a real estate banking company was established, a medical society was formed and the Cumberland Presbyterian church established. That year was also signalized by the formation of the "Ladies' Educational Society" of Selma with the object of aiding and promoting the building of church and school houses. The "Dallas Academy" still stands as a monument of their zeal in the cause of education. In 1839 was laid the corner stone of the Episcopal church which was during the War of Secession to be destroyed by fire at the hands of "Wilson's Raiders," of the Federal Army. The population of Selma in 1841 was 1,053, of which 643 were whites and 622 negroes. The town showed no progress during the stringent monetary period which lasted from 1840 to 1847. During the latter year some sixty young men of Selma volunteered for the war with Mexico. In 1848 new life was infused into the town in consequence of a charter procured from the legislature for the construction of the Alabama and Tennessee railroad and for four years the improvement of Selma was without a parallel in any other town in Alabama. During this period Selma received an accession of three hundred German emigrants, many of whom were mechanics and artisans. These people added much to the industries of the town. The progress of Selma was temporarily checked by the yellow fever of 1853, which was very fatal to the town. The building of railroads in 1853, notably a part of the "Alabama and Mississippi," marked a new era in the history of the town. Selma has ever been noted for the military spirit of the people. In 1855, a company of one hundred and eight men were raised and organized by Captain White Brantley for service under Gen. William Walker in Nicaragua. After serving the twelve months of their term of enlistment and participating in a number of engagements the men were honorably discharged and returned home with the loss of only six of their number.

Confederate Depot.—Selma was always an ardent Southern city. She furnished five full companies to the Confederate cause during the first twelve months of the war, making an aggregate of more than six hundred men, rank and file. The town was the most important military depot in the lower States of the Confederacy. Here were established a powder mill, nitre works, an arsenal, a foundry for making shot and shell, a naval iron foundry, which made the largest and best cannon in America, iron works in which everything was made from a horse shoe nail to cannon carriages, a factory in which everything in the way of steam machinery was manufactured, a manufactory for making harness, trace chains, canteens and wagon gear, a foundry for making steam boilers, and engines, in short, by 1863, there was every kind of manufactory in Selma for making all the war material needful in the

gigantic conflict between the United States and the Confederacy.

The four noted gun boats, "Tennessee," "Selma," "Morgan," and "Gaines," forming Buchanan's fleet at Fort Morgan, were made in Selma. As the war progressed, as a matter of precaution, Selma was fortified by a bastioned wall, for a radius of three miles, extending from the mouth of Beech Creek above to the mouth of Valley Creek three miles below the city. Early in 1865, the capture of Selma was the great object of the Federal commanders in the west, and General James Wilson was selected for this enterprise. With a cavalry force of 14,000 men, the best equipped cavalry soldiers ever organized in America, he crossed the Tennessee River and put this force in motion towards Selma. By sending detachments off to other points, Wilson's force was reduced to 9,000 men and eight guns, with which on the afternoon of April 2, 1865, he appeared before Selma, which was held by General Forrest with only 3,100 soldiers. The battle of Selma has been described by several historians, Federal and Confederates. From the great disparity between the opposing forces, not only in numbers, but in the superior equipment of the Federal troops, the result was the utter defeat of the Confederates, the burning of the town that night, the fire lasting two days, and the complete destruction the next day of everything "that would aid the Confederate cause." With the wanton burning of the city there were scenes of plunder and unspeakable outrages committed by many of the Federal soldiers that make a black record in American history. After order was restored, the Confederate dead in Selma, soldiers and citizens, were buried by the people, the dead animals in the streets were hauled away and thrown into the river, and all the remaining food supplies were collected and distributed among the population which was in great distress and scarcity of food. Soon, however, all were at work endeavoring to repair the ruin wrought by war and fire, and in less than three months Selma had arisen from the ashes and by the fall had a thriving appearance.

County Seat.—In May, 1866, the county seat at Cahaba was moved to Selma and many of the people of Cahaba in consequence, settled in Selma, adding greatly to her population.

Like all other Southern cities, Selma had her share of the trials of reconstruction and carpetbag government.

Churches.—The Methodist was the first denomination to establish a church in Selma, the date being January, 1835. The same year the Cumberland Presbyterian church was established; St. Paul's Episcopal church, May 5, 1838; the Presbyterian, December, 1838; the Baptist, May 5, 1842; the Congregational, May 2, 1872. The Jews of Selma bought the first church built by the Episcopalians, that denomination having built for itself a new house of worship. The first Sabbath School was organized in the spring

of 1835, in the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Education.—Selma has always had an abundance of schools, in which all classes of children can receive an education whether their parents can pay for it or not. The Dallas Academy, established about 1846, stands at the head of all the schools. Besides this school there is a city high school, and a fine system of graded school. The Selma University is a Negro theological institution under the direction of the colored Baptists of the state.

Newspapers.—"The Selma Times," daily, except Monday, Democrat, established 1825; "The Selma Mirror," weekly, Democrat, established 1887; "The Selma Journal," evening, except Sunday when it appears in the morning, Democrat, established, 1890; "The Alabama Christian," Prohibition, established, 1903; Chamber of Commerce Bulletin, occasionally, "Trade," established 1915.

Industries.—The principal industries of Selma at the present time are rolling mills; cotton factories; cotton ginneries; warehouses; cotton seed oil and meal mills; a wagon factory. It is an important agricultural center, being one of the most important cotton markets in the state. Its iron industries date back to pioneer days.

Public Buildings.—Besides its churches, school buildings and mercantile establishments, Selma has a handsome courthouse, a club house, modern hotels, office buildings, banks and hospitals. There are also a number of elegant private residences. Shade trees and grassy parks lend beauty to the spot.

The following are some of the citizens of Selma who made contributions to the reputation and development of the town during their lives:

Rev. Samuel M. Nelson	Young L. Royston
Dr. J. C. Clark	John W. Lapsley
Hon. E. W. Pettus	Joseph R. John
Hon. John T. Morgan	Benjamin M. Woolsey
Dr. Benj. H. Riggs	N. H. R. Dawson
Dr. Walter P. Reese	Wesley Plattenburg
Hugh Ferguson	John C. Waite
Dr. Albert G. Mabry	Simeon C. Pierce
William Johnson	John McGrath
W. E. Wailes	Myron Stanton
Dr. Edward Gantt	B. F. Saffold
Willis S. Burr	Daniel M. Riggs
Wm. N. Brooks	John H. Henry
J. D. Craig	William H. Johnson
John F. Conoly	C. D. Parke
L. B. Johnson	William H. Fellows
Hon. Wm. M. Byrd	Moses Adler
Edward Selheimer	John P. Furniss
Noadia Woodruff	John A. McKinnon
H. F. Mullen	W. J. Hardee

REFERENCES.—"Selma: Her Institutions and her men," by John Handy; Selma Times Book and Job Office, 1879; "Selma," by S. W. John, "Northern Alabama Historical and Biographical," 1888, pp. 652, 658.

SELMA AND GREENSBORO RAILROAD COMPANY. See East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

SELMA AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY. Organized by John W. Lapsley, Willis S. Burr, John E. Prestridge, Benjamin Saffold, William T. Minter, D. C. Smiley, James Saffold, William Rumph, G. B. Bibb, F. A. Lee, of Dallas, J. L. Benson, J. A. Crook, William Gully, William Jones, Jr., J. D. Fox, J. R. Hawthorne, of Wilcox, J. S. Andrews, J. J. Bradley, S. W. McCreary, W. H. Rodgers, J. J. Longmire, James Lett, J. A. Kolb, of Monroe, Joseph Soles, L. D. Moorer, S. R. Smiley, T. A. Carson, of Lowndes, Robert Yeldell, Jonathan Yeldell, John Barge, of Butler, John Green, Hezekiah Donald, Joe McCreary, W. H. Ashley, of Conecuh County, and chartered by the legislature, January 30, 1858, to build a railroad from Selma to a connection with the Mobile & Great Northern Railroad, or with the Girard & Mobile Railroad, or with the Montgomery & Pensacola Railroad; capital stock, \$1,000,000 in \$100 shares, with the privilege of increasing it to an amount equal to the cost of the road. The same legislature adopted a joint resolution to Congress, asking a grant of public lands to this company.

The next legislature passed an act February 8, 1860, amending the charter so as to empower the company to issue preferred stock, and bonds secured by mortgage. On December 5, 1861, an act was passed to postpone the loan of \$40,000 from the three per cent fund to which this company was entitled and transfer it to the Alabama & Mississippi Rivers Railroad Co. until after the War. On December 6, 1862, an act was passed for the purpose of extending the charter and keeping its provisions in force on account of the absence of the stockholders of the company in the army, provided they should resume and prosecute the work in good faith within 18 months after the ratification of peace.

Shortly after obtaining its charter, the company was organized. Wm. T. Minter was elected president, and Willis S. Burr, secretary and treasurer. Contracts for grading 40 miles from Selma southward were soon let and the work had been practically completed when the War stopped it.

In 1868 the New York & Alabama Contracting Co., in which E. G. Barney, P. D. Roddy, W. R. Bill, Thomas K. Ferguson, and others were interested, undertook to complete and equip the road and pay the debts of the old company, amounting to about \$20,000. A new board of directors, with Dr. D. C. Smiley as president and W. S. Burr secretary and treasurer, was elected, and work was begun under the direction of Capt. E. G. Barney. "The contracting company," says John Hardy ("Selma," p. 112), "issued about one million dollars of twenty-year bonds, at eight per cent interest, and about the same amount of stock."

State Endorsement of Bonds.—Under the "State aid" laws, the bonds were endorsed by the governor at the rate of \$16,000 per mile, as soon as 20 miles were completed. With the funds obtained by the sale of these bonds, a second section of 20 miles was completed, upon which the governor also endorsed on be-

half of the State at the same rate per mile, making \$640,000 assumed by the State on account of this company. Hardy says: "Temporary shops were put on the south side of the river, an engine purchased from the Selma, Rome and Dalton road was taken across the river in boats, named 'E. G. Barney,' early in 1868. A good business opened up on the road, and early in 1869, another engine was crossed over the river, placed on the road and named the 'Malena Smyley,' as a compliment to the daughter of Dr. Smiley, the President of the road."

County Subscriptions to Stock.—Under an act of December 31, 1868, authorizing counties to subscribe to the capital stock of railroads, the promoters of the Selma & Gulf applied to Dallas County for a subscription to its stock of \$250,000. An election was held and a majority voted favorably to the subscription, but when called upon for the funds, the court of county commissioners refused to issue the bonds or make the subscription. The railroad company brought suit to compel the commissioners to issue the bonds, and the matter was finally carried to the supreme court of the State. The supreme court sustained the action of the county commissioners, but the road did succeed in securing a loan of \$60,000 in bonds of the city of Selma, the county seat.

Investigation by Legislature.—The special house committee appointed in 1871 to investigate railroad matters, on page 13 of its report, stated: "This road affords another extraordinary instance of a railroad corporation having secured the endorsement of its bonds in the plainest violation of the statutes; and it now asserts that if further indulgences are not granted to it in order to enable it to make connection with the city of Greenville, it will be forced to make default in the payment of interest on the bonds indorsed by the State. The work of grading has entirely suspended, the company hopelessly insolvent, without a dollar in its treasury."

Completion and Reorganization.—The road was completed May 1, 1871, from Selma to Pineapple, 40 miles, but was never built any farther. It does not appear that this company ever paid the interest on the State-endorsed bonds, and in 1876, bankruptcy proceedings were instituted in chancery court, and the road put in the hands of Col. Samuel G. Jones as receiver. Says Hardy, on page 112: "The business of the road was managed under the auspices of the contracting company until 1876, when proceedings in chancery were instituted, and the property was put in the hands of Col. S. G. Jones, as receiver, who managed the property until 1878, when Col. Jones was succeeded by W. R. Bill, as Receiver, and at the present writing, January 1, 1879, is being managed by W. R. Bill, Receiver, J. C. Walte, Road Master, R. Tip-ton, Superintendent, and Adolphus Gay, Engineer, which management has given general satisfaction, not only to Selma, but along the entire line."

On September 22, 1879, the road was sold under foreclosure and purchased by interests

backed financially by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. (q.v.). The company was reorganized under the title of the Pensacola & Selma Railroad Co., and in 1880 became a part of the Louisville & Nashville system.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1857-58, pp. 171-179, 438-440; 1859-60, p. 306; 1861, p. 181; 1862, p. 143; Railroad Commission of Ala., *Annual reports*, 1889 *et seq.*; Special House Committee, appointed to investigate railroad matters, *Report* (1872), pp. 12-13; *Selma & Gulf Railroad Co. v. Court of County Commissioners for Dallas County*, Brief for Defendant [1871]; *Poor's manual of railroads*, 1872 *et seq.*; Hardy, *Selma* (1879), p. 122; Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), p. 602; Lapsley, *Prospectus of a combined system of railways embracing the Selma & Gulf Railroad* (1870, pp. 36), with map.

SELMA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY. See East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

SELMA CARNEGIE LIBRARY. See Libraries.

SELMA LIGHTING COMPANY. A public utility corporation, incorporated May 2, 1902, in Alabama, as a consolidation of the Selma Gas & Electric Light Co., Selma Light & Power Co., and Selma Gas Light Co.; capital stock authorized and outstanding, \$100,000; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$392,500; property owned—electric plant and gas plant, having 12 miles of mains, 1,020 meters, and average annual output of 22,000,000 cubic feet. It is controlled by the American Pipe & Construction Co., which owns a majority of its stock, and \$33,500 of the bonds; offices: Selma and Philadelphia. The charter of this company is perpetual. Its franchise, granted by the city of Selma, May 2, 1902, expires May 12, 1931.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, p. 868.

SELMA MANUFACTURING CO., Selma. See Cotton Manufacturing.

SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY. See East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD COMPANY. See East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

SELMA STREET AND SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY. A public utility corporation, chartered April 8, 1891, under Alabama laws; capital stock authorized and issued, \$125,000; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$125,000; property owned—3.16 miles of street railway in Selma and suburbs; 10 electric passenger cars and 13 others not equipped with motors; and power obtained from Selma Lighting Co. (q.v.). It owns Elkdale Park, near Selma. It is controlled by American Pipe & Construction Co., which acquired a majority of shares of stock in 1909; offices: Philadelphia.

This company is the successor of the Selma Street Railroad Co., chartered by the town of Selma, October 31, 1868, in pursuance of an act of the legislature, December 3, 1866, which authorized Randall D. Berry, with the consent of the town authorities, to construct one or more railway tracks along Water, Broad, Alabama, Dallas, and Church Streets, "and to run cars thereon, propelled by horse or steam power, for the transportation of passengers and freight." This enactment was accepted and approved by city ordinance, April 1, 1867, and the company with title as above received its charter, October 3, 1868. A street railroad was put in operation in 1872. The Selma Street & Suburban Railway Co. took over the franchise and property of the original company, April 6, 1891. Electric power was introduced in 1900.

An interesting picture of this early enterprise is given in Hardy, *Selma*, page 114:

"On the 27th of August, 1872, the Selma Street Railroad Company opened books of subscription for stock, in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State, which had been previously passed by that body, and on the 7th of December, 1872, the company was organized by the election of E. Gillman, President, and R. Lapsley, Secretary and Treasurer. Sufficient iron rails were purchased to lay a track from the crossing of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad and the Alabama Central railroad, along Water to Broad, and thence along Broad street to the general depot of the Alabama Central railroad, and thence to the fair grounds, a distance of some two miles. The track was soon constructed under the superintendence of the late Mr. Robinson, suitable coaches obtained, and a good business commenced over the road by the first of December, 1872, affording a great convenience to our business men and the community generally. We are glad to say that the stockholders in this enterprise have found it (though not profitable) quite self-sustaining. The rate of travel is ten cents, but twenty tickets can be purchased for one dollar."

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1866-67, p. 48; *Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, p. 868; Hardy, *Selma* (1879), p. 114.

SELMA UNIVERSITY. See Baptist Colored University, Alabama.

SENATE, THE STATE. See Legislature.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST DENOMINATION. The largest branch of the Adventist religious body. It originated in a discussion as to the correct interpretation of the passage in Daniel VIII, 13, 14, "Then shall the sanctuary be cleansed." Some Adventist leaders interpreted this as referring to the cleansing of the earth at the coming of Christ which they looked for in 1844. They hold that the dead sleep until Christ's second coming, and believe that the time is near, but set no date as they believe that it is hidden from mortals. They also believe that the whole Bible is inspired and look to Christ alone for salvation

and righteousness. At Washington, N. H., in 1844, the doctrine of the seventh day as the Sabbath was adopted, and they began to preach the doctrines which now constitute the distinctive tenets of this body. Their headquarters were first established at Middletown, Conn., later at Rochester, N. Y., transferred to Battle Creek, Mich., in 1855, and in 1903, to Washington, D. C. It was not until October, 1860, that the name "Seventh-day Adventist Denomination" was formally adopted at a conference at Battle Creek, Mich.

Alabama Statistics.—1916.

- Total number of organizations, 22.
- Number of organizations reporting, 22.
- Total number members reported, 609.
- Total number members reported (Male), 206.
- Total number members reported (Female), 403.
- Church edifices, 10.
- Halls, etc., 8.
- Number of church edifices reported, 10.
- Number of organizations reporting, 11.
- Value reported, \$8,050.
- Total number of organizations, 22.
- Total number of organizations reporting, 4.
- Amount of debt reported, \$1,330.
- Number of organizations reporting, 16.
- Amount of expenditures reported, \$8,972.
- Number of organizations reporting, 19.
- Number of Sunday Schools reported, 21.
- Number of officers and teachers, 121.
- Number of scholars, 588.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Census bureau, *Religious bodies*, 1916, pts. 1 & 2; *New International encyclopedia*.

SHADES VALLEY. See Jones Valley.

SHALES AND CLAYS, SUITABLE FOR PAVING BRICK AND PRESSED BRICK. See Clays, Kaolins, and Shales.

SHAWMUT MILL, Shawmut. See Cotton Manufacturing.

SHAWNEES, OR SHAWANAGI, OR SAUWANOGEES. Groups or detachments of a branch of the great Central Algonquin linguistic stock, residing in towns within the limits of the present State, and constituting a part of the Creek Confederacy. Individual members of this people resided in Creek towns in many parts of the country, as at Ikanatchaka, or the Holy Ground, but they largely occupied their own towns and were governed by their own tribal laws, customs and practices. They were of strong, resolute and resourceful character, and their presence among the Creeks was by no means negative. They participated in the National Councils, joined in the wars, and had a very real part in shaping National policy. Their chiefs were usually the uncompromising foes of the settlers. The Prophet Francis was of Shawnee stock, as was also Savannah Jack.

It was probable that following the Creek

War of 1813-14, the Shawnees gradually migrated from the state. There are no Shawnee towns named in the list of Creek towns in 1832. Two of their towns were Ikanhatki and Sawanogi, separate sketches of which are given in their appropriate places. The four noted below, however, are without special names, and are therefore treated as a part of the tribal title.

(1) On Delisle's map, 1707, there is a Shawnee town, "Chaouanous," on the west side of Tallapoosa River, apparently at or near the influx of Elkhatchee. It may be considered certain that this town was undoubtedly made up of Shawnees from the Cumberland Valley, as during the early years of the eighteenth century the Shawnees gradually withdrew from that region on account of wars with the Cherokees. Apart from its location on Delisle's map nothing further is known.

(2) On Belen's map of 1744 there is a Shawnee town, "Savanoes" on the west bank of Chattahoochee River, apparently in Russell County. This Shawnee settlement, spelled "Savanoes," is also on Gibson and Bowen's map, 1763, in the same vicinity, but on the east side of the Chattahoochee River.

(3) On Mitchell's map, 1755, appears a Shawnee town, "Sauwanooes," on what is certainly the waters of Tallassee-hatchee Creek in Talladega County, with the legend, "from the Ohio." Adair, in enumerating the Creek towns, evidently refers to this town, when he adds, "with them also one town of the Sha-wa-no." This same town must be the one noted in the French census as Chalakagay, as having 50 warriors and 25 leagues distant from Fort Toulouse. As Kusa and Abikudshi are both recorded as 25 leagues from Fort Toulouse, it is likely that this town was a few miles east of Abikudshi, and situated on Wewoke Creek, a tributary of Tallassee-hatchee. Such a location would harmonize with its position on Mitchell's map, and with the 25 leagues distance from Fort Toulouse, as recorded by the French census.

(4) Under the form Savannas, a Shawnee settlement is found on a map published in "The American Register," (London, 1762), vol. 1, and placed on the east side of the Alabama River, in the vicinity of Montgomery, either above or below. In Bowen and Gibson this town with this spelling appears in the same locality.

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of American Ethnology* (1907), pp. 530-538; *American Register* (London, 1762), vol. 1, map.

SHEEP. See Live Stock and Products.

SHEFFIELD. Incorporated city on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Southern Railway, and Northern Alabama Railroad, and on the south bank of the Tennessee River, in the northern part of Colbert County, secs. 27, 28, 29, 31, 32 and 33, T. 3, R. 11, 2 miles north of Tuscombua, 5 miles south of Florence, and 46 miles west of Decatur. Altitude: 100 feet above the river level and 500 feet above sea level. Population: 1890—

2,731; 1900—3,333; 1910—4,865. It was incorporated by the legislature, February 17, 1885. It has electric lights, waterworks, gas plant, paved streets and sidewalks, fire department, sanitary sewerage, and modern school buildings. Its banks are the Sheffield National, and the Peoples Bank (State). The Sheffield Standard, a Democratic weekly established in 1893, and the Tri-Cities Daily, issued every evening except Sunday, and established in 1907, are published there. Its industries are the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., Sheffield Coal & Iron Co., King Stove Foundry, shops of the Southern Railway, and an electric street railway connecting Tuscumbia, Sheffield and Florence.

The first settlement on the site of the present town was a trading post, established by the French. In 1816, Generals Coffee and Jackson came down the military road from Florence, forded the river, and camped on the high bluffs. After the Indian war was over the two generals returned and bought the land. Gen. Coffee himself surveyed it, and laid out a town, which they called York Bluff. A map of this town dated 1820, is in the office of the secretary of state. The Cooper, Norman, Warren, Davis, Deshler, and Rather families were among the pioneer settlers.

In 1883, Capt. Alfred Moses and Walter S. Gordon bought 2,700 acres of the land for \$50,000. In 1884, the Sheffield Land, Iron & Coal Co., realized from the sale of lots in the projected town of Sheffield the sum of \$350,000. Associated with Moses and Gordon in this company were M. N. and J. H. Nathan, E. Evans, Thomas Gothard, E. C. Downs, H. W. Blair, S. B. McTyer, C. T. Morris, W. H. Habbeler, David Clopton, W. L. Chambers, O. O. Nelson, F. M. Coker, J. F. Burke, H. B. Tompkins, D. M. Bain, C. A. Collier, W. A. Hemphill, E. C. Gordon, C. D. Woodson, Horace Ware and W. S. White.

Among the early settlers and prominent residents of Sheffield have been Maj. J. R. Crowe, Maj. G. P. Keyes, Capt. J. V. Allen, A. D. Thompson, S. Cooke, R. H. Wilhoite, Judge Thomas R. Roulhac, J. T. McGregor, B. B. Cohen, Phil Campbell, J. T. and William Hull, Dr. C. T. Morris, Dr. H. W. Blair, and R. T. Simpson.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1884-85, pp. 781-810; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp. 187-189; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 715; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 409.

SHEFFIELD COAL AND IRON COMPANY. An industrial corporation, incorporated February 24, 1909, in New York, as successor to a New Jersey corporation of the same name; capital stock authorized—\$750,000 preferred, \$2,500,000 common, total, \$3,250,000; outstanding: \$635,161 preferred, \$2,500,000 common, total, \$3,135,161; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$750,000; property owned in Alabama—iron ore mines at Russellville, blast furnaces at Sheffield, and coke ovens at Jasper; the plant has not been

in operation since November, 1910; offices: New York, N. Y.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, p. 2709.

SHEFFIELD COMPANY. A public utility corporation, chartered in 1904, for 30 years, under Alabama laws, as successor to the Sheffield Development Co., the City Land Co., of Sheffield, and the Sheffield Light & Power Co.; capital stock—authorized \$1,000,000, outstanding, \$700,000; shares, \$100; no funded debt; property owned—11.66 miles of electric railway connecting Tuscumbia, Florence, and Sheffield, and a plant at Sheffield supplying electric lights and power to the three towns, and water to Tuscumbia and Sheffield; offices: Sheffield.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, p. 596.

SHELBY COUNTY. Created by an act, February 7, 1817. Its territory was in the Creek cession of Fort Jackson, August 9, 1814. It was nominally a part of Montgomery County. When it was first formed it embraced St. Clair County; Will's Creek was its northern boundary, and the southern boundary line was the township line north of Columbia. Its area is 772 square miles or 499,200 acres. It bears the name of Isaac Shelby, first governor of Kentucky.

The courthouse first stood at Shelbyville. In 1821, David Neal, Job Mason, Benjamin C. Haslett, Ezekiel Henry, Henry Avery, James Franklin, and Thomas Beecher, Sr., were appointed to select the site for the courthouse. A year later, Daniel McLaughlin, William Gilbert, Isaac Hutcheson, Edmund King, Ben-net Ware, Webb Kidd, and Abraham Smith were appointed for the same purpose.

Location and Physical Description.—It is situated in the north central part of the state, and is bounded on the north by Jefferson and St. Clair Counties, south by Chilton and Bibb, east by Talladega, and west by Bibb and Jefferson. The elevation ranges from 600 feet in the valley areas to 1,200 feet above sea level in the mountain sections. The surface of the county is generally hilly and rough. The northern and northwestern section is mountainous, the eastern, rolling to hilly, and the southern is hilly to broken. About one-half of the county is in the mineral belt. The coal measures of the famous Cahaba coal field form the northwestern portion of the county and in the central portion are those of the Coosa coal fields. Between these two natural divisions is the valley of the Coosa. The lower lands of the valley are quite fertile while the higher lands are of inferior character. A variety of crops responds to cultivation in the valley, and some portions of it are also adapted to stock raising. Dairying and poultry farming are also carried on to great extent. The Cahaba valley is found on the western boundary of the county and the same type of soil prevails here as in the Coosa. Coal, iron, marble, granite, limestone and slate are her chief natural productions.

The county is well watered by the Coosa and Cahaba Rivers and their tributaries, among these the Bushsehathee, Waxahatchee, Beeswax, Four Mile, Yellow Leaf, Kelly's Shoal, and Valley Creek. The forest trees of the county are the long and short leaf pine, hickory, oak, chestnut and mulberry.

Aboriginal History.—No Indian village appears recorded on any ancient French or English map within the scope of what is now Shelby County. It is considered certain that there were Creek villages on the west as well as east side of the Coosa River. One substantial fact is some evidence to this effect. All of the Indians west of the Coosa were required to cross over to the east side so as to be within the Indian reservation, after the treaty of Fort Jackson in 1814. Many wild horses and cattle were found in the mountains by the early settlers. These undoubtedly were left behind or abandoned by the Indians in their exodus.

The county is situated west of the Creek boundary line, but these settlements extended far into the western section of it. Assi-Lanapi, thought to have been on Yellow Leaf Creek; Ta'lua Hadsho or "Crazy town," on Cahawba River, and Tchuko 'Lako, were all Upper Creek towns and Hawkins mentions the ruins of other villages above "Crazy town" as late as 1797. Along Coosa River are found evidences in the nature of flint and stone objects. One mile east of Siluria, on L. & N. R. R.; in T. 21, S. R. 3, W. is a stone heap showing aboriginal indications.

Early Settlement and History.—Emigrants are believed to have moved into Shelby County immediately following the Creek Indian War. In 1814, or 1815, Joseph Ray, a Tennessean, who had served under General Jackson in the Indian campaigns, came with his family on horseback and their household goods on packhorses into the county. They followed the Indian trail that led from Ditto's Landing to Mud Town on the Cahaba River. He settled in Cahaba Valley, remaining there for several years, and then moved into the eastern section of the county where he assisted in organizing the Big Spring Baptist church near Harpersville.

During the War of Secession, General Wilson's army, in 1865, passed through the county on its way to Selma. On March 30, his forces reached Montevallo, and destroyed in the vicinity of this town the Cahaba Rolling Mills, the Red Mountain, Central, and Columbian Iron Works, five collieries, and other valuable property. After resuming the march, they were engaged for several miles south in a protracted skirmish with Roddy's and Crosslands' brigades, under Gen. Dan Adams.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 2,763.
Color and nativity of farmers:
Native white, 2,157.
Foreign-born white, 4.
Negro and other nonwhite, 602.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, 2.
3 to 9 acres, 106.
10 to 19 acres, 262.
20 to 49 acres, 931.
50 to 99 acres, 672.
100 to 174 acres, 450.
175 to 259 acres, 165.
260 to 499 acres, 103.
500 to 999 acres, 51.
1,000 acres and over, 21.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 515,840 acres.
Land in farms, 279,119 acres.
Improved land in farms, 99,699 acres.
Woodland in farms, 153,221 acres.
Other unimproved land in farms, 26,199 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$4,313,538.
Land, \$2,333,197.
Buildings, \$993,827.
Implements and machinery, \$195,694.
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$790,820.
Average values:
All property per farm, \$1,561.
Land and buildings per farm, \$1,204.
Land per acre, \$8.36.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 2,707.
Domestic animals, value, \$762,609.
Cattle: total, 11,640; value, \$190,111.
Dairy cows, only, 5,158.
Horses: total, 1,510; value, \$154,550.
Mules: total, 2,740; value, \$358,425.
Asses and burros: total, 22; value, \$3,855.
Swine: total, 12,637; value, \$49,130.
Sheep: total, 1,543; value, \$2,855.
Goats: total, 3,710; value, \$3,683.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 64,869; value, \$22,683.
Bee colonies, 2,664; value, \$5,528.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,461.
Per cent of all farms, 52.9.
Land in farms, 179,987 acres.
Improved land in farms, 56,265 acres.
Land and buildings, \$2,134,182.
Farms of owned land only, 1,265.
Farms of owned and hired land, 196.
Native white owners, 1,233.
Foreign-born white, 4.
Negro and other nonwhite, 224.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 1,291.
Per cent of all farms, 46.7.
Land in farms, 96,464 acres.
Improved land in farms, 42,829 acres.
Land and buildings, \$1,149,567.
Share tenants, 672.
Share-cash tenants, 9.
Cash tenants, 595.
Tenure not specified, 15.
Native white tenants, 914.

Foreign-born white, —.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 377.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 11.
 Land in farms, 2,668 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 605 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$43,275.

Live Stock Products.

Dairy Products.

Milk Produced, 1,322,557; sold, 51,214 gallons.
 Cream sold, 1,754 gallons.
 Butter fat sold, —.
 Butter: Produced, 554,994; sold, 73,805 pounds.
 Cheese: Produced, —.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$132,745.
 Sale of dairy products, \$29,955.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 148,494; sold, 33,147.
 Eggs: Produced, 264,572; sold, 89,558 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$88,008.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$25,890.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 13,403 pounds.
 Wax produced, 284 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$1,473.

Wool, Mohair and Goat Hair.

Wool fleeces shorn, 810.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 5.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$558.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 360.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 2,480.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 292.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 7,305.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 1,343.
 Sale of animals, \$67,671.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$95,922.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$1,479,540.
 Cereals, \$365,002.
 Other grains and seeds, \$8,612.
 Hay and forage, \$55,703.
 Vegetables, \$153,202.
 Fruits and nuts, \$26,978.
 All other crops, \$870,043.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 33,558 acres; 396,060 bushels.
 Corn, 28,312 acres; 324,827 bushels.
 Oats, 5,120 acres; 70,160 bushels.
 Wheat, 116 acres; 988 bushels.
 Rye, 10 acres; 85 bushels.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, —.
 Rice, —.
 Other grain:
 Dry peas, 920 acres; 3,698 bushels.

Dry edible beans, 4 acres; 67 bushels.
 Peanuts, 207 acres; 3,135 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 3,559 acres; 4,003 tons.
 All tame or cultivated grasses, 1,950 acres; 2,459 tons.
 Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 290 acres; 288 tons.
 Grains cut green, 1,001 acres; 732 tons.
 Coarse forage, 318 acres; 524 tons.
 Special crops:
 Potatoes, 148 acres; 10,914 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 873 acres; 70,288 bushels.
 Tobacco, 40 pounds.
 Cotton, 25,611 acres; 8,989 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 162 acres; 1,276 tons.
 Sirup made, 25,054 gallons.
 Cane—Sorghum, 216 acres; 827 tons.
 Sirup made, 16,033 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 67,909 trees; 27,546 bushels.
 Apples, 18,324 trees; 7,233 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 44,784 trees; 18,058 bushels.
 Pears, 2,542 trees; 1,351 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 1,919 trees; 847 bushels.
 Cherries, 118 trees; 4 bushels.
 Quinces, 187 trees; 50 bushels.
 Grapes, 5,017 vines; 32,209 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 344 trees.
 Figs, 343 trees; 2,895 pounds.
 Oranges, —.
 Small fruits: total, 9 acres; 9,581 quarts.
 Strawberries, 8 acres; 8,401 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 105 trees; 840 pounds.
 Pecans, 83 trees; 765 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 754.
 Cash expended, \$37,820.
 Rent and board furnished, \$14,062.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 1,830.
 Amount expended, \$53,006.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 713.
 Amount expended, \$32,690.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$19,464.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 971.
 Value of domestic animals, \$138,833.
 Cattle: total, 2,108; value, \$46,471.
 Number of dairy cows, 965.
 Horses: total, 345; value, \$44,690.
 Mules and asses and burros: total, 298; value, \$40,217.
 Swine: total, 1,706; value, \$6,961.
 Sheep and goats: total, 295; value, \$494.

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1820	2,011	405	2,416
1830	4,549	1,155	5,704
1840	4,494	1,618	6,112
1850	7,153	2,383	9,536
1860	8,970	3,648	12,618
1870	8,840	3,378	12,218

1880	12,253	4,983	17,236
1890	14,289	6,596	20,886
1900	16,680	7,004	23,684
1910	19,308	7,641	26,949
1920	—	—	27,097

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. *Official Postal Guide*. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Acton	Millsite
Aldrich	Montevallo—2
Arkwright	Newala
Bamford	Pelham
Boothton	Saginaw
Calcis	Shelby—1
Caleta—2	Sicard
Chelsea	Siluria—1
Columbiana (ch)—3	Sterrett—2
Dunnavant—1	Straven
Eureka	Tatton
Harpersville—1	Underwood
Helena—1	Vandiver
Keystone	Vincent—3
Longview	Westover
Maylene—1	Willsonville—2
	Wilton.

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—
1819—George Phillips; Thomas A. Rodgers.

1861—George D. Shortridge; J. M. McClanahan.

1865—James T. Leeper; N. B. Mardis.

1867—John R. Walker.

1875—Alphonso A. Sterrett; Rufus W. Cobb.

1901—J. Robert Beavers.

Senators.—

1819-20—Bennett Ware.

1822-3—Jack Shackelford.

1825-6—James Jackson.

1828-9—Thomas Crawford.

1831-2—Joab Lawler.

1832-3—Alexander Hill.

1834-5—James M. Nabors.

1837-8—Daniel E. Watrous.

1840-1—Daniel E. Watrous.

1843-4—Daniel E. Watrous.

1847-8—James M. Nabors.

1849-50—Daniel E. Watrous.

1853-4—Moses Kelly.

1855-6—H. W. Nelson.

1857-8—John S. Storrs.

1859-60—H. W. Nelson.

1861-2—John P. Morgan.

1863-4—M. T. Porter.

1865-6—Gilbert T. Deason.

1868—J. W. Mahan.

1871-2—J. W. Mahan.

1872-3—R. W. Cobb.

1873—R. W. Cobb.

1874-5—R. W. Cobb.

1875-6—R. W. Cobb.

1876-7—R. W. Cobb.

1878-9—W. C. Rosamond.

1880-1—J. B. Luckie.

1882-3—J. B. Luckie.

1884-5—R. H. Sterrett.

1886-7—R. H. Sterrett.

1888-9—J. T. Milner.

1890-1—John H. Parker.

1892-3—A. T. Goodwin.

1894-5—A. T. Goodwin.

1896-7—G. B. Deans.

1898-9—G. B. Deans.

1899 (Spec.)—G. B. Deans.

1900-01—W. R. Oliver.

1903—Walter Robert Oliver

1907—H. S. Doster.

1907 (Spec.)—H. S. Doster.

1909 (Spec.)—H. S. Doster.

1911—T. A. Curry.

1915—W. W. Wallace.

1919—J. C. Harper.

Representatives.—

1819-20—Jesse Wilson; Arthur Taylor.

1820-1—Benjamin Davis; Jack Shackelford.

1821 (called) — Benjamin Davis; Jack Shackelford.

1821-2—Benjamin Davis; Thomas McHenry.

1822-3—Benjamin Davis.

1823-4—Samuel W. Mardis.

1824-5—Samuel W. Mardis.

1825-6—Samuel W. Mardis.

1826-7—Joab Lawler.

1827-8—Joab Lawler.

1828-9—Joab Lawler; Samuel W. Mardis.

1829-30—Joab Lawler; Samuel W. Mardis.

1830-31—Joab Lawler; Samuel W. Mardis.

1831-2—Leonard Tarrant; James N. Nabors.

1832 (called)—Leonard Tarrant; George Hill.

1832-3—Leonard Tarrant; George Hill.

1833-4—James M. Nabors; George Hill.

1834-5—Martin H. McHenry; Alphonso A. Sterrett.

1835-6—Martin H. McHenry; Alphonso A. Sterrett.

1836-7—Martin H. McHenry; John M. McClanahan.

1837 (called)—Martin H. McHenry; John M. McClanahan.

1837-8—John H. McClanahan; John T. Primm.

1838-9—John M. McClanahan; William J. Peters.

1839-40—James M. Nabors; Wade H. Griffin.

1840-1—W. J. Peters; Wade H. Griffin.

1841 (called)—W. J. Peters; Wade H. Griffin.

1841-2—Wade H. Griffin; John S. Storrs.

1842-3—John S. Storrs; William M. Kidd.

1843-4—John S. Storrs; David Owen.

1844-5—John S. Storrs; William M. Kidd.

1845-6—John S. Storrs; Joseph Roper.

1847-8—John S. Storrs; T. H. Brazier.

1849-50—John S. Storrs; Thomas H. Brazier.

1851-2—W. L. Prentice; Joseph Roper.

1853-4—A. A. Sterrett; T. P. Lawrence.

1855-6—J. M. McClanahan; N. R. King.

1857-8—N. B. Mardis; J. P. Morgan.

1859-60—D. T. Seal; W. G. Bowdon.

- 1861 (1st called)—D. T. Seal; W. G. Bowdon.
 1861 (2d called)—J. P. West; S. Brashier.
 1861-2—J. P. West; S. Brashier.
 1862 (called)—J. P. West; S. Brashier.
 1862-3—J. P. West; S. Brashier.
 1863 (called)—J. Keenan; Samuel Leeper.
 1863-4—J. Keenan; Samuel Leeper.
 1864 (called)—J. Keenan; Samuel Leeper.
 1864-5—J. Keenan; Samuel Leeper.
 1865-6—J. C. Hand; Samuel Leeper.
 1866-7—J. C. Hand; Samuel Leeper.
 1868—E. W. Attaway; M. R. Bell.
 1869-70—E. W. Attaway.
 1870-1—Burwell B. Lewis.
 1871-2—B. B. Lewis.
 1872-3—A. M. Elliott.
 1873—A. M. Elliott.
 1874-5—L. M. Wilson.
 1875-6—L. M. Wilson.
 1876-7—W. M. McMath.
 1878-9—J. W. Pitts.
 1880-1—Henry Wilson.
 1882-3—R. N. Hawkins.
 1884-5—E. G. Walker.
 1886-7—W. T. Smith.
 1888-9—A. P. Longshore.
 1890-1—A. P. Longshore.
 1892-3—John P. West.
 1894-5—G. B. Deans.
 1896-7—A. P. Longshore.
 1898-9—W. H. Sturdivant.
 1899 (Spec.)—W. H. Sturdivant.
 1900-1—G. B. Deans.
 1903—Edward Sherman Lyman.
 1907—Hosea Pearson.
 1907 (Spec.)—Hosea Pearson.
 1909 (Spec.)—Hosea Pearson.
 1911—W. H. Sturdivant.
 1915—H. M. Judge.
 1919—A. P. Longshore.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 518; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 327; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 79; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 160; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 194; U. S. *Soil Survey* with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 141; Ala. Official and Statistical *Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley Regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

SHELBY IRON COMPANY. An industrial corporation, incorporated, 1890, in New Jersey; capital stock authorized and outstanding, \$1,000,000; shares, \$100; funded debt: \$250,000, 6 per cent gold notes, due September 1, 1918; property owned in Alabama—iron ore mines, iron furnaces, and charcoal pits at Shelby; offices: Shelby, Ala., and New York, N. Y.

This company succeeded to the property and the name of one of the first iron-making companies organized in the State. Prior to 1850 Horace Ware built a small blast furnace in Shelby County and called it the Shelby Iron Works. From this beginning has grown the large industry operated by the present

organization. The operations of the company were hindered for many years by the absence of transportation facilities, and by the scarcity of skilled labor. The products of the furnace, consisting mainly of pig iron and hollow ware, were either sold to the merchants and farmers of the surrounding country or hauled to the Coosa River, about 8 miles distant, and floated down to Montgomery, Prattville, and Mobile. In 1854 the manufacture of wrought-iron blooms was undertaken. A small forge was erected on Camp Branch, three miles west of the furnace. Some of the wrought product was shipped to Sheffield, England, in 1856, and manufactured into high-grade steel. By legislative act, February 4, 1858, the original company was chartered as the Shelby County Iron Manufacturing Co. "Horace Ware, of Shelby County, together with such persons as may hereafter associate with him," were named as the incorporators. On March 18, 1862, Mr. Ware sold a six-sevenths interest in the property to John W. Lapsley, James W. Lapsley, John R. Kenan, Andrew T. Jones, John M. McClanahan, and Henry H. Ware for \$150,000. The company's charter was amended, by act of November 20, 1862, changing its name to the Shelby Iron Co. and authorizing a capital stock of \$2,000,000. Another furnace was erected soon after the new owners took charge and the manufacture of first-quality iron continued until the plant was destroyed by Wilson's raiders in the spring of 1865. During the War, iron to make cannon and armor plate for rams and gunboats was furnished from the Shelby plant to the Confederate Government. The armor of the ironclad "Tennessee" is said to have been made from Shelby iron. In 1867 or 1868 the plant was rebuilt. Eastern capitalists were interested with the local stockholders in the rehabilitated enterprise, and it has since been in continuous operation. In 1890 capitalists of New York acquired control of the company, and reorganized it under the laws of that State, retaining the old name.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1857-58, pp. 136-138; 1862, p. 124; *Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, p. 2710; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 70, 76, 78 et seq.

SHILOH, ALABAMA CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT. In 1907 the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Alabama Division, independent of any state aid, erected a very attractive memorial of granite to the memory of Alabama troops, who participated in the Battle of Shiloh. The Secretary and Superintendent of the Shiloh National Military Park in a letter of July 30, 1918, to Dr. Owen, states that "The cost of this monument was \$3,000, and for that sum, it is one of the handsomest memorials on this battlefield."

Organizations and officers mentioned in inscriptions on the Monument are as follows:

Infantry.

4th Battalion, Maj. James M. Clifton.
 16th Regiment, Lieut. Col. John W. Harris.

17th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Robert C. Fariss.
 18th Regiment, Col. Eli S. Shorter.
 19th Regiment, Col. Joseph Wheeler.
 21st Regiment, Lieut. Col. Stewart W. Cayce, Maj. Frederick Stewart.
 22nd Regiment, Col. Zac C. Deas (Wounded), Lieut. Col. John C. Marrost.
 25th Regiment, Col. John Q. Loomis, Maj. George D. Johnson.
 26th Regiment, Col. John C. Coltart (Wounded), Lieut. Col. William D. Chadick.
 31st Regiment, Lieut. Col. Montgomery Gilbreath.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. James M. Withers, 2nd Div.,
 2nd Army Corps. Brig. Gen. Sterling A. M. Wood, 2nd Brigade, 3rd Army Corps.

Cavalry.

Gen. Bragg's Escort Company, Capt. Robert W. Smith.
 1st Battalion, Capt. Thomas F. Jenkins.
 Mississippi and Alabama Battalion, Lieut. Col. Richard H. Brewer.
 1st Regiment, Col. James H. Clanton.

Artillery.

Gage's Battery, Capt. Charles P. Gage.
 Ketchum's Battery, Capt. William H. Ketchum.
 Robertson's Battery, Capt. Felix H. Robertson.

Iron tablets, placed by the National Government mark the position occupied by Alabama troops during the battle. In addition to the above there is a general Confederate monument to the Confederates who participated in the battle, which was erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. This memorial cost \$50,000, and was dedicated in 1917.

REFERENCES.—Letters in the files of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

SHOAL CREEK. A small tributary of the Tennessee River (q. v.) which empties into that stream 199.7 miles below Chattanooga, Tenn. It rises in Lawrence County, Tenn.; flows southward through Lauderdale County, Ala., to its junction with the Tennessee; is 51 miles long; 831 feet wide at its mouth; has a minimum discharge of 125 feet per second; and drains an area of 449 square miles. It flows through a more or less broken country, and cuts through the Niagara group (limestone) of the upper Silurian formation, the Devonian black shale, and the Lauderdale or Keokuk chert of the lower Subcarboniferous formation. It is not navigable, nor has any project for its improvement been undertaken by the United States Government. Near its mouth, the creek is crossed by an aqueduct 831 feet long, one of the sections of the Muscle Shoals Canal.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

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SHORTHAND REPORTERS' ASSOCIATION, THE ALABAMA. See Court Reporters.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON. College fraternity; founded at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, March 9, 1856, by Noble Leslie DeVotie, class of 1856, assisted by Nathan Elams Cockrell, '56; Samuel Marion Dennis, '57; Wade Foster, '56; John Webb Kerr, '56; John Barratt Rudolph, '56; Abner Edwin Patton, '57, and Thomas Chappell Cook, '57. The parent chapter was designated Alabama Mu, and 21 men were initiated before 1858. Chapters: Ala. Mu, 1856, 250 members, suspended 1858 to 1886, and 1890 to 1891, and has a chapter house valued at \$8,500, erected as a memorial to De Votie, the founder; Ala. Beta Beta, 1870, Howard College, 26 members, suspended because of antifraternity laws, 1876; Ala. Alpha Mu, 1878, Ala. Pol. Inst., 318 members, suspended from 1880 to 1886; Ala. Iota, 1878, Southern Univ., suspended from 1882 to 1884 because none of its members returned, owns a chapter hall, erected in 1908, cost about \$1,200, 271 members. Periodical: "The Record." Colors: Purple and old gold. Flower: Violet.

REFERENCES.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 286-297; the *Fraternity Catalogues*, various editions; *Manual* (1904); Wm. C. Levere's *History of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity*, 3 vols., iii. (1911).

SIGMA CHI. College fraternity; founded at Miami University, Oxford, O., June 28, 1855. Entered Alabama when Pi chapter was established at Howard College in 1872. Chapters: Pi, 1872, Howard College, 74 members, suspended in 1885 because of antifraternity legislation and not revived; Iota Iota, 1876, Univ. of Ala., 60 members, suspended because of antifraternity legislation, 1885, and revived in 1914 by the absorption of the local Phi Epsilon; and Chi Chi, 1879, Southern Univ., 23 members, and died, 1882, because none of its members returned. A graduate chapter is organized at Birmingham. Periodical: "The Sigma Chi Quarterly." Colors: Blue and gold. Flower: White rose.

REFERENCES.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 298-312; the *Fraternity Catalogues*; and *Manual and Directory* (1908).

SIGMA NU. College fraternity; founded at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, January 1, 1869. It entered Alabama in 1874 with the establishment of Theta chapter at the State University. Chapters: Theta, 1874, Univ. of Ala., and designated as Chapter VIII under the old nomenclature, because of passage of antifraternity laws by the trustees, in 1878 became inactive, but existed sub rosa for some years, revived in 1885, chapter house erected in 1916 at a cost of \$13,500, 400 members; Iota, 1879, Howard College, existed sub rosa for some years, but now active, 250 members; and Beta Theta, 1890, Ala. Pol. Inst., 210 members. Alumni chapters are organized in Birmingham and Montgomery. Periodical: "The Delta." Col-

ors: Black, white and old gold. Flower: White rose. Memorial Day: First Sunday in November.

REFERENCES.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 313-321; and the *Fraternity Catalogues* (1890, 1894, 1902 and 1911).

SIGMA PHI EPSILON. College fraternity; founded at Richmond College, Richmond, Va., November 1, 1901. Entered Alabama with the installation of Alabama Alpha at the Ala. Pol. Inst. November 7, 1908. The chapter was first organized October, 1907, as a local with 6 members, and was known as the D. P. Club. Its membership is 102. There is an alumni chapter at Birmingham. Periodical: "Sigma Phi Epsilon Journal." Colors: Purple and red.

REFERENCES.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 327-332; and the *Fraternity Catalogues* (1911-1915).

SIGMA TAU DELTA. Local college sorority; founded at Howard College, Birmingham, September 28, 1916; original and present membership six.

SIGMA UPSILON. College fraternity (honorary literary); founded in 1906 at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., by the federation of literary societies in several southern colleges. It entered Alabama in 1914, with the establishment of the Attie chapter; and has a membership of 25. Periodical: "Journal of Sigma Upsilon." Colors: Dark green and old gold. Flower: Jonquil.

REFERENCES.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 608-610; and Univ. of Ala. *Corolla* 1915-1916.

SILOS. The silo has come to be recognized as the best possible method for storing feed for live stock. It is of only recent introduction. In 1882 there were only ninety silos in the United States. So far as any record is preserved, the first silo constructed in Alabama was constructed on the Canebrake Experiment Station grounds at Uniontown in 1887. About the same date one was built at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Auburn. There are now reported more than 500 of different types in Alabama, including the pit, stave, tile and concrete. The largest one was erected by the Montgomery Lime and Cement Company in 1917, for L. C. Young, in Montgomery County. Prof. N. A. Negley, in 1914, prepared a circular on "silos and silage," filled with practical hints on the construction, materials, etc.

SINTA BOGUE. A creek in the northern part of Washington County, which flows into the Tombigbee River from the west, a short distance above Hatchetigbee bluff. It was a part of the line of demarcation between the English possessions and the Choctaw Nation, and the same line was subsequently recognized as the boundary between the United States and the Choctaws. It was variously spelled, but is a Choctaw word, Sinti, "snake," bok, "creek," that is, "snake creek." The Choctaw treaty which the British ex-

cuted at Mobile, March 26, 1765, stipulates that "none of His Majesty's white subjects shall be permitted to settle on Tombecbee River to the northward of the rivulet called Cente bonek (Sinta bogue)."

REFERENCES.—Romans, *Florida* (1775), p. 329; La Tourette, *Map of Alabama* (1838), Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth annual report* (1899), p. 560.

SIPSEY RIVER. A tributary of the Tombigbee River (q. v.) and a part of the Alabama-Tombigbee drainage system. The length of the Sipsey River proper is about 145 miles, its width from 40 to 100 feet, and its average low-water depth about 1 foot. The river rises in Winston County, where it is known as "Nine Island Creek," and runs through the southeast corner of Marion County until it reaches Fayette County, where it becomes the "Sipsey River." Its course for 90 miles is practically due south, and thence to its mouth it flows southwestward, and empties into the Little Tombigbee River (see Tombigbee River) 1 mile south of the town of Vienna, which is situated about 343 miles by river from Mobile.

For the first 25 miles, the river runs through a broken, mountainous country, the bluffs varying in height from 15 to 80 feet, being formed of a species of sandstone, intermixed with layers of slate formation. Its bed, formed entirely of rock, is obstructed by numerous shoals, and large boulders fallen from the bluffs. Besides the sandstone which is of great durability and easily quarried, rock suitable for millstones is found along the river, and also an excellent quality of grindstone, as well as extensive beds of coal. At one place the bed of the river for over a mile originally consisted of a vein of coal 18 inches thick. Twenty-five miles downstream the rock bluffs gradually disappear, and the banks of the river are formed instead of steep soil bluffs. This formation continues to a point within 22 miles of its mouth, where indications of the blue lime rock, similar to that found on the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, are met with. From this point to the mouth the bluffs are again nearly perpendicular and vary in height from 20 to 100 feet, changing from one side of the river to the other, and originally heavily timbered with nearly every species of hardwood, with here and there a few pine and cypress trees. The river traverses Fayette and Tuscaloosa Counties and forms a part of the boundary between Pickens and Greene Counties.

The course of the river is exceedingly tortuous, and it has never been navigable, except by rafts and flatboats during very high water.

The preliminary survey of the Sipsey River made by the War Department in 1879 was supplemented by a final examination in 1890, but no project for improvement was adopted, and no steps have since been taken toward making the river navigable for keelboats or steamboats.

No development of water power has been undertaken on the Sipsey except by the erec-

William Preston Screws
Colonel 167th Reg., Rainbow Div., A. E. F.
and regular U. S. Army officer

Julian M. Strassburger
Captain 167th Reg., Rainbow Div., A. E. F.,
killed in action, July 26, 1918

Mortimer Harvie Jordan
Captain Co. K, 167th Reg., 42nd Div., A.
E. F., killed in second battle of the
Marne, July 28, 1918.

WORLD WAR HEROES

tion of a few temporary dams, usually of wood, for the purpose of running small grain mills or cotton ginneries belonging to individuals.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Annual report* for 1881, App. K, p. 1221; 1890, App. R, pp. 1722-1724; U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Reports of examinations and surveys made under act of March 3, 1879, 1880*, (S. Ex. Doc. 42, 46th Cong. 3d sess.), Sipsey River, Ala., pp. 34-38.

SLATES. The slates of Alabama belong to several geological formations, viz, the Talladega, or Ocoee, the Weisner, and the Montevallo shales, of the Cambrian, and the upper Trenton of the Silurian; and are found principally in the counties of Shelby, Talladega, Calhoun, Cleburne, Clay, Coosa, and Chilton. Those of the Weisner formation in the southwestern part of Talladega County, of the Montevallo group in Chilton County, and of the Trenton, northeast of Anniston, in Calhoun, are perhaps the best. Slate from these beds was used to some extent during the War for roofing, the Confederate arsenal at Selma being covered with it, but it has not yet been as extensively quarried as might be expected from its quality and quantity.

REFERENCE.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Bulletin* 9, 1904), p. 68.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES. See Live Stock and Products.

SLAVERY. To Alabama and to Alabamians slavery was an inheritance. Their attitude toward the institution, their conduct and practices in its operation had few features not found in other sections where the attitude was friendly and sympathetic. Throughout the State were those, not considerable in numbers it is true, who felt the same abhorrence to its continuance as the most extreme of the Abolitionists, and who dreamed of a time when Alabama would be a free State, with a complete re-organization of the economic system. There were some whose attitude was one of distinct unfriendliness to the slave from racial consideration. These dreamed of the day when Alabama might be wholly Caucasian, and with the absence of the negro their confidence in social integrity would not be disturbed. The vast and overwhelming part of the population, however, was friendly to the institution, even including those who were themselves without slaves. While they had little socially or economically in common with the rich slave owners or even with those who owned but few, several factors served to make and to keep them friendly. In the first place, they too had dreams of the faction and power which the rich enjoyed. Many poor men who came into the State at the beginning had, by hard economy and prudence, risen to places of prominence. Further, the overseers were largely drawn from the class of poor white people, and the position was one that had many attractions. Perhaps a reason as potent as either of the foregoing was the

feeling that wisdom and quality of leadership was safer in the hands of the rich and the powerful than with those less favored. Slaves were a part of the population of the State, that is, of the section now in the limits of the State from 1800 to 1865, during forty-five years of which period or from 1819 to 1865, it was one great factor which influenced, more powerfully than any one or even many other factors, the political, economic and social through aspiration and conduct of the people. The State came into the Union on the period of agitation preceding the Missouri compromise, and they shared in the feeling that an injustice was involved in the efforts of the North in restricting slavery in the new territories. While they presently acquired in the compromise plans, they were never satisfied with the equities of the settlement, and long years afterward they were willing to join their trusted bodies in the endeavor to make the new State of Kansas slave rather than free. The expedition in 1856 of Jefferson Buford, of Barbour County, and his associates, had a far more remote genesis than an immediate desire to open up new slave territory. It was a protest, breaking out in sullen seriousness, reminiscent of the feelings of the older generation who were never reconciled to the justice of the compromises.

Slavery was to all early settlers, and to the people generally, an accepted fact both of right and practice. They had no doubt of the right or the wisdom of slavery, and yet there was slowly growing up a conscious moral sense of the evils of slave ownership. Many, too, felt that there were defects in the institution as an economic system. In 1823 Israel Pickens became Governor of the State. About this time Colonization Societies were springing up in various communities, and Gov. Pickens was elected as President of the State organization. Many men and women emancipated their slaves by legislative act. Others removed to the free states in order to enjoy the opportunity of giving freedom to their slaves. Within the decade other influences were at work serving to relax the hold of the system or to weaken it. With all of these influences there was no sense of wrongdoing under the law, and the majority planted themselves firmly upon the declarations and practices of the Bible in defense of the institution and of themselves. However, the people had no sympathy with the efforts to repeal the law forbidding the slave trade, or to reopen it, although some of the leaders favored the latter. In Alabama the last slaver ran its cargo contraband into a sheltered inlet of the Coast, only to be captured, libeled and ultimately punished. As time went on the legislature prohibited the introduction of slaves from sister states, a curious regulation since it in a sense violated their own contentions for the extension of slave territory. Their justification was that in the one case it was the carrying of the slave along with and as a part of the property of the owner in the new territory, while in the other case it was traf-

fic. Still further with the passing of time, the sale of slaves locally was not favored, and keeping the families intact was favored. The forced sales could not be totally regulated but even then officers endeavored to secure purchases for whole families, rather than to break them up.

The slave, property under the law, as a rule was never so regarded in the treatment accorded him. As property he was an asset of nature, and as such must be careful and protected as other property. But this status existed as a shield, not for use as a sword. Practically the slaves were a contented and happy class. They were amiable of their position, bidable and trustable as a rule, and they soon ingratiated themselves into the good opinions and even the affections of their masters. That love begets love obtained in the relation of master and slave. Usually well fed, well cared for and healthy, their condition was not wholly bad. It may be said in proving that the solicitude of the master and mistress for the welfare of the slave has become one of the fixed parts of any claims or admissions in reference to the system.

The slave as a laborer was not wholly a success, and yet he possessed docility, willingness to learn and an imitation facility of a remarkable sort. On the plantations and in the villages the great bulk of the manual labor was performed by negroes. On a plantation of a hundred negroes or less there were plowhands, hostlers, gardeners, blacksmiths, plasterers, wood choppers, coachmen, footmen, butlers, seamstresses, cooks, etc. The ante bellum plantation was the best school the negro ever had. Under wise and intelligent direction he developed the use of hand and muscle and strength that made him the best fixed labor in the world, and the like of which will not be seen again. The credit for the quality first described was not due wholly to master or wholly to slave, but it came about because of the well directed application of intelligent authority and power.

But toward 1860 the changes in the character of the conditions of the South, because of the ascendance of cotton, were causing thoughtful people to ponder whether the system was accomplishing the same results as with the generation prior. The raising of cotton, to bring money to buy more land and slaves, to make more money, was a circle the unceasing round of which the thoughtful farmer realized would bring economic doom. This one crop condition at first thought the best product of slavery appointment was the first serious suggestion of the economic impossibility of the perfect nation of slavery.

It will be well here to recall the statements made above in regard to colonization and attitude, slowly forming, toward the ultimate abolition of slavery. These forces grew with slowly increasing momentum every year. But in the early thirties the rise of the abolitionists and the growth of the abolition crusade served to check the anti-slavery move-

ment from within and to throw the people of the State of all class on the defensive. They bitterly resented the attacks on the system, on its operation and on themselves as a people. It was unjust and unfair. The attacks and charges were untrue and could not be supported. Self government, individual rights and responsibilities and the rights of the States were all in jeopardy. From the joining of the South and the Abolitionists in the middle thirties, it was a bitter, unceasing and uncompromising struggle, resulting in separation, in war, in the death of the old industrial system of the South, and the restatement of ideals and practices of government far away from the fundamentals of the founders.

The effect of slavery on the character of the people of the slave-holding states was wholesome, whatever individual instances and sporadic illustrations may be adduced to the contrary. The charge is made that slave ownership served to develop a tyranny of habit and conduct incompatible with true manliness. This is not true. It has been charged that the men of the old South were degraded and depraved, and one writer (now living) has so far forgotten himself as to refer to the women of the South as but one of many mistresses in the harems of their husband. Nothing is further from the truth. Individual cases of wrongdoing and evil there doubtless were many of them. But such conduct does not confine wholly to the South. In the North the present age of vice among the women developed the red light district, made divorce not infrequent and lowered the standards of domestic virtue. The queen and paragon of virtue and character had her highest model among the women of the South. The doctrine of noblesse oblige here had its truest and best application. Their race, their training, their ideals challenged them to meet the duties and obligations of the relation, and they met it in a way that developed a condition and quality of society, of individual character, high leadership the like of which will never be found again among men.

But the institution was doomed. Two causes contributed, the one economic, in that it failed ultimately as an industrial system, falling of its own weight and from defects which had come with its development, and from which there was no escape. The other was moral. In the providence of God man should no longer be his brother's keeper by force of law, and with the signing of the terms of surrender by Lee on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox came the end of a sound and economic system, and the hopes and political practices of people in whom God had planted only too great a portion of courage and manliness and high endeavor.

SLOCOMB. Post office and station on the Central of Georgia Railway in the eastern part of Geneva County, 18 miles northeast of Geneva, 16 miles southwest of Dothan, 30 miles south of Ozark, and about 10 miles north of the Florida line. Population: 1906—700; 1910—896; 1916—1,500. It was in-

incorporated in 1901 under the general laws, and is now operated under the municipal code of 1907. It has a \$3,500 city hall, a \$16,000 school building, a \$6,500 electric light plant, a \$15,000 waterworks plant, and sewerage system. Its bonded indebtedness is \$21,500. Its banks are the First National, and the Slocumb National. The Slocumb Observer, a Democratic weekly established in 1914, is published there. Its industries are a Farmers' Union Warehouse, a ginnery, a grist-mill, a fertilizer plant, a lumber mill, a shingle mill, and a syrup mill.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

SLOSS IRON & STEEL CO. See Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL AND IRON COMPANY. An industrial corporation, incorporated August 16, 1899, in New Jersey, as a consolidation of the Sloss Iron & Steel Co. and various iron and steel companies in Alabama; it mines and deals in coal, iron ores, and dolomite; converts coal into coke in its own ovens; sells coal on yearly contract and otherwise for steam purposes; manufactures pig iron; capital stock, authorized—preferred 7 per cent noncumulative, \$10,000,000, common, \$10,000,000, total \$20,000,000, outstanding, preferred \$6,700,000; common, \$10,000,000, total, \$16,700,000; value of each share, \$100; both kinds of stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange; funded debt outstanding November 30, 1915, \$4,000,000; offices: Birmingham.

The 13 companies included in the organization of the above-mentioned company were: Sloss Iron & Steel Co.; Lady Ensley Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.; Franklin Mining Co.; Lady Ensley Furnace Co.; American Coal & Coke Co.; Lost Creek Coal Co.; Walker County Coal Co.; Russellville Ore Co.; Hamilton Creek Ore Co.; Colbert Iron Co.; Philadelphia Furnace Co.; Miss Emma Ore Mining Co.; and the North Alabama Furnace Co. The Sloss Iron & Steel Co. was formed in February, 1887, by the capitalists who purchased the property of the Sloss Furnace Co. It added to its original purchase, large amounts of mineral and coal lands, and was the chief interest in the consolidation of companies which compose the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, *passim*; *16th annual report to stockholders of Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.* (1916); Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910).

SMALLPOX. See Epidemics.

SNAKES FOUND IN ALABAMA.

Adder, Spreading, *Heterodon platyrhinus*, and *H. simus*.

Black, Eastern, *Zamenis constrictor*.

Black, Southern, *Spilotes caralis couperi*.

Chain, See King Snake.

Chicken, *Coluber absoletus* and varieties.

Coachwhip, *Zamenis flagelliformis*.

Coluber, See Rat Snake.

Coral, *Elaps fulvius*.

Corn, *Coluber guttatus*.

Crowned, *Tantilla coronata*.

Garter:

Common, *Thamnophis sirtalis*.

Spotted, *Thamnophis sirtalis, ordinatus*.

Gopher, See Southern black snake.

Green *Cyclophis Aestivus* and *Liopeltis Vernalis*.

Harlequin, See Coral Snake.

Hog nose, See Spreading Adder.

Black, Melanistic variety.

Hoop, *Farancia abacura*.

Indigo, See Southern Black Snake.

King, *Ophibolus getulus*.

Brown, *Haldea striatula*.

Moccasin:

Copperhead, *Agkistrodon contortrix*.

Cotton-mouth, see water moccasin.

Water, *Agkistrodon piscivorus*.

Pine, *Pituophis melanoleucus*.

Racer, Blue *Zamenis constrictor*.

Scarlet, See Corn snake.

Rainbow, *Alabastor erythrogrammus*.

Rat, *Coluber absoletus* and varieties.

Rattlesnake:

Diamondback, *Crotalus adamanteus*.

Ground, *Sistrurus miliarius*.

Timber, *Crotalus horridus*.

Ribbon, *Thamnophis saurita*.

Ringneck, Eastern, *Diadophis punctatus*.

Scarlet, *Cemophora coccinea*.

Storer's *Storeria occipitomaculata*.

Thunder, See King Snake.

Water:

Brown, *Tropidonotus taxispilotus*.

Common, *Natrix sipedon*.

Green, *Natrix clycopium*.

Red-bellied, *Natrix fasciata erythrogaster*.

Worm, *Carphophis amoenus*.

SOAPSTONE. See Corundum and Soapstone.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. See Friends, Society of the.

SOIL SURVEYS. See Soils and Soil Surveys.

SOILS AND SOIL SURVEYS. The soils constitute the most interesting and the most important geological feature of the State, and are of most recent formation. The State may be divided into two parts, approximately co-extensive with the mineral district and the agricultural district, respectively. The soils of the first are mainly residual, that is, they have been derived from the rocks upon which they now rest, and therefore show more or less close relationship to them. In the second—the Coastal Plain, or agricultural district—the older formations have been overspread with a mantle of sandy loam and pebbles, transported from elsewhere, and the soils are in great measure made from these materials, though modified locally by admixtures with the disintegration and decomposition products of the underlying older rocks.

The Mineral District.—There are three principal varieties of soils in the mineral district. The first is the sandy loams, in part slightly calcareous, derived from the sandstones and siliceous shales of the Coal Measures, the Welsner quartzite, and the Talladega slates; from the cherty or more siliceous parts of the Knox dolomite, and of the lower Carboniferous limestones; and from some of the Montevallo shales. These soils are less fertile than the others, but they lie well, are responsive to fertilizers and easily cultivated. Approximately 10,000 square miles of the mineral region have soils of this kind. The second variety is the calcareous sandy loams, in which the proportion of clay and of lime is greater than in the preceding class. They are more fertile, quite as easy of cultivation, as responsive to fertilizers, and hence the most desirable farm lands of the region. They cover about 4,000 square miles of territory, and are the residual soils from the slightly siliceous limestones of the Tuscumbia division of the lower Carboniferous, the Fort Payne chert, the lower beds of the Knox dolomite, the more calcareous of the Montevallo shales, and the rocks of the Red Mountain group. The fine red lands of the Tennessee Valley, those of parts of the Coosa Valley, and belts in the other anticlinal valleys belong to this class. The third variety is composed of the highly calcareous clayey soils, occupying some 2,500 square miles of area, and derived from the purer limestones of the lower Carboniferous, and of the Trenton, and from the calcareous shales of the Cambrian flatwoods. These lands, though essentially fertile, are of little value as farm lands, being generally too rocky or too wet for cultivation.

The Coastal Plain.—In the Coastal Plain the upland soils are based mainly on the materials of the Lafayette formation, which is spread as a mantle of sandy loam and pebbles over the entire area with an average thickness of 25 feet. When unmodified by admixtures with the underlying country rock, these Lafayette soils are at their best highly siliceous loams, usually of deep red color from iron oxide, well drained, well situated, and among the most desirable of our farm lands. At their worst, they are very sandy and comparatively infertile, yet some of the most valuable truck farms of southern Alabama have soils of this class. While the Coastal Plain formations, Cretaceous and Tertiary, consist prevalently of sands and clays in many alternations, yet there are two great limestone formations intercalated, viz, the Selma chalk and the St. Stephens limestone, the former of Cretaceous, the latter of Tertiary age.

The Selma chalk is about 1,000 feet in thickness. It is a rather soft, chalky rock having from 10 to 50 per cent clayey matters, less in the middle third of the formation, and more in the upper and lower thirds. The St. Stephens limestone, in its lower part, is also an argillaceous limestone much like the Selma chalk, but the upper part is a purer rock containing as a rule only about 10 per

cent of insoluble matter. In those belts where the limestone of these two formations underlie and constitute the country rocks, the Lafayette sands have often been in great part swept away by erosion. The soils are thus in a measure residual, being the insoluble clayey residues from the decay and disintegration of the limestones. Like all clayey soils derived from limestones, they are of exceptional fertility, being the very best farm lands of the State. In this class belong the lands of the "Black Belt," or "Canebrake Belt," of central Alabama, and those of the lime hills and hill prairies of the southern part of the State. Remnants of the Lafayette mantle exist at intervals throughout these regions, and admixtures of the red loams of this mantle with the native marly soils give rise to many varieties, such as the "Red Post Oak," the "Piney Woods," and other soils.

The great clay formation of the lower Tertiary causes another variation from the prevailing sandy loams of the Coastal Plain. In Sumter and Marengo Counties it forms the "Post Oak Flatwoods"; but east of the Alabama River it holds much lime and forms regular "prairie" soils, of which those along Prairie Creek, in Wilcox County, are typical examples. There are small areas of marly soils in the Tertiary, due to the shell beds which frequently occur in the lower, or lignitic, division of this formation. The celebrated "Flat Creek" lands of Wilcox County, marled by the outcrop of the Woods Bluff greensand shell bed, belong to this class of soils. The same shell bed is also responsible for fertile lands on Beaver Creek, in the same county, and on Bashi Creek, in Clarke County. The Nanafalia shell bed, or marl, gives rise to many tracts of fertile, limy soils in Marengo and Wilcox.

The Lafayette formation is more sandy in the lower counties than in those farther north. In this section a second surface mantle, consisting mainly of sands with some beds of laminated clay intercalated, and known as the Citronelle division of the Grand Gulf, is found underlying the Lafayette. This double mantle increases the thickness of the sandy surface beds, so that the Miocene limestones, which are known to underlie this section, seldom outcrop or influence the soils except along the banks of the Chattahoochee River and possibly some of the smaller streams. The uneven surfaces of the Grand Gulf clays which underlie the Lafayette sands near the surface, give this country, which is gently rolling or nearly flat, a succession of shallow ponds, pine barren swamps, and open savannahs, comprising some of the most favorably situated and valuable lands of Baldwin and Mobile Counties.

Valleys and River Bottoms.—The valleys of all the larger streams of the Coastal Plain consist of three well defined terraces. The first terrace, or bottom, is subject to overflow and its soils are the sands and other materials periodically deposited by the stream. The second terrace, or bottom, is a few feet above high-water mark and consequently not subject to overflow, except in the depressions

caused by erosion. The characteristic soils of these second bottoms are yellowish, silty loams increasing in sandiness from above downward. They average about a mile in width, and are always choice farm lands. Many of the great plantations of ante bellum days were situated on this terrace. The third terrace is usually about 100 feet above the second, and averages some three miles in width, with soils of the ordinary Lafayette type. Most of the river towns—Tuscaloosa, Selma, Cahaba, Claiborne, St. Stephens, Jackson, Columbia and others—are situated on this terrace. Above this third terrace are the broad, level uplands of the Coastal Plain, with their red, sandy loam of the Lafayette.

State Soil Surveys.—Surveying the soils of the State is a collateral function of the department of agriculture and industries (q. v.), authorized by legislative act of August 13, 1907, which empowers the commissioner to appoint, with the governor's approval, one or more soil surveyors, whose duty it is, "to investigate, survey, analyze, class soils; and investigate the cause and prevention of diseases in farm products and plants, and the drainage of soils and the investigation of methods of growing, and fermenting of tobacco in the different tobacco sections of the State, and to determine the relative crop values of soils in the areas surveyed. To further make investigations with the view of introducing more remunerative crops, or crops better adapted to the conditions and peculiar characteristics of the soils surveyed, and to give the location and boundaries of the area surveyed and describe the general topographic features and regional drainage, character and source of population, present condition as to settlement, chief towns, transportation facilities, markets and water powers and timber resources." It is the further duty of the soil surveyors to attend the agricultural meetings or schools held in the State, and lecture on soils, exhibiting maps of the areas surveyed, and furnishing such other information as shall be directed by the commissioner. Provision is made in section 4 of the act for cooperation of the State's representatives with the United States Soil Survey, and section 5 makes an annual appropriation of \$10,000 for the work. From the very first the State soil surveys have been conducted in close cooperation with the Government Bureau of Soils.

United States Soil Surveys.—Under the direction of the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, soil surveys of large areas of every State have been made. The work was inaugurated in 1899, prior to the organization of the bureau on July 1, 1901. As indicated by the Report of the bureau for 1901 (p. 28), "the purpose of a soil survey is to provide an accurate basis for the adaptation of soils to crops. It seeks to present as clearly and as forcibly as possible the conditions of an area in such a manner as to make it possible for prospective settlers to take up lands suited to certain crops, and to enable present owners of land to learn from the experience of other localities what

crops are best adapted to their own soils and climatic conditions. In the present struggle for commercial supremacy the importance of such accurate knowledge of agricultural conditions is becoming daily more evident. No community and no nation can afford to waste its time and energies in the pursuit of interests to which its conditions are unsuited; nor on the other hand can it afford to lose any chance of inaugurating and developing those interests for which it is peculiarly adapted. A soil survey aims to eliminate to some extent such waste in the line of agriculture. Its most valuable function is undoubtedly the improvement of existing methods, so that larger yields of our staple crops can be secured, although more showy results are gained in the development of special industries."

Cooperative Methods.—Soon after the passage of the act of August 13, 1907, the State put men in the field to assist the Federal soil surveyors. The general plan was to have one State surveyor work with each Federal surveyor. This plan has been carried out except where local conditions have made it necessary or expedient to have more Government than State men working within the State. It has sometimes happened, on the other hand, that most of the work of surveying a county has been done by the State representatives without the assistance of Government men. In all cases the reports and maps showing the results have been published by the Federal Government. At present four soil surveyors are employed by the State, their salaries and expenses being paid entirely from State funds. The Government pays the entire cost of its portion of soil survey work.

Areas surveyed prior to 1907.—The first area in Alabama to be surveyed was Perry County. This was done in 1902 under the direction of Mr. R. T. Avon Burke. Further surveys were made by the Government in this State prior to the inauguration of the State work as follows: Fort Payne area, including parts of DeKalb and Cherokee Counties, 1903; Mobile area, part of Mobile County, 1903; Huntsville area, parts of Limestone and Madison Counties, 1903; Macon, and Sumter Counties, 1904; Blount, Dallas, Lauderdale, and Montgomery Counties, 1905; Lee County, 1906; and Butler, Marion, and Talladega Counties, 1907.

Areas Surveyed Since 1907.—Since Alabama entered upon a policy of cooperation, surveys of 39 counties have been made. Up to November 1, 1915, surveys had been undertaken by the Federal Government, independently or in cooperation with the State, of the following counties: Autauga, 1908; Baldwin, 1909; Barbour, 1914; Bibb, 1908; Blount, 1905; Bullock, 1913; Butler, 1907; Calhoun, 1908; Chambers, 1909; Cherokee, 1903; Chilton, 1911; Clarke, 1912; Clay, 1915; Cleburne, 1913; Coffee, 1909; Colbert, 1908; Conecuh, 1912; Covington, 1912; Cullman, 1908; Dale, 1910; Dallas, 1905; DeKalb, 1903; Elmore, 1911; Escambia, 1913; Etowah, 1908; Fort Payne area, parts of DeKalb and Cherokee Counties, 1903; Hale, 1909; Henry, 1908; Huntsville area, parts of Lime-

stone and Madison Counties, 1903; Jackson, 1911; Jefferson, 1908; Lamar, 1908; Lauderdale, 1905; Lawrence, 1914; Lee, 1906; Limestone, 1914; Macon, 1904; Madison, 1911; Marion, 1907; Marshall, 1911; Mobile, 1911; Mobile area, part of Mobile County, 1903; Monroe, 1916; Montgomery, 1905; Perry, 1902; Pickens, 1916; Pike, 1910; Randolph, 1911; Russell, 1913; Sumter, 1904; Talladega, 1907; Tallapoosa, 1909; Tuscaloosa, 1911; Walker, 1916; and Washington, 1915.

The reports of these soil surveys, with the maps accompanying them, have constantly increased in usefulness and interest to the general public. They are of especial value to intending purchasers of farm lands, to schools and to persons engaged in agricultural and kindred pursuits; and as agriculture becomes more efficient and more specialized, soil surveys will acquire more and more importance.

REFERENCES.—Code, 1907, sec. 76-79; *General Acts*, 1907, pp. 587-588; State Agricultural Dept., *Bulletin*, ser. 27, pp. 358, 367; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Soil Surveys, *List of Soil Surveys*, Nov. 1, 1915; Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Bulletin* 9, 1904), pp. 74-79; W. G. Smith, "United States soil surveys," in Ala. State Hort. Soc., *Proceedings*, 1906, pp. 20-28, and "Soils," *Ibid.*, 1908, pp. 46-60; C. H. Billingsley, "The soil survey as related to truck growing," *Ibid.*, 1910, pp. 181-185; Duggar, "Soils of Alabama and their adaptations to crops," in *Alabama's new era* (Dept. of Immigration, *Bulletin*, vol. 1, 1911), pp. 39-47.

SONG, THE STATE. See Alabama—State Song.

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, THE ALABAMA.

Organization.—The United Sons of Confederate Veterans was organized at Richmond, Va., June 30, 1896. Its constituent bodies are Departments, Division, Brigades and Camps. The first camp in Alabama to affiliate with the Confederation was Camp John Pelham No. 16, of Auburn, organized with sixty-two members, Nov. 7, 1896. From this date the Division may be said to date its existence. On Aug. 10, 1897, Dr. Patrick H. Mell, of Auburn, was appointed Commander of the Division. On Oct. 12, 1898, Thomas M. Owen, then of Carrollton, was appointed to succeed him, and he in turn was succeeded by Warwick H. Payne, of Scottsboro, Sept. 9, 1901. On Nov. 13, 1901, the first Division reunion convention was held in the city of Montgomery, at which time a constitution was adopted and formal organization effected. At the reunion in Mobile, Nov. 15, 1905, the Division was subdivided into five brigades. Reunions have been held as follows: Montgomery, Nov. 13, 1901; Montgomery, Nov. 12, 1902; Birmingham, Nov. 4, 1903; and Mobile, Nov. 15, 1904. In 1905 the reunion was called for Huntsville, but was not held owing to the prevalence of yellow fever on the gulf coast.

Objects.—"Its objects are, through closer organization, to bring about a better accomplishment of the objects of the general Confederation."—*Constitution*, 1901.

First Officers, 1901.—Warwick H. Payne, Division Commander; T. Sidney Frazier, Division adjutant; B. B. Cohen, Division inspector; Francis M. Purifoy, Division Judge advocate; Leon McCord, Division quartermaster; Rev. Eugene Crawford, Division chaplain; Dr. R. Paul Jones, Division surgeon; Clayton Tullis, Division commissary; and E. O. McCord and G. G. Allen, aides.

PUBLICATIONS.—"Proceedings," etc., annually (8vo.); General Orders and Circulars.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, THE SOCIETY IN ALABAMA, Montgomery.

Organization.—Instituted April 16, 1894, in the city of Montgomery.

Objects.—The objects are common to all of the State societies and are set forth in the constitution of the general society. The organization is for social, literary, and patriotic purposes. It aims to acquaint the descendants of the heroes of the Revolution with the wonderful work of their ancestors; and to inculcate a love of duty and country similar to that which has become the admiration of all mankind. It is formed to aid in historic research; in the erection of monuments to our national heroes; in the preservation of records and genealogies; in the commemorative celebration of great historical events of a national importance, and in the promotion of social intercourse and a feeling of fellowship among its members.

Founders and first officers.—James Edward Webb, president, Birmingham; James Franklin Johnston, vice-president, Birmingham; Dr. Frank Prince, vice-president, Bessemer; Thomas McAdory Owen, secretary, then of Birmingham; James Lewis Sandefur, treasurer, Birmingham; Jesse Kilgore Brockman, assistant secretary, registrar, and historian, Birmingham; Dr. Edward Pulaski Lacey, surgeon, Bessemer; Dr. William Marmaduke Owen, chaplain, Bessemer. Board of Managers.—James E. Webb, chairman; Thomas M. Owen, secretary; Robert Daniel Johnston, Thomas Jefferson Hickman, Edward Ennis Graham Roberts, Dr. William M. Owen, Jesse K. Brockman, John McQueen, James F. Johnston, Dr. Frank Price, James L. Sandefur, Dr. E. P. Lacey.

Present officers, 1920.—C. L. Ruth, president, Montgomery; William M. Marks, Secretary, Montgomery.

SOOKTALOOSA. A high bluff on the west side of the Tombigbee River in Sumter County, and 2 miles below the mouth of Sukinatcha. This point was the great war crossing, used by the Creeks and Choctaws in their wars with each other. Here a part of the Koassati (q. v.) lived from about 1764 to 1767. Bernard Romans camped at this bluff on January 10, 1772, of which he gives the following brief account: "At half an hour past three we passed the mouth of Sookhanatcha from the west, and three miles

below it came to camp, at four o'clock p. m., at the foot of the hill where formerly the Coosadas were settled; this place is called Sooktaloosa (i. e. Black Bluff), from its being a kind of coal: it is a great thoroughfare for warring savages." The Choctaw is the word for Sakti lusa, "Black Bluff," that is, Sakti, "bluff," lusa, "black." Both the French and the English used the Choctaw word, although on English maps it is put down as Black Bluff and on the French, as Ecor noir.

REFERENCES.—Romans, *Florida* (1775), p. 326; La Tourette, *Map of Alabama* (1838).

SORGHUM CANE. See Syrup Manufacturing.

SOUTH ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION. An organization perfected at Brewton, March 8, 1901, pursuant to a call from the Escambia County Educational Association, with the purpose of achieving "a closer union and co-operation among the teachers, school officials and all friends of education in South Alabama." Membership was offered to teachers and friends of education "who reside in the counties of Sumter, Greene, Hale, Perry, Dallas, Autauga, Elmore and Lee and all counties south of these." The first officers were Rev. S. M. Hosmer, of Greensboro, president; Prof. Hoyt M. Dobbs, of Stockton, first vice-president; Prof. J. R. Smith, Evergreen, treasurer; Supt. W. S. Neal, Brewton, secretary. The executive committee consisted of Prof. A. F. Harman, Brewton, and Prof. E. M. Shackelford, Troy and Supt. W. W. Hinton, Billingsley. The annual meetings were held thereafter in Montgomery, 1902; Greenville, 1903; Andalusia, 1904; Troy, 1905. The fifth meeting, which was to be held in Mobile in 1906, was abandoned on account of an outbreak of yellow fever at that place. Later the organization disbanded, and the funds in the treasury, amounting to about \$42.00, were turned over to the Downing Industrial School for girls at Brewton.

REFERENCES.—Pamphlets, circulars, annual reports, and letters from W. S. Neal and E. M. Shackelford in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY. See LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY. A public utility corporation, chartered in the State of New York in December, 1879; capital stock—authorized \$30,000,000; outstanding, \$21,400,000; shares \$100; funded debt, \$17,307,000. This company is a subsidiary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. which owns practically its entire capital stock. The Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. owns a large interest in the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co., operating the exchanges in the State of Alabama formerly

operated by the latter company. Most of the telephone business of the State, long distance and local, is handled by the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. Offices: Atlanta, Georgia.

See Telephone Service.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, p. 935.

SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY. An industrial corporation, organized March 5, 1887, in New Jersey; capital stock—authorized, \$11,000,000, outstanding, \$10,000,000; shares, \$50; no funded debt; property in Alabama—factories at Andalusia, Cullman, Montgomery, New Decatur, Sheffield, and Union Springs; refines and manufactures cottonseed oil, lard compounds, soap, and other by-products; capital stock owned by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. (q. v.); offices: New York.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, p. 2973.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE. Private school for the education of white boys and girls, located at Camp Hill. This institution was founded on September 21, 1898, by Lyman Ward, who has since continued to teach and act as president, and was chartered by act of February 8, 1901. The school is not endowed and is undenominational. Primary and secondary academic, and useful industrial courses are offered. The buildings consist of Ross Hall, Alabama Hall, and the Trades building. The total value of the school property, including buildings and the four hundred acres of land which it owns, is \$60,300.

There is a well selected library connected with the Institute, containing about 4,000 books and periodicals.

REFERENCES.—Prospectus, Southern Industrial Institute, 1906; President's Report, 1905; Plea for Public Schools, Invitations, circulars, etc.; The Industrial Student, monthly, vol. 1, 1900-1915; and "Education," and address delivered at The Industrial Institute by Rev. Quincy Ewing, of Birmingham.

SOUTHERN IRON & STEEL CO. See Gulf States Steel Co.

SOUTHERN MILLS CORPORATION, Oxford. See Cotton Manufacturing.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. Incorporated under the laws of the State of Virginia by the legislature June 18, 1894; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track and branches, 7,456.18, side tracks, 2,430.03, total, 9,886.21; mileage operated in Alabama—main track and branches, 1,048.93, side tracks, 407.94, total, 1,456.87; capital stock authorized—\$350,000,000, actually issued, common, \$120,000,000, preferred, \$60,000,000; shares, \$100; voting power one vote a share; and funded debt, \$227,167,500.

This company was formed for the purpose of taking over and reorganizing the Richmond & Danville Railroad Co. and its sub-

sidary railroads, among which were several companies incorporated under the laws of this State. The history of the older Alabama constituent companies has been discussed under separate headings. (See Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co., East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Co., Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.) There remains to be traced the history of the other railroads which were finally included in the Southern Railway system in Alabama.

The Southern Railway Co., after incorporation, June 18, 1894, first acquired the property of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Co. Beginning on June 30, the property was operated by the new company under the style of the Southern Railway Co. and, for convenience and facility in management, was divided into two general operating divisions, the eastern and the western. On August 18, the company bought at foreclosure sale the lines operated by the Georgia Pacific Railway Co., which gave it a line entirely across the State of Alabama, passing through Birmingham and the heart of the mineral district, with its termini at Atlanta, Ga., and Greenville, Miss.

Georgia-Pacific Railway.—The nucleus in Alabama for the lines operated by the Georgia Pacific Railway Co. was the railroad chartered by the legislature February 8, 1860, which authorized the Georgia Western Railroad Co., a Georgia corporation, to construct a continuation of its road from the Georgia line through Calhoun County to Oxford or to Jacksonville. The charter allowed the company two years in which to start the work in Alabama by letting a contract for grading 20 miles, and required that 5 miles of the road within the State should be completed within two years after the commencement of work. The work was not started within the time stipulated and the charter, therefore, expired; but, on December 31, 1868, in response to the stimulus of "State-aid" legislation, the enterprise was revived and an act obtained from the legislature, renewing and extending the charter rights formerly granted so as to cover the construction of a road from the Georgia line to Gadsden. Authority also was given to purchase the Tennessee & Coosa Railroad Co. This act was amended on February 26, 1872, to provide for the extension of the road across the State in the direction of Columbus, Miss.

This company never built its road either in Alabama or Georgia, and in 1881 sold its franchises, rights-of-way, etc., to a company organized in Georgia, December 31, 1881, known as the Georgia Pacific Railway Co., of which Gen. John B. Gordon was president. The railroad projected by this company was to extend from Atlanta, Ga., to Texarkana, Ark., a distance of 600 miles. Arrangements were made with the Richmond & Danville Extension Co. to build the road. In 1887 the last gap of 40 miles, between Coalburg and Cane Creek, Ala., was built, completing the through line from Atlanta to Columbus. In that year also surveys were made for an extension from Columbus to Greenville, Miss.,

which was completed on July 1, 1889. In 1888 the company leased its entire property to the Richmond & Danville Railroad Co. for 20 years from January 1, 1889, the rental to be the net earnings of the road. As has been stated, the road was sold to the Southern Railway Co. on August 18, 1894.

Purchase of the Alabama Great Southern.—The annual report of the Southern Railway Co., for 1894-5, referred to its purchase of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co., as follows: "By purchase, at the foreclosure sale of the collateral under the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Co.'s Extension Collateral Trust Mortgage, and otherwise, your company has acquired 34,500 A shares (par 10 pounds), and 90,500 B shares (par 10 pounds), of the Alabama Great Southern Railway Co., Limited, out of a total of 67,607 A shares, and 156,600 B shares, and since the close of the fiscal year has issued to pay for the same \$2,100,000 of its 1st consolidated mtg, 5 p. c. bonds, and 43,000 shares of its preferred stock."

Later Acquisitions.—During the year 1898 this company jointly with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. (q. v.) purchased the holdings of the Birmingham Southern Railway Co. from the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. This had been an industrial road but was made a common carrier by its joint purchasers.

In May, 1899, a controlling interest was acquired in the Northern Alabama Railway Co. This company was originally chartered under the general incorporation laws of Alabama as the Birmingham & Tennessee River Rail Road Co. An act of the legislature, February 17, 1885, changed the name of the company to the Sheffield & Birmingham Railroad Co. The main line of the road as projected at that time extended from Sheffield to Jasper, 86.9 miles, with branches to quarries and mines, aggregating 5.1 miles. In August, 1887, the company was consolidated with the Alabama & Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Co. The road was completed to Jasper on May 16, 1888. In the same year default was made in interest payments and a receiver was appointed in January, 1889. The road was sold under foreclosure in the following April, and purchased by Alfred Parrish, of Philadelphia, who transferred it to a company organized under the name of the Birmingham, Sheffield & Tennessee River Railway Co., of which he was president. In 1890, the River-ton branch, 11 miles in length, was built, and the road extended to South Parrish, making the total length of its main line 95 miles. In June, 1893, the property was put in the hands of a receiver and sold for its debts on September 16, 1895. It was purchased by eastern capitalists who reorganized as the Northern Alabama Railway Co. on December 1. Although the road was sold to the Southern Railway Co. in May, 1899, it is operated independently and under a separate management.

On April 1, 1901, the control of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co. (q. v.) was obtained by the purchase of more than 90 per cent of its

capital stock and more than 70 per cent of its general-mortgage bonds.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the Ensley Southern Railway, from Ensley to coal mines near Birmingham, about 25 miles, was built and put in operation. During 1902 the company added to its Alabama mileage by constructing extensions of the Ensley Southern from Ensley to a point near the Warrior River, 19.22 miles, and from Parrish to a point near Little Warrior River, 9.24 miles, and an extension from Coleman to coal mines, 1.02 miles.

In 1904 the Spring Garden spur from Spring Garden to the mines of the Alabama & Georgia Iron Co., 4.41 miles, and the Littleton extension, from Littleton to coal mines of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., 3.5 miles, were added to its Alabama lines.

On May 8, 1905, the Southern Railway Co. purchased the cotton compress, real estate and other property of the Anniston Compress & Warehouse Co. During the same year a cut-off was built between the Woodlawn-Bessemer branch and Mobile Junction, near Birmingham, a distance of 3.29 miles. During 1912, the Bessie Mines connection to Porter, Ala., 2.23 miles, was built.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1859-60, p. 294; 1868, p. 560; 1884-85, p. 677; *Annual report* of company to Ala. Public Service Commission, 1915; Railroad Commission of Ala., *Annual reports*, 1889 *et seq.*; *Poor's manual of railroads*, 1882 *et seq.*; Clark, "Railroads and navigation," in *Memorial record of Alabama* (1893), vol. 1, pp. 323-328; Fairfax Harrison, *The South and the Southern Railway*, address before Virginia Bankers' Ass'n, June 23, 1916, pp. 16.

SOUTHERN SYRUP COMPANY. See Syrup Manufacturing.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY. A college for young men, established and maintained by the Methodists of Alabama, located at Greensboro, but consolidated with the Birmingham College, as the Birmingham-Southern College (q. v.).

In 1824 the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recognizing that "the Christian college is the bulwark of the Christian church," recommended that each Conference establish a seminary of learning under its regulation and patronage. Not until 1854 did the Alabama Conference undertake to carry out this recommendation of the superior body. In that year, in response to memorials from various sections of the State, a committee was appointed to select a site for the proposed college, and to procure funds for its establishment and maintenance; and at the Conference meeting at Eutaw, Alabama, in 1855, it was decided, after an acrimonious debate lasting for three days, to locate the institution in Greensboro. The citizens of Greensboro and territory adjacent, irrespective of church or creed, in their desire to have the college located in their midst, had promised several hundred thousand dollars toward its establishment.

Colonel John Erwin, of Greensboro, be-

came the first President of the Board of Trustees. At the first meeting of the Board, March 17, 1856, Rev. C. C. Callaway, Agent, reported that nearly \$170,000 had been raised in three months from Greene (including most of what is now Hale) and Sumter Counties alone. On June 11, 1856, the corner stone of the main building was laid by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama Masons, Colonel James McCaleb Wiley, in the presence of Bishops Paine, Andrew and Pierce, and a vast assemblage of people.

In October, 1859, the institution was ready for the reception of students. Dr. Landon C. Garland, Professor in the University of Alabama, who had been chosen as the first President, declined, and Dr. William M. Wightman was selected. The first faculty was composed of the following men: William M. Wightman, Biblical Literature; J. C. Wills, Mathematics; Thomas M. Lupton, Chemistry; Edward Wadsworth, Moral Philosophy; O. F. Casey, Ancient Languages; J. A. Reubelt, Hebrew and Modern Languages. Dr. Allen S. Andrews, President of the Board of Education, reported to the Conference in 1859: "The Collegiate Department was inaugurated on the first Wednesday in October, in the presence of a large and delighted auditory. The officers elected by the Trustees were in attendance. Fifty students have matriculated. All assets amount to \$200,000.—Resolved, That the Alabama Conference fully endorse the proposition of the Trustees of the Southern University to increase its assets to \$500,000, for the purpose of making it a university indeed."

Under such bright prospects was the Southern University established. Its future seemed assured, and its promoters and friends had every reason to believe that it would soon take its place among the leading universities of the South and of the United States. But hardly had the work begun when calamity came. The destruction that swept over the South in the dark days of the sixties all but destroyed the institution. Professors and students entered the Confederate armies; the endowment was swallowed up in the ruin of the country; and when the War of Secession was over, there was left to Southern University only the main building and the ground on which it stood.

During the trying times of the Reconstruction the trustees struggled heroically, maintaining the life of the institution against difficulties well-nigh insurmountable. In 1866 President Wightman was elected a bishop of the church. After his retirement, Professors Lupton and Wadsworth acted in turn as chairman. In 1870 Dr. Allen S. Andrews became the second President. Departments of Theology, Law and Medicine were put in operation. Dr. Luther M. Smith, of Georgia, came to the Presidency, in 1875, on the condition that all debt be paid.

After the State was divided into two conferences, the North Alabama Conference, in 1883, joined with the Alabama Conference in the support of the Southern University.

Dr. Andrews again became President. Large amounts were added to the endowment; the buildings and lands that had been sacrificed during the stress of the war and reconstruction were rebought; other buildings were erected; and the number of students in attendance reached the highest mark in the history of the University, 235.

Plant.—The plant of the Southern University consists of twenty-six acres of land, level, and in one body. Upon this land is located the University or main building; Hamilton Hall, used as a dormitory, accommodating 68 students; the President's home; two residences for professors; the gymnasium, which is said to be the most complete college gymnasium in Alabama; the athletic field, which consists of a ball diamond and grand stand, four well finished tennis courts, and basket ball ground.

Hamilton Hall is a dormitory and boarding building well situated on a very fine lot immediately in front of the Main Building across the street from the campus.

First Board of Trustees.—The Conference appointed as charter members the following trustees: Rev. Robt. Paine, Rev. Jas. O. Andrew, Rev. Edward Wadsworth, Rev. Jefferson, Hamilton, Rev. Thos. O. Summers, Rev. Archelus H. Mitchell, Rev. Thos. J. Koger, Rev. Christopher C. Callaway, Rev. Joseph H. Hutchinson, Rev. Joshua L. Heard, Rev. Philip P. Neely, Rev. Lucius Q. C. DeYampert, Rev. Henry W. Hilliard, Rev. Thos. J. Ramsey, Col. Jno. Erwin, Mr. Gideon E. Nelson, Mr. Robt. A. Baker, Mr. Thomas M. Johnston, Dr. Gaston Drake, Dr. Wm. T. Webb, Augustus A. Coleman, Esq., Mr. Duke W. Goodman, and Mr. Jno. W. Walton.

Publications.—"The Southern University Monthly" was established April, 1885, organized and edited by Percy G. Wood, Jr., L. C. Branscomb, C. A. Rush, W. F. Andrews and D. P. Christenberry, all students. In 1902 the title was changed to "The Review and Bulletin," and is the organ of the two literary societies, serving as an incentive to literary effort. In 1891 "The Alumni Annual" was issued by Dr. J. A. Moore, as editor, but was of short duration.

Library.—The institution has from the first maintained a good collection of standard works. Until 1899 there were three separate libraries, those of the two literary societies and that of the college, after which time all were united.

Athletics.—The college has always exhibited an interest in athletics and has a good record in inter-collegiate contests. The gymnasium is 67x74 feet, and well fitted out for its purposes.

Literary Societies.—The Clariosophic Literary Society was formed October 29, 1869, J. V. Glass, first president, C. D. Christian, vice-president; F. B. Terrell, recording secretary; F. L. Glover, treasurer; L. A. Felden, corresponding secretary; S. W. Chadwick, censor; W. R. Randle, librarian. The Belles Lettres Society was organized October 28, 1859, C. B. Clarke, first president. Associated with him in perfecting the organiza-

tion were ——— May, G. W. Creagh, H. Urquhart, and C. C. Ellis.

Fraternities.—Named in order of formation: (1) Alabama Iota Chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon; (2) Chi Chi Chapter of Sigma Chi, chartered in 1879, and continued at the Southern University until 1882; Phi chapter Kappa Alpha; Iota Phi, established there in 1884, disbanded in 1888; Beta Beta chapter Alpha Tau Omega; Alabama Gamma chapter Phi Delta Theta, chartered 1887, continued until 1896.

Loan Funds.—**Martin Fund.** A few years ago Mrs. Amanda V. Martin created a loan fund, known as the "Amanda Martin Fund," which under God, has been a great blessing to the college and to the young men given by its aid to the Methodist ministry.

This fund was established to assist young men preparing for the ministry who are otherwise unable to meet the expenses for the college course.

The beneficiaries give their note, which, for one year succeeding date of loan, are non-interest bearing.

Ann B. Betts Fund. A similar loan fund is now available through the munificence of Mrs. Ann B. Betts. The interest accruing from this fund will be applied to the assistance of young ministers in the prosecution of their studies.

Banks Memorial Fund. This fund is established in memory of Newton P. Banks, for the purpose of assisting young men who are preparing for the ministry.

This fund will be increased from year to year, and carefully administered according to the conditions named by those who established it.

The Holloway Fund. Mr. W. E. Holloway has begun an endowment fund which he proposes to increase from time to time, the same to be used according to conditions named by him in assisting young men preparing for the ministry.

The Dumas Fund. This fund, established by Mrs. Lelia Dumas, will be applied to the endowment of the institution, administered as directed by her. It is her purpose to increase same from time to time.

The Wiggins Fund. This fund established by C. L. Wiggins, Pine Barren, Fla., will be applied to the permanent endowment of the institution and administered as he directs. This fund, which is already a considerable sum, will be increased by him from time to time.

The Greensboro Fund. The Board of Stewards of Greensboro charge have created a loan fund, whereby they will assist worthy young men from the laity who, unaided, are financially unable to pursue their course.

The A. S. Andrews Scholarship Fund. This fund, established by the Church at Union Springs, in memory of Dr. A. S. Andrews, is intended to be increased until the interest on the principal will support at least one student each year.

The Scarborough Memorial Fund. This fund was established by Mrs. Julia E. Scarborough in memory of her son, Robert S. Scar-

borough. It is her purpose that this fund shall be used to aid worthy young men who are preparing for the ministry that they may equip themselves well for their high calling.

Aid to Worthy Young Men. It is the policy of the Southern University to aid worthy young men who desire a college education and who cannot meet all necessary expenses while in college. Accordingly worthy and deserving young men will be credited for their tuition and required to give their notes for same, payable after they leave college. A number of students partly support themselves while at college by work of various kinds in Greensboro.

Bob Jones Permanent Conference Fund. The Association, realizing the inestimable benefits which have accrued to the young men and the Association from sending delegates to the Summer Student Conference at Ashville, N. C., have established a permanent conference fund. By the aid of this fund, any young man may attend the Conference, there catching a glorious vision of the Risen Christ and return to this Association filled with inspiration and power.

One fourth of this fund which is to be made \$400.00 will be loaned each year to student delegates from the college. This loan will bear interest after one year from the time the student leaves college, if not paid by that date.

In appreciation of the generous gift of \$100.00 to the fund by the Evangelist, Rev. R. R. Jones, the Association has called it the Bob Jones Permanent Conference Fund. **Presidents and Acting Presidents, 1856-1906.**

William M. Wightman, November 24, 1856-June, 1868.

Edward Wadsworth, June, 1867-December, 1870.

Allen Scheen Andrews, 1870-74; 1883-June, 1894.

Luther M. Smith, October, 1875-80.

Josiah Lewis, 1880-81.

Francis Peterson, 1881-83; 1899.

John Ormon Keener, 1894-98.

Samuel M. Hosmer, 1899, to the present.

Drs. Lupton, J. S. Moore, and Professor Grote served at short intervals as Chairman of the Faculty.

Faculty, 1856-1906.

Edward Wadsworth, A. M., 1859-70, Moral Philosophy.

N. Thomas Lupton, A. M., 1859-71, Chemistry.

O. F. Casey, A. M., 1859-76, Ancient Languages.

J. C. Wills, A. M., 1859-71, Mathematics.

J. A. Reubelt, 1860-61, Modern Languages and Hebrew.

John S. Moore, A. M., 1871-84, Mathematics.

D. M. Rush, A. M., 1872-74, Mathematics.

T. O. Summers, jr., 1871-74, Chemistry.

T. D. Mitchell 1874-76, Chemistry.

I. S. Hopkins, 1876-78, Science.

C. A. Grote, A. M., 1876-94, Science and Modern Languages.

J. Lewis, jr., 1875-81, English.

C. M. Verdel, A. M., 1876-81, Science.

F. M. Peterson, A. M., D. D., 1877-99, Ancient Languages.

J. A. Moore, A. M., Ph. D., 1883-94, Mathematics.

L. C. Dickey, 1883-94, English and History.

Rev. J. F. Sturdivant, 1885-90, English.

E. L. Brown, B. S., 1889-03, Science.

C. L. McCartha, 1890-92, English.

D. P. Christenberry, A. M., 1892, to present, English.

L. P. Giddens, A. B., 1894-05, Mathematics.

Rev. J. W. Shoaff, D. D., 1899-02, Mental and Moral Philosophy.

J. T. Littleton, A. M., Litt. D., 1899, to present, Modern Languages.

E. K. Turner, Ph. D., 1899-03, Ancient Languages.

Andrew Sledd, Ph. D., 1903-04, Greek.

E. L. Colebeck, M. A., 1902-05, Ancient Languages.

B. P. Richardson, B. S., 1903, to present, Science.

C. P. Atkinson, A. M., 1904, to present, Mental and Moral Philosophy.

D. M. Key, M. A., 1906, to present, Ancient Languages.

F. E. Chapman, M. A., to present, Mathematics.

Honorary Degrees Conferred.—

1866.

Anderson, William H.....D. D.
Marvin, Bishop E. M.....D. D.

1867

Fitzgerald, Bishop O. P.....D. D.
Lee, Nathaniel H.....D. D.

1868

Campbell, C. D. N.....D. D.
Bedford, A. H.....D. D.

1869

Andrews, Allen S.....D. D.

1874

Fihney, Thomas M.....D. D.

1879

Blue, O. R.....D. D.
Keener, John C.....LL. D.
Moore, John S.....D. D.
Morgan, John T.....LL. D.

1886

Black, W. C.....D. D.
Bounds, E. M.....D. D.
Seay, Thomas.....LL. D.

1887

Bonnell, Professor.....Ph. D.

1888

Andrews, Allen S.....LL. D.
Cameron, J. D.....D. D.
Chapman, M. B.....D. D.
Phillips, J. H.....Ph. D.
Rankin, C. Y.....D. D.

1889
 Gregory, J. B. D. D.
 Mason, J. M. D. D.
 Newman, J. W. D. D.

1891
 Allen, J. R. D. D.

1893
 Hawkins, V. O. D. D.
 Hosmer, Samuel M. D. D.
 Keener, J. O. D. D.

1894
 Garrett, J. J. LL. D.
 Lovett, W. C. D. D.
 Shoaff, J. W. D. D.

1896
 Moore, Warner D. D.
 Lamar, A. J. D. D.

1900
 Peterson, F. M. D. D.

1901
 Dobbs, S. L. D. D.
 Frazer, J. S. D. D.

1902
 Andrews, A. L. D. D.
 Peterson, John A. D. D.
 Weber, J. L. D. D.
 Winton, George B. D. D.

1904
 McGehee, O. C. D. D.

1905
 Coleman, A. A. D. D.

1906
 Hobson, Richmond P. LL. D.
 Hurt, William P. D. D.
 Isaacs, W. G. D. D.
 McCoy, J. H. D. D.

1908
 Comer, B. B. LL. D.
 Dannelly, J. M. D. D.
 Howard, H. C. D. D.
 McVoy, E. C. D. D.

Alumni Society.—The object of this society is to unite the graduates in a common bond of fellowship and to foster their love for their Alma Mater, and their interest in her welfare. The annual business meeting is held Tuesday evening of Commencement Week at 8:30 o'clock. On Tuesday evening of Commencement one of their number delivers an oration before the public in the college chapel.

Presidents.—Wm. M. Wightman, Nov. 24, 1856-June, 1868; Edward Wadsworth, June, 1867-Dec., 1870; Allen Scheen Andrews, 1870-74, 1883-June, 1894; Luther M. Smith, Oct., 1875-1880; Josiah Lewis, 1880-1881; Francis Peterson, 1881-1883, 1899; Jno. Ormon Keener, 1894-1898; Sam'l M. Hosmer,

1899 to the present; Drs. Lupton, J. S. Moore and Professor Grote served at short intervals as Chairman of the Faculty.

SOUTHERN WHEEL COMPANY. An industrial corporation, chartered in Georgia, which acquired on February 1, 1913, the properties of the St. Louis Car Wheel Co., Decatur Car Wheel Co., and Atlanta Car Wheel & Mfg. Co.; capital stock authorized and outstanding, \$2,500,000; shares, \$100; no funded debt shown; property in Alabama: an extensive car-wheel manufacturing plant at Birmingham; offices: St. Louis. The capital stock of this company is owned by the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., by which it is controlled. It manufactures chilled-iron locomotive and car wheels, and iron castings, having, besides the one at Birmingham, plants at St. Louis, Atlanta, and Savannah.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, pp. 45-46.

SOUTHWESTERN ALABAMA RAILWAY COMPANY. See Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAIL ROAD COMPANY. See Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

SOYBEAN. The soybean is an annual leguminous plant, valuable as human and stock food, and as a soil renovator. In nature and appearance it is kin to the cowpea. In the south the soybean is regarded both as a hay plant and a grain plant. The soybean is thought to be a native of southeastern Asia. In the last fifteen years it has come to be much cultivated throughout the United States. As a food the soybean has not come into general use in America, but is extensively used in Japan. It is useful, its yield is rich, as a feed for domestic animals it is excellent, and as silage it is satisfactory.

The seed constitute the richest vegetable food known, being nearly equal to cotton seed meal.

See Leguminous plants.

REFERENCES.—Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, vol. 2; Alabama College Experiment Station, *Bulletins*, 114 and 123; Alabama Canebreak Experiment *Bulletin* No. 20.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. The U. S. Battleship Maine, on the evening of February 15, 1898, was blown up in Havana harbor, and two hundred and sixty-six officers and men went down to their death. This act, generally believed to be prompted by the Spanish government, provoked the most intense feeling throughout the United States. Notwithstanding this, the Government took no retaliatory steps, but continued in its efforts toward bringing about better conditions in the island of Cuba through conciliatory means. These proved futile however, and on April 24, 1898, Spain declared war against the United States, which was fol-

lowed by a similar declaration by the latter on the following day.

President McKinley, on April 23, had issued a call for 125,000 volunteer troops, of which Alabama was to furnish two volunteer regiments and one battalion of infantry, the volunteers to be supplied as nearly as possible from the National Guard. Gov. Joseph F. Johnston followed with a call for volunteers, April 30, 1898. The companies of the 1st and 2nd Alabama Infantry Regiments, A. N. G., promptly responded. About 1,200 of the 1,800 members of the National Guard volunteered. Not more than one-half of those volunteering passed the physical examinations. The companies promptly recruited to the required strength. The two regiments were mustered into the U. S. Federal service, May 6, 1898, in the city of Mobile. The companies were composed of 84 officers and men each. The battalion authorized under the call, was made up of colored volunteers, commanded by white officers. A call for 75,000 additional volunteers was made, May 25, 1898, two battalions of infantry to be raised in Alabama, and the companies under the first call to be recruited to a maximum of 106 men. With the concurrence of the War Department, the State authorities organized two new battalions of colored infantry and united them with the one previously formed, thus making a regiment, known as the 3rd regiment of colored infantry. The three regiments were commanded respectively by Col. E. L. Higdon, 1st Alabama, Col. J. W. Cox, 2nd Alabama, and Col. R. L. Bullard, 3rd Alabama Colored Infantry. The first regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and the second regiment to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps. With officers elected, vacancies filled, companies recruited to the maximum strength, all thoroughly armed and equipped, the men were ready for the advance, but the struggle closed without calling on them to share in a single engagement.

In his Report, 1896-98, R. F. Ligon, jr., adjutant general of Alabama, says:

"While no opportunity was afforded these regiments of invading the enemy's country, or showing their valor upon the field of battle, during their six months of active service, they have gained much practical experience in army life, they have received the highest encomiums of their brigade, division and corps commanders, they have reflected credit upon the State of Alabama, and the officers and men will return to their different avocations with the admiration and plaudits of Alabamians."

During their service, the 1st and 2nd regiments were stationed at Mobile, Ala., Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.; and at Birmingham and Mobile, where they were respectively mustered out of service.

The Third Regiment (colored) was stationed at Mobile. It was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps; and was retained in service about six months longer than the First and Second

Regiments. It was mustered out at Anniston, Ala., March 20, 1899.

In addition to the regiments sent by Alabama to the front, many individual Alabamians participated in the struggle. Some of these were officers in the regular army, and in the navy, while others were enlisted men in both branches of the service. The most notable officers of high rank were Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler and Brig. Gen. William C. Oates. Gen. Wheeler did conspicuous service in the Santiago campaign, of which he prepared a graphic account. Gen. Oates was held for some time without a command, but was finally assigned to the Fourth Army Corps, and later to the Second Army Corps. He was mustered out of service March 10, 1899. He was never able to get to Cuba. The record of his service has been left by him in a volume referred to in the references below. One of the daring deeds of this war was the sinking of the Merrimac in Santiago Bay, June 3, 1898, by Richmond Pearson Hobson, a young Alabama lieutenant, then serving with Admiral Sampson on the Battleship New York.

Organization of Commands.—

FIRST REGIMENT

Mustered in May 6, 1898, at Mobile; mustered out October 31, 1898, at Birmingham.

Field and Staff

Elijah L. Higdon, Birmingham, colonel.
John B. McDonald, U. S. Army, lt.-colonel.
Tom A. Smith, Birmingham, major.
Daniel D. McLeod, Anniston, major.
Osceola Kyle, Decatur, major.
William J. Kernachan, Florence, major and surgeon.
Owen P. Fitzsimons, Birmingham, captain and chaplain.
Lucien C. Brown, Birmingham, 1st lieutenant and adjutant.
Felix M. Wood, Birmingham, 1st lieutenant and Q. M.
Richard M. Fletcher, Jr., Huntsville, 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon.
Leon Schwarz, Birmingham, 1st lieutenant and battalion adjutant.
Philp G. Seaman, Anniston, 1st lieutenant and battalion adjutant.
Lawrence E. Brown, Scottsboro, 1st lieutenant and battalion adjutant.
Walter E. Gardner, Birmingham, sergeant-major.

Companies and Captains

Co. A—William J. Parks, Birmingham, captain.
Co. B—William M. Martin, Florence, captain.
Co. C—Nelson G. Canning, Gadsden, captain.
Co. D—George W. Tumlin, Anniston, captain.
Co. E—William E. Wallace, Decatur, captain.
Co. F—Humes C. Laughlin, Huntsville, captain.
Co. G—Hugh B. Kennedy, Birmingham, captain.

Co. H—Thomas T. Huey, Bessemer, captain.
 Co. I—Arthur Harrison, Oxford, captain.
 Co. K—Charles L. Ledbetter, Birmingham, captain.
 Co. L—Newman D. Lacy, East Lake, captain.
 Co. M—Romain Boyd, Talladega, captain.

SECOND REGIMENT

Mustered in May 6, 1898, at Mobile; mustered out October 31, 1898, at Montgomery.

Field and Staff

James W. Cox, Mobile, colonel.
 Walter A. Thurston, Huntsville, lt.-colonel.
 Sidney S. Pugh, Mobile, major and surgeon.
 Henry B. Foster, Tuscaloosa, major.
 Robert K. Dumont, Mobile, major.
 William W. Brandon, Tuscaloosa, major.
 Archibald C. Harte, Mobile, captain and chaplain.
 John R. Vidner, Mobile, 1st lieutenant and adjutant.
 William E. Mickle, Jr., Mobile, 1st lieutenant and Q. M.
 James M. McLean, Hope Hull, 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon.
 Walter R. Weeden, Eufaula, 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon.
 Crosland C. Hare, Auburn, 1st lieutenant and battalion adjutant.
 W. Young Johnston, Montgomery, 1st lieutenant and battalion adjutant.
 Sherwood Bonner, Camden, 1st lieutenant and battalion adjutant.
 Edward T. Bonham, Montgomery, sergeant-major.

Companies and Captains

Co. A—Herbert B. May, Montgomery, captain.
 Co. B—DeWitt Camp, Mobile, captain.
 Co. C—Edward M. Robinson, Mobile, captain.
 Co. D—Charles F. Anderson, Montgomery, captain.
 Co. E—John D. Hagan, Mobile, captain.
 Co. F—Sterling Foster, Tuscaloosa, captain.
 Co. G—Eugene H. Graves, Eufaula, captain.
 Co. H—Graph J. Hubbard, Troy, captain.
 Co. I—Charles Q. Beech, Scottsboro, captain.
 Co. K—William J. Valden, Uniontown, captain.
 Co. L—Jeptha P. Marchant, Girard, captain.
 Co. M—William L. Pitts, Jr., Selma, captain.

THIRD REGIMENT (COLORED)

Mustered in June 6, 1898, at Mobile; mustered out March 20, 1899, at Anniston.

Field and Staff

Robert Lee Bullard, U. S. Army, colonel.
 John H. Sheffey, Huntsville, lt.-colonel.
 Thomas E. Hill, Troy, major.
 Fred Morse Taylor, Huntsville, major.

Clarence H. Long, Greensboro, major and surgeon.

William T. West, Mobile, 1st lieutenant and Q. M.

William V. Brumby, Mobile, 1st lieutenant and adjutant.

Thomas K. Mullins, Troy, 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon.

Dabney Luckie, Birmingham, 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon.

John J. Scott, Mobile, chaplain.

Woodie C. Hobbs, Mobile, sergeant-major.

Companies and Captains

Co. A—Charles H. Scott, Montgomery, captain.

Co. B—Robert Gage, Mobile, captain.

Co. C—Edward D. Johnston, Birmingham, captain.

Co. D—Thaddeus Partridge, Mobile, captain.

Co. E—Harris C. Vaughan, Birmingham, captain.

Co. F—William S. Wells, Jr., Huntsville, captain.

Co. G—John J. Hunter, Montgomery, captain.

Co. H—John Trimble, Birmingham, captain.

Co. I—Henry Clay Armstrong, Auburn, captain.

Co. K—Gaston Gunter, Montgomery, captain.

Co. L—Allen J. Green, Huntsville, captain.

Co. M—Roswell L. Tilghman, Birmingham, captain.

REFERENCES.—Adjutant General of Alabama, *Biennial Report*, 1896-1898, pp. 12-15; *Ibid.*, 1902, pp. 5-6, "Muster Rolls of Alabama Volunteers in the Spanish American War of 1898," (in Adjutant General of Alabama, General orders No. 14, July 15, 1899, pp. 36); Owen's edition of *Pickett's Alabama* (1900), p. 724; Sergeant M. Koenigsberg, *Southern Martyrs, A History of Alabama's White Regiments during the Spanish-American War*, touching incidentally on the experiences of the entire First Division of the Seventh Army Corps (Montgomery, 1898, Ills.); Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, *The Santiago Campaign*, 1898; Brig. Gen. William C. Oates, "The War with Spain," in his *War between the Union and the Confederacy* (1905), pp. 545-565; Hobson, *The Sinking of the "Merrimac"* (1899).

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS.

A National organization of men who served in the war between the United States and Spain in 1898.

There are two chapters in the State, but no statewide organization. Birmingham and Mobile have local organizations.

REFERENCES.—Mss. data in the Department of Archives and History.

SPANISH RIVER. See Mobile River.

SPECIAL DAYS. Days so designated because they are regularly and formally observed throughout the State each year. They

FLORAL TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF THE 616 MEMBERS OF THE 167TH REGIMENT WHO MADE
THE SUPREME SACRIFICE IN THE WORLD WAR
Carried in line of march by surviving comrades during the welcome home ceremonies in
Montgomery, May 12, 1919

are legal holidays, days the observance of which is enjoined by law, days observed for educational purposes in the schools of the State, and days celebrated by patriotic organizations and clubs:

Legal holidays in Alabama are Sunday; New Year's Day, January 1; Robert E. Lee's Birthday, January 19; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Mardi Gras, Shrove Tuesday; Thomas Jefferson's Birthday, April 13; Confederate Memorial Day, April 26; Jefferson Davis' Birthday, June 3; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Fraternal Day, second Thursday in October; Columbus Day, October 12; the day in November designated as Thanksgiving Day; and Christmas Day, December 25.

The legislature of 1915 provided by law for the special observance of August 14 and 15 in each year as Good Roads Day. Without special authority, the education department prepared a program of exercises held in the public schools throughout the State on January 15, 1915, and this fact may have been the prompting cause of the official designation of the two days referred to. The State highway department published a Bulletin containing the governor's proclamation, June 10, 1916, together with suggestions for the exercises to be held August 14 and 15, 1916.

The same legislature, September 25, 1915, by joint resolution, requested the governor to issue his proclamation designating October 9, the anniversary of the great Chicago fire, as Fire Prevention Day in Alabama, and all good citizens, interested in their own welfare and that of the public at large, were urged to observe the day. The form of exercise suggested was the inspection of fire apparatus everywhere, the removal of all dangerous rubbish from public and private premises, and the observance of fire drills in the public schools.

The schools of the State, both public and private, have for many years celebrated patriotic anniversaries. The education department has been active in stimulating the observance of special days, both of a patriotic and educational nature. About 1901, in the administration of Hon. John W. Abercrombie, State superintendent of education, a formal program and selections for Washington's Birthday were published and distributed by the department. It was the first of the kind to be issued. In 1903, the department issued a program and selections for the celebration of December 14 as Alabama Day, or the anniversary of the day on which Alabama was admitted into the Federal Union. Later, programs were published and distributed for the observance of Arbor Day (no special date suggested), President Thomas Jefferson's Birthday, April 13, Gen. Robert E. Lee's Birthday, January 19, Alabama Library Day, November 4, Bird Day, May 4, anniversary of the birth of John James Audubon, Clean Up and School Improvement Day, October 30, Health Day, February 12, and Better Farming Day, March 12. The observance of these days has not been uniform, the dates varying accord-

ing to local convenience. However, during every year all special days are observed in some schools, although not in all. Alabama Library Day has not been generally observed. No accurate statement can be made as to when or where any special day was first celebrated, with the exception of Alabama Day.

The Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution annually celebrate Flag Day, June 14. The United States Daughters of 1812 commemorate every year the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, January 9. Independence Day, July 4, during the first half of the nineteenth century, was universally celebrated throughout the State, but in recent years very rarely. The exercises on such occasions consisted of an oration, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the reading or recitation of a patriotic poem, and the firing of salutes. Survivors of the Revolution, who resided in the community, were given places of honor. Sometimes a dinner followed, at which there were numerous short addresses and many toasts.

The Ladies Memorial Associations have uniformly commemorated April 26 as Confederate Memorial Day. The other Confederate patriotic organizations usually unite with them in formal exercises. This association, the United Confederate Veterans, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and Sons of Confederate Veterans and Children of the Confederacy usually observe Jefferson Davis' Birthday and Robert E. Lee's Birthday, as well as occasional celebrations of other Confederate anniversaries, although not with unvarying regularity. The centenaries of the birth of President Jefferson Davis, June 3, 1908, of Gen. Robert E. Lee, January 19, 1907, and of Admiral Raphael Semmes, September 27, 1909, were celebrated in Montgomery and other points with elaborate ceremonies. National Decoration Day, May 30, is formally observed by Grand Army Posts and by the families, descendants and friends of Union soldiers.

In the larger centers and in many of their schools, the negroes celebrate Emancipation Day, January 1. Sometimes they have elaborate parades, addresses and recitations.

See Alabama Day; Bird Day; Daughters of the American Revolution; Flag Day; Holidays; Schools.

REFERENCES.—Special day programs issued by the Education Department, the Game and Fish Department, and the Highway Department. Consult Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1899-1903, vol. iv, pp. 613-619; *General Acts*, 1915, pp. 352, 882.

SPEIGNER. Postoffice and station on the main line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in the northeast section of Elmore County. It is 18 miles north of Montgomery, and about 10 miles northeast of Wetumpka. It is located on Big Mortar Creek, and close at hand is the artificial lake built for the use of the State farm and cotton mill.

Population: 1910—150. The town is of importance because it is the location of the

State farm and cotton mill, owned and operated by the State with convicts not fitted for labor in the mines. A brick kiln is also operated here by the State.

REFERENCES.—*Alabama Land Book*, 1916; *Alabama* (Agriculture and Industries Department, *Bulletin*, No. 27), p. 118; *Northern Alabama Illustrated* (1888), p. 194.

SPRING HILL COLLEGE. See Roman Catholic Church.

SPRING LAKE COLLEGE. A private institution for the education of young men and women located at Springville. This school was established by act of January 29, 1895, with the following trustees: A. W. Woodall, John McClendon, D. A. Aderholt, W. S. Forman, J. W. Inzer, J. W. Ash, and B. M. Hill. Organization was perfected by the consolidation of the two high schools of Springville. The college buildings were handsome and commodious, built of the most substantial material. The students secured board in the home of the citizens. One of the chief features of the school was the military department. Collegiate and business courses were offered.

Organizations.—The Lovett, Grady and Clonian Literary societies, The Christian Endeavor, Baptist Young People's Union, and the Epworth League.

Presidents.—J. A. B. Lovett, 1893—; Wm. C. Griggs, 1899—.

REFERENCES.—1st annual catalogue of Springville High School, 1891-92; catalogue of Springville Institute, 1899-90; catalogue of Spring Lake College, 1893-1901, and 1893.

STANDING ROCK. Postoffice and station on the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad, and the northern terminus of the Chattahoochee Valley Railroad, in the northeast corner of Chambers County, about 20 miles northeast of LaFayette. Population: 1912—175. An old settlement on the historic Lagrange-Roanoke-Wedowee Road. It is in the lumber and mineral regions of the county.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

STARKE'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL. A home school for boys, founded in 1887, by Prof. J. M. Starke, and located at Montgomery. The school grew out of the coöperative effort on the part of Gen. W. W. Allen, S. J. Anderson, F. S. Boykin, Henry Crommelin, H. C. Davidson, W. H. Garside, John C. Hurter, George O. Janney, Dr. M. P. LeGrand, S. W. Mitchell, Valentine Opp, Capt. John W. Powell, Maj. W. W. Screws, Maj. Emmett Seibels, William M. Teague, Col. John S. Winter, J. B. Trimble, and S. W. Westcott to provide a high grade institution for the careful and thorough education of their sons. A school house was secured at the northwest corner of Montgomery and Moulton streets, and Prof. J. M. Starke of Virginia was chosen principal. The first session began early in October. At the close of the year the school

was taken over wholly by the principal, by whom it has since been conducted. It removed to the present two story red brick school building, No. 514 Dexter avenue, in 1896. Its purpose is to surround its pupils with the wholesome restraint and refining influences of home life, while affording them thorough preparation in the usual branches of the high school course. A dormitory and boarding department are provided in connection with the home of the principal. Military discipline is maintained. Courses are offered in all high school branches. Diplomas are awarded on the completion of a four year course, or its equivalent. Athletics and field sports are encouraged, but made subordinate to study. A large athletic field has been specially provided.

Its report to the State Superintendent of Education, September 30, 1918, shows buildings and site valued at \$36,000.00; equipment, \$8,000.00; 4 teachers; 70 pupils; and total receipts from tuition and incidentals, \$7,026.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Catalogues*, 1887-1918; Announcements and miscellaneous publications, various dates; and *University School Boy*.

REFERENCES.—Publications, *supra*.

STATE BANK AND BRANCHES. By an Act of the Legislature passed at the Session of the General Assembly of 1820, the State Bank was provided for.

No steps to organize the Bank were taken, until 1823, when the Assembly of that year, incorporated the bank.

On the removal of the State Capital from Cahaba to Tuscaloosa in 1826, the property of the Bank was disposed of at Cahaba, and it was relocated at Tuscaloosa.

The Session of 1832 of the General Assembly established banks at Montgomery, Decatur, and Mobile, and in 1835, a branch was established at Huntsville.

On January 9, 1836, direct taxation of the people was abolished by legislative enactment, the expenses of the State Government, to be defrayed by the operation of the State Bank.

The Bank venture of the State was not successful, and led to much dissatisfaction. Many local abuses having crept into the management of the several banks, and Benjamin Fitzpatrick's views on this subject, in a great measure, was responsible for his election as Governor in 1841, when he defeated James White McClung. Legislation was urged during the Session of 1841, but it was 1842 before the measures looking to the liquidation of the banks were enacted. John A. Campbell led this fight.

A Revenue Bill re-establishing State Taxation was passed at this session, and the subsequent session, gradually liquidated the affairs of these institutions. On February 4, 1846, an Act was passed placing the later assets of the institutions in the hands of three commissioners only with comprehensive powers of administration. These commissioners, Francis Lyon, William Cooper, and C. C. Clay, Sr. After their first report Mr. Lyon was made sole

commissioner and as such, completed the work of liquidation and adjustment.

The branch banks in Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville and Decatur was first placed in liquidation and one year, 1843, the original bank or State bank at Tuscaloosa, followed suit. The banking system as fostered by the State, had engrossed a large share of the attention of the General Assembly, since it was instituted in 1823, and during the two or three years prior to 1841, the distrust and ill will of the people of the State had concentrated against the system, on account of the abuses and blunders which characterized its measure. At this beginning may be credited large public debt of the State at the beginning of the administration just prior to the War of Secession. The administration completed by Mr. Lyon saved the state from financial ruin. Only a small number of the people of the State favored the repudiation of the State's indebtedness, brought on by the banking venture, but it was generally discussed. Mr. Lyon wound up the affairs of the State banks, largely with the assistance of his own personal credit and fortune.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen Edition) (1900), *Annals*, 1820-1860; Mss. data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

STATEHOUSE. See Capitol, the State.

STATE INSTITUTIONS. See Institutions, State.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED STUDENTS. Public school for the education of colored males and females. Formerly located at Marion, and known as the Lincoln Normal University, was established by Act of December 6, 1873, with the following trustees: Porter King, John Harris, Joseph H. Speed, A. H. Curtis, John Dozier, J. H. Sears, John T. Foster. In 1887 there were about 400 students in attendance and the State was contributing annually \$6,000 to its support. About this time it was deemed expedient to remove the school from Marion and after a careful investigation the directors determined to select Montgomery as the site and accordingly in 1889, it was re-opened under the name of "The State Normal School for Colored Students." The object of the school is: "a normal school for the education of colored teachers for the schools of the State. As such, the aim is to give thorough instruction in the elementary branches of study, and so discipline the student as to fit him for the work of teaching." The property of the school consists of five acres of land, one two story brick building and five frame buildings. The land, building and equipment is valued at \$75,000. Literary, domestic and industrial departments are maintained, while special instruction is given in music, art and business courses. Four literary societies are maintained and a Y. M. C. A. and a Y. W. C. A. are supported by faculty and students. Mr. W. B. Patter-

son took charge of the school as president in 1878 and served as such continuously until his death in 1915. He was succeeded by J. W. Beverly, who had been associated with him in the work for many years.

REFERENCES.—Catalogues, 1879—; announcements, folders, circular letters, cards, reports to trustees and bulletins of information.

STATE OFFICERS. See Officers.

STATE TROOPS. See Military Forces of the State.

STATE WAR HISTORY ORGANIZATIONS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF. The first conference of representatives of State War Historical agencies met September 9 and 10, 1919, in Washington city and from their meeting the National Association of State War History Organizations grew. The Alabama State Department of Archives and History was invited to become a member of this organization.

The purposes for which the organization was perfected are: the collection and preservation of the participation of the various activities of each of the states in the recent World War and the collection and compiling of all data in government departments at Washington and other places, which might throw light upon the participation of the United States, its territories or possessions in the World War.

For Alabama's part see State War Historian.

REFERENCES.—Manuscripts and letters in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

STEAMBOAT TRANSPORTATION. Water craft, plying the State's extensive system of waterways, prior to 1861, constituted the most conspicuous and the most effectual element in her commerce development. It was the navigable stream, not the railway, that then formed the "artery of trade"; the steamboat, not the freight train, that was the arbiter of a community's industrial growth. The rapidly growing towns were those along the rivers, and in them scented the commercial and financial interests of the entire State. Antebellum Alabama was preeminently agricultural. Cotton was by far the most important product; and it was to the towns situated on navigable waters, usually at the head of navigation, that the planters came to market their cotton, to purchase supplies, and to borrow capital with which to finance the next year's crop. First the flatboat and then the steamboat carried the cotton to Mobile, or to New Orleans, and brought back the needed supply of food and manufactured articles.

Waterways of the State.—In the natural channels of transportation Alabama is peculiarly favored, and it seems scarcely open to question that, even had railroads never been developed, it would have attained a preeminent commercial, even an industrial, development entitling her to high rank among the States. The capital, or at least a part of it,

that has gone into the extension and improvement of railroad facilities would have gone into the improvement of the hundreds of miles of navigable waterways and the development of steamboat transportation, by which practically every part of the State might have been served at no prohibitive financial outlay.

Alabama was settled too late, and the requisite density of population and accumulation of capital were not secured early enough to permit the people to realize upon the advantage afforded by its great system of natural highways. The accident of railroad invention was so timed as to neutralize this advantage and deprive the people of its fruits. In Alabama the development of its natural transportation advantages constitutes a lost opportunity.

Early Navigation of Streams.—The earliest navigation of Alabama's rivers doubtless was by Indian canoes. The earliest commerce was carried on flatboats, or keel-boats, which were built in the upcountry, loaded with produce, and floated downstream to market, where the boats were usually sold, or sometimes reloaded and poled back upstream. The necessity for transportation became so urgent as the communities along the rivers and larger creeks grew, that quite an extensive river commerce developed in the State before the advent of the steamboat. Even after the steamboats had secured the whole of the upstream traffic, many of the flat-boat men continued to float their rude craft downstream; and because of its cheapness, their system of transportation long continued to be patronized, especially for bulky freight like cotton, which then as now formed the principal money crop, particularly in those sections of fertile country contiguous to the streams. By degrees, however, the steamboats supplanted the flatboats, and for years enjoyed a practical monopoly as public carriers of freight.

Early Steamboats in Alabama Waters.—The first river steamboat built to navigate Alabama waters is said to have been the "Alabama." It was built at St. Stephens in 1818 by the St. Stephens Steamboat Co., equipped with boiler and engine, and launched upon the Tombigbee; but it could not stem the current of the placidly flowing stream, and thus was little better than a flatboat. It was sent to New Orleans, but met with no better success, and was permitted to fall into decay. Another vessel soon appeared in Alabama. It came from Philadelphia, rigged as a three-masted schooner, but also equipped with machinery. Its career was brief, and its fate similar to that of the "Alabama." Very soon another steamer arrived, this time from Boston. It was named the "Mobile," and was a more powerful boat than the others. "In May, 1819, she started for Tuscaloosa," says Frazer in his *Early History of Steamboats in Alabama* (p. 4). "Her (sic) passage was necessarily long, for she was obliged to lay by at night and spend much time in procuring fuel, as there were no wood yards along the river at that time. On the 18th of May she reached Demopolis, to the wonder and delight of the citizens, and then started on her way

to Tuscaloosa. The Warrior, as is usual at this time of the year, had too strong a current for the little steamer, and she was compelled to retire to Demopolis. She forwarded her goods by barge to their destination. Freight on this boat was \$3.00 a barrel."

On October 22, 1821, the first steamboat arrived at Montgomery, having been 10 days enroute from Mobile, including three spent at Claiborne, Cahaba, and Selma. It was the "Harriet," commanded by Captain Morril, and her coming was a gala event. The interest engendered was such as to result in the prompt organization of a company in Montgomery, to establish a line of steamboats to ply between Montgomery, Mobile and Blakeley. The following spring another boat ascended the Alabama as far as Montgomery, the "Tensas," in charge of Captain Romer, or Sonsby. It was shortly followed by others, and the era of sumptuously fitted boats for the accommodation of passengers as well as freight on the Alabama and the Tombigbee was fairly begun.

Early Steamboat Companies.—As has been noted, the first company organized in Alabama for the purpose of building and operating steamboats was the St. Stephens Steamboat Co., chartered by legislative act of February 10, 1818. The incorporators were James Pickens, David Files, Silas Dinsmoor, Henry Bright, Benjamin S. Smoot, and Daniel B. Ripley. The second charter was issued to the Steam-Boat Co., of Alabama, on November 28, 1820, and fixed the amount of the company's capital stock at \$182,000. The incorporators and first board of directors were Francis B. Stockton, Francis W. Armstrong, James L. Seabury, Nicholas Pope, and Jonathan Woodward. In 1821 two such companies were chartered: the Mobile Steam-Boat Co., on November 27, with an authorized capital of \$200,000 and a stipulated corporate existence of 30 years; and the Navigation Steam-Boat Co., on December 13, with the same privileges and restrictions as the one first named. From this time forward many such companies were launched, and met with more or less success.

Steamboat Accidents.—The losses to the owners of steamboats caused by accidents were enormous, due sometimes to faulty construction of the boats and machinery, occasionally to negligence or incompetence of the officers or pilots, and frequently to unfavorable conditions in the rivers themselves, all of which were more or less obstructed by logs, fallen trees, snags, sand bars and shoals. The freight rates assessed were high, but the risk involved was great. The most of these accidents were due to fire or to the explosion of the boilers. A few of the more important are here listed: February 6, 1827, the steamboat "Harriet" burst her boilers at Coffeeville, killing one man and injuring others; February —, 1836, the steamboat "Bonnetts of Blue" sank near Montgomery, on the Alabama River, drowning C. B. Turner of Mobile, and J. Wilbur of Kentucky; March 13, 1836, the steamboat "Ben Franklin," while backing from the wharf at Mobile in order to make

her regular trip to Montgomery, exploded, killing a large number of persons, some of whom were not identified; March 1, 1842, the "Star" blew up near Mobile, killing 7 men and 4 women, and wounding 7 others; June 5, 1848, the "Kenney" exploded on the Tombigbee River, 50 of the crew and passengers being lost; May 25, 1826, the "Alabama," while moored at Vernon, Autauga County, was burned to the water's edge during the night; March 5, 1830, the "General Brown," lying at Mobile, was consumed by fire, supposed to have been of incendiary origin; March 4, 1850, the steamboat "Orline St. John," was destroyed by fire within 4 miles of Montgomery, her destination, causing the loss of about 70 lives; on the night of January 28, 1854, the steamboat "Georgia" was burnt on Alabama River between Montgomery and Mobile, having 230 passengers on board, 30 or 40 of whom were believed to have perished.

There were probably more accidents from striking snags or shoals than from both the above-mentioned causes, but they involved, as a rule, no loss of life and smaller property losses, as the cargo—occasionally the boat itself,—usually could be saved.

Improvement of Streams for Navigation.—Soon after the demonstration in Alabama waters of the practicability of steam as a motive power for river boats—simultaneously with the introduction of steamboats, in fact—the question of the improvement of the rivers, and even some of the larger creeks, so as to make them safely navigable during all or most of the year, began to engage the people's attention. Sporadic attempts to connect isolated towns and communities with the markets by means of channels in the smaller streams, dug or improved by individuals or associations of individuals interested, had occurred even before the advent of steamboats. The incorporation in 1820 of the Indian Creek Navigation Co. (see Indian Creek) and the Flint River Navigation Co. (see Flint River), and the authorization of a lottery to raise funds for the improvement of the Butahatchee River (q. v.) for navigation are examples.

Gov. Bibb, in his message of October 26, 1819, recommended the appointment of a "skilled engineer" to examine the rivers of the State and ascertain the expediency and the expense of improving the navigation of each, "and also the nearest and most eligible approaches which can be made between the waters of the Tennessee and Mobile rivers." The general assembly authorized the appointment; and examinations were made of some of the more important streams. In 1821 Gov. Pickens suggested the establishment of a permanent and disinterested board of internal improvements to formulate plans of improvement and administer the finances. He also emphasized the desirability of a canal to connect the Tennessee River with the Alabama, or, in other words, to bring about commercial intercourse between the Tennessee Valley, or "North Alabama," and the port of Mobile.

This question of a physical connection between the fertile farms of the Tennessee Valley and Mobile, the State's only seaport and "commercial emporium," early assumed paramount importance in the economics and the politics of Alabama. At first the desideratum was thought to be a canal connecting the two great river systems (see River and Drainage Systems); but later a railroad to connect the southernmost point on the Tennessee River with the head of navigation on the Alabama came to be considered the proper solution of the problem. Hence the political issue of public aid of internal-improvement schemes may be said to have remained the same from the organization of the State until the close of the Reconstruction period, except for the substitution of railroad enterprises for river-navigation projects about the year 1850. This aspect of the subject has been discussed with some fulness under the titles, Railroads; Internal Improvements; and South and North Railroad Company.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, pp. 72, 73, 74, 75; Gov. Wm. W. Bibb, "Message," Oct. 26, 1819, in *House Journal*, 1819-20, pp. 7-17; *Lloyd's steamboat directory*, 1856, pp. 74-75, 207-209, 252-253, 284-288; Clark, "Railroads and navigation," in *Memorial record of Alabama* (1893), vol. 1, pp. 318-321; Blue, *Montgomery* (1878), pp. 13-15; Hardy, *Selma* (1879), pp. 168-169; Martin, "Internal improvements in Alabama," in Johns Hopkins University, *Studies in historical and political science* (1902), pp. 33-63; Frazer, *Early history of steamboats in Alabama* (in Ala. Pol. Institute, *Historical Studies*, 1907).

STEEL. See Iron and Steel.

STEVENSON. Post office and junction of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, and the Southern Railway, in the northeast corner of Jackson County, near the Tennessee River, and 18 miles northeast of Scottsboro. Population: 1888—600; 1890—586; 1900—560; 1910—574. It has electric light and waterworks systems. It was named for one of the surveyors of the route for the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, who bought the land, laid out the town, and sold the lots. Among the old settlers were the McMahan, Washington, Rudder, Cotnam, Timberlake, and Anderson families.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

STEVENSON COTTON MILLS, Stevenson. See Cotton Manufacturing.

STILLMAN INSTITUTE. Presbyterian school for the education of colored preachers, located at Tuscaloosa, was founded in 1876 by the Rev. Charles Stillman under the name of the "Tuscaloosa Institute for the education of colored ministers." In 1897 the name of the school was changed to Stillman Institute in honor of the founder. The property of the school is located on a forty-five acre farm, about a mile from Tuscaloosa. The build-

lugs, six in number, are situated in a grove of handsome oaks. The Stillman Hall contains the library, two recitation rooms, six sleeping rooms on the second floor, beside the kitchen and dining room. The Wilson Hall is the residence of the assistant superintendent. Liston Hall is the dormitory of the school, containing on the first floor, a work shop, assembly hall and recitation room, and on the second and third floors twenty sleeping rooms. The laundry and carpentry shop occupy two small buildings, and the barn is a model of its kind. There are also two buildings for teachers on the campus. The curriculum contains three departments, theological, academic, and agricultural. Stillman has no endowment fund, and the students work on the college farm for their board. The school is denominational but not sectarian. Organizations: Bible study classes, the Y. M. C. A., and the Lyceum Literary Society.

Presidents.—

1878-93—Rev. Charles A. Stillman.

1893-98—Rev. A. L. Phillips.

1898-00—Rev. O. B. Wilson.

1900-03—Rev. D. Clay Lilly.

1903—Rev. J. D. Snedecor.

REFERENCES.—Catalogues, folders, circulars of information, letters, pamphlets, etc.

STOCK LAWS. See Live Stock and Products.

STOCKTON. Postoffice and interior town in the western section of Baldwin County, on the Appalachee River; on the St. Stephens base line, south; about 10 miles northwest of Bay Minette. Population: 1888—400; 1910—750. This is a depot for lumber, turpentine and naval stores. From the early settlement of the country to 1860, it was an important shipping point. With the building of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, its business was diverted if not almost wholly destroyed.

At or near Tensas Bluff or its vicinity, the Indians had lived and had their villages. High mounds in the vicinity attest their presence and industry. Relics are numerous. English and French settlers resided here; and the statement is made that it was first occupied by Tory refugees from the Atlantic States in the period of the American Revolution. Its most noted resident was Major Robert Farmer, the English Commandant of Mobile. He was visited here by William Bartram, the botanist, who describes his stay and his excursions in the surrounding country for specimens, with great particularity. It was about this time an English trading post. A later citizen of Stockton was John G. Aiken, a lawyer of prominence, and compiler of the *Alabama Digest*, 1833, that bears his name.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *Alabama* (Owen ed., 1900), p. 416; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 5, 6, 298, 513; Bartram, *Travels* (1792).

STODDERT, FORT. An American fort located on the first bluff on the Alabama, near its junction with the Tombigbee River, about 50 miles above Mobile. That portion of the Mississippi Territory lying to the south of Fort St. Stephen was wholly without defense, and to protect the frontier and maintain order the Federal Government directed Capt. Bartholomew Shaumberg of the Second United States Infantry to establish a post near the confluence of the Tombigbee and the Alabama Rivers. Here they built, in July, 1799, a stockaded work with one bastion, which was named Fort Stoddert, in honor of Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy and Acting Secretary of War. Fort Stoddert rapidly became a thriving settlement as well as military post. It was typically American, and for the next 12 years was an important headquarters for the transaction of Federal business in the Alabama section of the Mississippi Territory. It was made a port of entry, the seat of a court of admiralty, and of the revenue district of Mobile. Capt. Shaumberg remained in command until 1804, when he was succeeded by Capt. Peter Philip Schuyler. At this time the garrison consisted of 80 men. Capt. Schuyler in turn was succeeded in 1807 by Capt. Edmund Pendleton Gaines.

The American settlers in the vicinity of Fort Stoddert felt the most intense hatred for the Spanish in the Mobile district, and more than one attack was planned to take the town of Mobile. The presence of the garrison at Fort Stoddert served as a check upon these designs.

The Mobile Sentinel, the first newspaper published in the limits of the present State of Alabama, was printed at Fort Stoddert, May 23, 1811. Two copies only of this old paper are known to survive, both printed in 1811.

At Fort Stoddert rest the mortal remains of Ephraim Kirby, judge of the superior court for the newly established Washington district, and the first Federal judicial officer appointed to a position in what is now Alabama. He was commissioned April 6, 1804, and at once entered upon his duties. He died October 20, 1804, and was laid away with military honors. (See sketch in Dictionary of Alabama Biography.)

After the establishment of the cantonment at Mount Vernon and the taking over of Mobile by the United States, Fort Stoddert lost its importance and was abandoned.

See Mount Vernon, Cantonment, Arsenal, and Barracks.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 481, 492, 509; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 377, 383, 388, 405; Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1897-98, vol. 2, p. 167; *Ibid*, 1898-99, vol. 3, p. 230; Hamilton, *Mobile of the five flags* (1913), pp. 183, 185; Owen, "Ephraim Kirby," in Alabama State Bar Association, *Proceedings*, 1901, pp. 167, 179; and copies of original documents and records in U. S. War Dept., preserved in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

STORMS. See Climatology.

STRANGULATED COUNTIES. See Counties.

STREET RAILWAYS. Public utilities for the transportation of passengers or freight, operated upon the streets of cities, or upon the public highways or private right-of-way, through suburban or rural territory, between two or more urban communities. There are four classes of such utilities in the State, namely, street railways proper, suburban lines, interurban lines, and traction lines which handle freight as well as passengers. There have been three different kinds of motive power for cars on street railways in use in Alabama at various times, viz, animal power, steam, and electricity. There have been no cable cars, and the overhead trolley system has been exclusively used. Thus far, no underground system of power supply has been installed.

The first street railway, so called, constructed in Alabama was an interurban line connecting Mobile and Springhill, a suburb about 3 miles distant. This road was first operated by steam, using locomotives and other equipment similar to that in use on railroads; but several years later it was electrified, and has since been consolidated with the Mobile street-railway system. The charter for this first interurban line, granted by the legislature, February 23, 1860, authorized the company "to use any such (sic) motive power . . . as said company may choose to apply; provided, that steam power shall not be used by said company within said city of Mobile, upon said railroad east of Anne street . . ." The road was put in operation in 1860, using animal power within the limits of the city, as specified in the charter. Soon after, a street railway was constructed on Dauphin Street from Royal to Lafayette, by a company which had for several years been operating a line of omnibuses. Horses and mules were used as motive power for the street cars. Both these railways were seriously damaged during the War, but were put in order soon after its close. In 1866, another street railway was constructed on Royal Street to Frascati on the bay.

On December 3, 1866, the legislature authorized the construction of a street railroad in the town of Selma; and on October 31, 1868, the town authorities granted a charter to the Selma Street Railway Co., which was to construct one or more tracks along Water, Broad, Alabama, Dallas, and Church Streets, upon which cars should be run, "propelled by horse or steam power for the transportation of passengers and freight." The line was completed in December, 1872.

On all the early street and suburban railways in the State animal power was first used. The next development in motive power was the use of steam engines, either small locomotives, or engines placed in one end of the cars. These cars were called "dummies," and the lines using this kind of motive power were called "dummy lines." Street railways of this class were for many years in operation in Birmingham, Bessemer, Gadsden, and

Tuscaloosa. They superseded to a great extent the old horse-cars in Mobile also. In 1892 there were 38 miles of street railways in Mobile, some using steam, some animal power, and some using both; and at the same time, another line to be operated by electricity was being built. In the same year there were in the city of Birmingham and its suburbs seven dummy lines, six electric railways and several horse-car lines, aggregating over 100 miles of track. In Montgomery the street railways were being operated by animal power.

Introduction of Electricity.—The first electric street-railway in Alabama and one of the first in the world was operated in the city of Montgomery. The first trolley-car was tested on Court Street under the personal supervision of Charles Van Depoele, a Belgian chemist, and inventor and one of the pioneers in the application of electrical power to rapid-transit equipment. Besides the inventor, the passengers on its trial trip were Warren S. Reese, mayor; J. A. Gabourv, president of the street car company; A. M. Kennedy; Josiah Morris; E. B. Joseph; William Joseph; Henry Aperious; W. W. Screws; and several other prominent citizens. The success of the new invention resulted in the early adoption of electricity on nearly all the lines in Alabama and throughout the United States. At present it is used to the practical exclusion of all other kinds of motive power.

Regulation and Taxation.—Prior to September 25, 1915, street railway companies were subject only to the provisions of the constitution and statutes governing corporations. Upon the date mentioned, the Alabama Public Service Commission was established; and street railways, along with all other public service corporations, were put under its jurisdiction. Street railways are subject to the same taxes as other public utilities, and all assessments of their property are made directly by the State board of equalization.

Statistics.—The available statistics for 1902, 1907, and 1912 are not comparable except in a limited way, because of different bases of classification as between urban, suburban, interurban and traction companies having been used in the censuses. Census reports for 1902 included "Street Railways," in the strict meaning of the term. Subsequent reports have included street and electric railways, this classification taking account of the interurban and traction lines as well as the street railways proper.

In 1902 there were 9 street railway companies in the State, operating 204.72 miles of track, whose capital stock aggregated \$7,696,900, and whose funded debt was \$6,678,500. The nine companies operated 370 cars, of which 311 were passenger; 21 express, freight, mail and baggage; and 38 service cars. Of the total, 233 cars were equipped with motors. The total number of passengers carried by street railways in the State for the year ending June 30, 1902, was 23,741,963.

In 1907 there were 10 companies, oper-

ating 293.86 miles of track, whose capital stock was \$12,980,900, and whose funded debt amounted to \$15,181,667. They operated 596 cars, of which 488 were passenger; 35 express, freight, mail and baggage; and 73 service cars. Of the total, 405 were equipped with motors. The total number of passengers carried for the year ending June 30, 1907, was 62,923,421.

In 1912 there were 12 companies, one of which was a holding company operating no line. The total track mileage was 308.80, the aggregate capital stock of the 12 companies, \$12,997,000, and the funded indebtedness, \$17,002,500. Five hundred and ninety-six cars were operated, of which 475 were passenger; 55 express, freight, mail and baggage; and 66 service cars. Of the total, 388 were equipped with motors. A total of 74,889,350 passengers were carried. The 11 operating companies employed an average of 1,973 persons, whose salaries and wages aggregated for the year mentioned, \$1,317,365.

The appended list gives the titles and locations of the street railways operating in the State during the year 1916.

Alabama Power Co., Anniston and Huntsville.

Alabama City, Gadsden & Attalla Railroad, Alabama City, Attalla, Gadsden, and North Gadsden.

Birmingham Tidewater Railway Co., East Lake to Ensley.

Birmingham & Edgewood Electric Railway, Birmingham and suburbs.

Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Co., Birmingham and suburbs.

Columbus Railroad Co., Girard to Columbus, Ga.

Gadsden, Bellevue & Lookout Mountain Railway, Gadsden to Nocculula Falls.

Gadsden Railway Co., Gadsden.

Mobile Light & Railway Co., Mobile and suburbs.

Montgomery Light & Traction Co., Montgomery and suburbs.

North Alabama Traction Co., Decatur.

Selma Street & Suburban Railway, Selma, Sheffield, Co., The, Florence, Sheffield, and Tusculumbia.

Tuscaloosa Railway & Utilities Co., Tuscaloosa.

See Equalization, State Board of; Public Service Commission, the Alabama; Public Utilities; titles of individual companies in their appropriate alphabetical places.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1901, secs. 227, 228; *Code*, 1907, secs. 1267, 1269, 1272, 1374, 3483, 3486, 3487, 3501; *Acts*, 1859-60, pp. 263-271; 1866-67, p. 48; *General Acts*, 1915, pp. 865-867; U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Street and electric railways*, 1907 (Special reports, 1910), and *Central electric light and power stations and street and electric railways*, 1912 (Bulletin 124, 1914); *Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1917; "Electric railway Transportation," in *Am. Acad. of Pol. and Soc. Science, Annals*, Jan., 1911, vol. 37; McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914); Hamilton, *Mobile of the five flags* (1913), p. 371; Hardy, *Selma* (1879), p. 114; W. P. G. Harding, *An essay on*

Bessemer, Alabama (1890); Thomas M. Owen, Sketch, in *Art work of Montgomery, Alabama*, 1907, pts. 7 and 8; F. J. Sprague, "Growth of electric railways," in *Aera*, Oct. 1916, vol. 5, pp. 253-288; E. P. Morris, "Early Van Depoele installations," *Ibid*, Dec. 1916, vol. 5, pp. 489-508.

STUDENT ARMY TRAINING CORPS. Department of Instruction conducted in institutions in this State, during the period of the World War, in which every student eligible for military service was required to participate.

The Student Army Training Corps was the outgrowth of the feeling on the part of college presidents where the officers reserve corps had not thrived, that the students who eventually might become subject to military service should have some preparatory training, and become eligible for training camps. The government agreed with them, and during the latter months of the war authorized the maintenance of departments of this kind.

University of Alabama.—Instructions began at the University of Alabama on October 1, 1918. Drill had been held regularly during September under the superintendent of army officers, but upon the reorganization at that time Cadet officers were replaced by Lieutenants of the regular army. The government paid to the students who were enlisted the sum of \$30 a month, and guaranteed that they would be sent to some officers' training camp and that if they were shown to be qualified they would be commissioned as second lieutenant and sent to different colleges to assist in training men of the S. A. T. C. to become real soldiers. In addition to the military feature vocational training departments were maintained and a large number of students enrolled in these.

Soon after the signing of the Armistice the demobilization of the S. A. T. C. at the University was begun. Examinations began on December 12, and the faculty by its action in changing the date of examination enabled all men to secure their proper credit. As the men had been required to drill two hours a day the military experience was of considerable value to many, and showed the students the value of regular habits, regular diet and regular exercise.

Captain George A. Brewer of Opelika was in command of the University training detachment, and he was succeeded by Major E. O. C. Ord who was in command as Commandant at the University. Major Ord was relieved as Commandant about the middle of November by Captain Cranston. Under his direction and that of Lts. Lum and Thompson as Adjutant and Quartermaster demobilization of the S. A. T. C. was completed.

The reserve officers training corps was reorganized at the University taking the place of the S. A. T. C. and Major Joseph T. Clement was placed in charge. Under the University regulations all Freshmen and Sophomores physically able are required to take military training and it is left to Juniors and Seniors whether or not they take the course,

receiving, as they do so, government compensation for the time devoted to it. The University also gives credit for military work.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.—The Alabama Polytechnic Institute has always maintained a Military Department. Before the S. A. T. C. plan had been perfected, the War Department had already called Auburn into service to give "special vocational instruction to men drafted for specialized service in the army." In the neighborhood of twelve hundred men completed the courses prescribed.

In September, 1918, the military staff of the college was increased from seven to twenty-two men. About twelve hundred students applied for admission to the college and a large number of them enlisted in the Student Army Training Corps. Many were not of the prescribed age, and a number who had enlisted were later discharged for physical disabilities. The engineering building and gymnasium were used for quarters for a short time. However, in order that the buildings in use might be returned and restored to their proper use, new dormitories were constructed. A new dining hall was built, and all the fraternity houses were turned over and used as barracks.

During the life of the S. A. T. C. at Auburn the details of military instruction greatly hampered class work and study periods. After the cessation of hostilities and the signing of the Armistice the students who were enlisted in the S. A. T. C. were demobilized, and the reserve officers training camp plan again installed. For further details see sketch of Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Troy Normal School.—Class and courses in military instruction were maintained during 1918-19 at the Troy State Normal School. For further details see Bulletins of that Institution.

Jacksonville Normal School.—On September 16, 1918, at the opening of the fall term of the Jacksonville Normal School a large number of candidates applied for admission "to the dual relation of student and soldier." It has been estimated that 200 young men had registered on September 12, and had the required number of units or their equivalent to enter the Student Army Training Corps. A large number applied who were ineligible.

It was necessary to construct new barracks, and other arrangements had to be made to take care of the large additional number of men. An army officer was assigned to the school on September 23, but as he was taken ill with influenza was unable to report until two weeks later. Taken as a whole the course offered to the students was very helpful.

On the 8th day of October, 23 young men were inducted into service of the United States and this unit of the S. A. T. C. took on official form. The induction of the other students was rapid and by October 30, more than 130 of the applicants were found qualified.

On November 26 the Secretary of War issued an order to demobilize all units and

by December 31, all of those who had been enlisted at the Jacksonville Normal School had severed their connection with the army.

Talladega College.—A unit of the Students Army Training Corps was maintained at this institution.

Howard College.—In the fall of 1918 the military feature of instruction was again installed in this institution. At that time the S. A. T. C. was formed, and those students of the college who were subject to the draft, but who had not been called were eligible. The work of the S. A. T. C. was discontinued between the 7th and 21st of December. For further details see catalogues of Howard College.

Birmingham-Southern College.—Under the direction of regular army officers a unit of the S. A. T. C. was maintained at Birmingham Southern College and a large number of men enlisted. The work of the Unit at this institution was practically the same as at the other schools in the State.

Spring Hill College.—On the 17th day of September, 1918, Lt. Braund was assigned to the institution and assumed command on the 19th. The buildings which were owned by the college were used as barracks, and as the grounds of the college embrace an area of 800 acres, there was plenty of room for drilling purposes. The work of the unit was greatly retarded on account of an epidemic of influenza which broke out among the students during the latter part of September. The companies of the S. A. T. C. at Spring Hill participated in all peace parades which were held in Mobile after the signing of the Armistice. The relationship between officers and faculties during the life of the S. A. T. C. at Spring Hill was excellent. Each co-operated with the other in making the work a success.

REFERENCES.—Catalogues of the institutions mentioned above, and manuscript letters, etc., in the files of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

SUOCARNOCHEE RIVER. A tributary of the Tombigbee River (q. v.), about 140 miles long; width and depth not available. The river rises in Kemper County, Miss., and flows through Sumter County, Ala., to its confluence with the Tombigbee, 16 miles below Demopolis. Its general direction in Alabama is southeast. The fall of the stream is about 132 feet, or 1.12 feet to the mile. There are only two rapids on its course, but navigation is obstructed by logs, stumps, snags, overhanging timber, and fishtraps. Navigation, other than by timber rafts at very high water stages, has never been attempted. The Government made an examination of the section of the river between the mouth and the Mobile & Ohio Railroad bridge, a distance of 117 miles, in 1890, but no work has been done as a result, nor has a project been adopted. The question of water power has not arisen with reference to this stream.

REFERENCES.—U. S. chief of engineers, *Annual report*, 1891, App. Q, pp. 1800-1803.

SUGAR CANE. See Syrup Manufacturing.

SUGGSVILLE. Postoffice and station on Southern Railway, 9 miles from the Alabama River, in Clarke County, 11 miles S. of Grove Hill, and 80 miles N. N. E. of Mobile. Population, 1912, 350. Altitude: 124 feet. This settlement was first known as Fort Madison, as Suggsville was subsequently built 1½ miles E. of the site of the fort. About 1812, John Slater built one of the first grist mills in Clarke county. In 1813 Johnathan Emmons started the first cotton-gin in the settlement. In 1815, Robert G. Hayden started a tan-yard and a small shoe factory. In 1816, Robert Callier operated a water mill and gin, and used an iron screw, worked by hand, or horse power, to pack cotton bales. Suggsville was the trading point for the neighborhood. Town lots were laid out and sold in 1819, while the streets were given such names as Van Ransaleer, Van Buren, Depeyster, Tennessee, Pearl and Mulberry. The place was named for William Sugges, who came in 1814 and opened a general store. Ira Portis came in 1818; James Cleveland, Wm. S. Exell and Wm. Morry Fontaine and families before 1820. The first copy of "The Clarke County Post" bears date: "suggsville, April 25, 1836," the first article in this issue is the "Proclamation of Independence of Texas."

REFERENCES.—Ball's Clarke County (1882), pp. 138, 172, 174, 183, 187, 197, 202, 472, 481, 488-89, 491, 496, 553, 692, also Transactions of Ala. Hist. Soc., vol. 3, pp. 123-24.

SUKA-ISPOKA. An Upper Creek village in Tallapoosa County, on the right bank of the Tallapoosa River, probably midway between Welch and Whaley ferries. Hawkins in 1799 says that it was a small settlement and that the settlers had moved, and joined Imukfa, with a few exceptions. He describes the flats on the river as narrow, the land as broken, and the river at that point broad and shoally.

The earliest recorded reference to the town is as Shuckospoga on Mitchell's map, 1755. The town of this name seems early to have been thrown off from the mother town of Okfuski, and it was probably located south of the mouth of Elkahatchee or nearer to the main town. In 1760 it seems to have been included with Okfuski, and is listed with 300 warriors, and as 12 leagues from Fort Toulouse. The English trade regulations of 1761 seem to indicate that there were two settlements of similar name, namely, Soogaspoooga, which was near the main town, with 20 hunters, and Suka-ispogi, identical with the one here described. The latter is specifically stated to be separate and distinct from the other, and had 130 hunters, both were assigned to Rae and Macintosh. It was in this town that the killing of the traders began May 14, 1760. The word means "hog range," "hog-gathering place," or "hog-killing place," that is, Suka, "hog," ispoka, "I gather." (?)

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in Alabama History

Commission, Report (1901), p. 409; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 648; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 48; Georgia, *Colonial Records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 523; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 95; Winsor, *The Mississippi Basin* (1899), p. 31.

SUKINATCHI. A river rising in Mississippi, and flowing east and southeast through Sumter County into the Tombigbee River. The first recorded reference to the stream is in Romans, who spells it Sookhanatcha. The creek was historic among the Choctaws, but has no association with special events in American history. Gatschet notes a former Choctaw settlement in Lowndes and Kemper Counties, Miss., of that name, but sometimes called factory Indians. The word is Shukha in hachcha, and its meaning is "hog its river." The word shukha is the Choctaw for opossum. After the introduction of hogs among the Indians the similarity to the native animal led them to transfer the name.

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 648; Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1898-1899, vol. 3, p. 70.

SULLIGENT. Post office and incorporated town in the northwestern part of Lamar County, on the Buttahatchee River, 12 miles north of Vernon, 22 miles northwest of Fayette, and on the "Frisco" Railway. Altitude: 323 feet. Population: 1900—303; 1910—619; 1916—1,200. It was incorporated in 1888, under the general laws. All municipal buildings are rented. It has privately owned electric light plant, and 15 artesian wells. Its tax rate is 5 mills, and its bonded indebtedness, \$10,000, school bonds, due in 1929. It has the Bank of Sulligent (State), and the Sulligent Standard, a Democratic weekly newspaper established in 1914. Its industries are a fertilizer plant, a cottonseed oil mill, 3 cotton warehouses, a planing mill, a sawmill, 2 gristmills, a lumber yard, 2 cotton ginneries, brick kilns, and an electric light plant. It has a \$10,000 brick public school building. It also has a public auditorium, and a Masonic hall. The town is located on the old Jackson military road. The first settlers were R. F. Bankhead and Dr. R. J. Redden.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

SUMTER AND CHOCTAW RAILWAY COMPANY. Chartered July 12, 1904, under the general laws of Alabama. Its road extends from Lilita to Choctaw City; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track, 22.66, side tracks, 2.58, total, 25.24; capital stock authorized—common, \$50,000; shares, \$100, voting power, one vote a share; and no funded debt. This company also owns 6.78 miles of road which it leases to the Allison Lumber Co., of Bellamy.

REFERENCE.—*Annual report of company to Ala. Public Service Commission*, 1915.

SUMTER COUNTY. Created by an act December 18, 1832. The section included in

this county was acquired at the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, with the Choctaw Indians, September 27, 1830. In 1847 two ranges were taken from it and added to Choctaw County. It has an area of 900 square miles, or 521,120 acres.

It bears the name of Gen. Thomas Sumter, of South Carolina.

In 1833, Livingston was laid out as the seat of justice.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the west central part of Alabama, and is bounded on the north by Pickens and Greene Counties, on the south by Choctaw, on the east by Marengo and Greene, and on the west by the Mississippi State line. The Tombigbee River forms its eastern boundary. The elevation ranges from 100 to 200 feet above sea level. It is situated in the Gulf Coastal Plain and its surface is moderately hilly and broken. Level tracts occur in the central and northern parts of the county, in what is known as the "prairie section." Character is given to the soil by four geological divisions found in this part of the plain. Beginning with the oldest or lowest, these are the Rotten limestone, the Sucarnochee clay, the LaFayette, and the late Pleistocene. There are twelve types of soil found in this county. The Orangeburg, Norfolk, Lufkin, and Ruston types occur in the uplands, Houston clay and black clay in the prairie belt, and Waverly, Sassafra, and Meadow in the bottom areas. A wide variety of crops can be grown and the livestock industry is profitable. There are a number of artesian wells in the northern part of the county. Some of the wells sunk in the Sucarnochee clay and Rotten limestone yield magnesia in the form of epsom salts. This water is bottled and readily finds a market. This county is watered by the Tombigbee, Noxubee, and Su-kinatcha Rivers and their numerous tributaries. The long leaf pine and blackjack oak predominate in the forest. The annual precipitation is about 50 inches, the average winter temperature about 40° F., and the average summer temperature about 80° F.

Aboriginal History.—The Indians inhabiting this county belonged to the Choctaw tribe. About the time of the American Revolution this tribe began to expand from their original habitat, therefore the settlements in Sumter County were modern in their origin. There were four main settlements or towns. The first known as Quilby Town was situated on Quilby Creek, about three hundred yards from its influx into Bodka. Quilby as pronounced by the whites, is somewhat worn down and corrupted from the Choctaw "Koi alalbe," literally translated "Panther there killed." The Choctaw name of the second town was not known, but its people were called the Pickbone Indians. This name was given them on account of their adhering to the ancient Choctaw bone picking funeral ceremonies, so often detailed by writers on southern Indians. This town was about six miles from Quilby Town on the head waters of Factory Creek. The fourth town was situated on both sides of Bodka Creek about

eight miles from Gainesville. Alamutcha, the fourth town, was situated in section 10, township 6, range 18, east, one mile from Alamutcha Creek, and was more of an Indian winter camp than a town. Every winter great numbers of Choctaw families from far and near would erect their shelters at this camp. The women would spend their time in making baskets while the men made blow-guns and hunted wild game including the deer, bear, and turkey. They brought their corn for their bread and hominy with them. These Choctaw villages were in the district of Mingo Moshulitubbee and a great place of resort with them was Gaines' and Glover's store or factory, where they traded and trafficked their Indian wares, and had their great ball plays. The sub-chief, Timmillichee, was the most noted of the Sumter County chiefs. He lived near the Bodka village where there is a ford still known as Timmillichee's ford. He was a large, fine looking man, very athletic, the best ball-player among his people, good natured, kind hearted, but lazy and a great drunkard. He remained on his reservation for several years after the rest of his people had emigrated west. Gov. John A. Winston bought his reservation. The Choctaws of Sumter County with but few exceptions, emigrated in the fall of 1831. On Mrs. M. F. Mitchell's plantation, on Bodka Creek, there are two or three high hills and all of the Choctaws rendezvoused on these hills just before their emigration. Here they remained for three days, lifting their voices in wailing lamentation, performing their religious rites, and here from the summit of the hills, they took their last look over the beautiful country which they were to leave forever.

Evidences of Choctaw occupancy are met with at a number of points in the county and several crossing places on Tombigbee River are identifiable to the present day. When passing through the territory in 1540 DeSoto found the eastern side of the Tombigbee thickly settled and investigations in recent years have proven that this section too, enjoyed that same distinction. Mr. Clarence B. Moore, in 1901, explored burial mounds on Tombigbee River as follows: three mounds one and one-half miles southwest of Simon's Landing; more than one dozen on Cedar Ridge three and one-half miles southwest of Simon's Landing and near West Pace Landing; three mounds near Moscow Landing on Robert W. Larkin's property; mound in woods between Sucarnochee Creek and River one and one-quarter miles below Moscow; domiciliary mounds near Hillman's Landing and at Bryan's barn. Choctaw crossing places were at Black Bluff, Fort Tombeckbee and at Warsaw. Many years ago, one mile southeast of the mouth of Quilby Creek, could be seen a circular embankment six feet high, about 100 yards in diameter. Sixty feet northwest of the enclosure was a mound and thirty feet northeast a large overflowing spring. The mound was about 8 feet high.

Later History and Settlement.— Its first white settlers, mostly well to do people, pur-

chased their lands when the territory acquired by treaty of Dancing Rabbit came into market, in 1831 and 1832. They were mainly from the South Atlantic States, many coming from central and eastern North Carolina. Gainesville, Jones' Bluff, Altamitcha, Demopolis, and Bluff Port were the early settlements. In 1831, Joseph and John Greenless and the Calverts settled near Tunnell's Creek. In the same year a settlement was made on Bodka Creek, by a Mr. Shoemaker, and the following year Capt. Elisha Lacey made a settlement near a ford on the same creek which is still known as Lacey's. Nathan Tarrt and a Mr. Lovelady also settled on Bodka but near the State line. Sumterville was settled in 1832 by John E. Brown and a party of emigrants, among whom were Capt. S. S. Webb, Maj. William G. Myers, and Asa, Nathan and Elbert Amason, and the same year the Rushings, David Blacksher, and Joseph Gillespie, Sr., settled near Belmont. About the same time, Alexander Ramsey, the Wiemms, Capers, and Richardsons settled on Factory Creek. In December, 1832, Col. Anthony Winston, Joel W. Winston, William Gormon, and William Atkins moved from Tuscumbia and settled in the prairies southeast of Gainesville. Mathew La Brouse, who had an Indian wife, was one of the first settlers of Jones' Bluff. Ludowic Moore Fisher and Warnham Easley settled below Livingston on Cedar Creek, the latter opening a store. Maj. Daniel Cameron, a Scotchman born in 1796 on the coast of North Carolina thirty days after his parents had landed from the Highlands of Scotland, bought a large part of the Indian town of Alamutcha, on Alamutcha Creek. He was a practical surveyor and spent much of his time running and establishing government lines. He married Elizabeth Jane Donald, of Lower Peach Tree. Other settlers of Alamutcha and its vicinity were Abraham Brown, Franklin Brown, Dr. James Tripp, Thomas E. James, Branch K. Bragg, Hardy Yarbrough, Owen Culpepper, Raleigh Spinks, Dr. J. E. Knott, Dr. Thomas M. Moody, Benjamin P. Portis, Eli Toole, Jonathan Culpepper, Jesse and Harman Eaves, Charles McCarty, John Bell, Andrew and Joseph Easten, W. W. Hall, C. H. and Thomas P. Wiggins, John A. Reed, John H. Thornton, John J. McElroy, John Humphries and Elbert Boswell.

In different sections on the Kinterbush the Widermans, Chaney's, and John Matthews settled. The Littles and their extensive connections, all emigrants from North Carolina, in 1833 or 1834, settled the country around Warsaw, which was first called Jamestown. Bluff Port and its vicinity was settled about 1834. The nearest ferry was at Demopolis, in Marengo County. Other early settlers were William C. Winston, Jesse A. Gibbs, Peter D. Robinson, William Stephens, G. W. Freeman, William A. Patton, Capt. James Parker, Joseph Patton, and Maj. John Williams.

The first settlers of Sumter County found a wealthy free negro family, owning negro

slaves, living on Factory Creek. Sallie Tom, the widow of an Indian who had secured a large tract of land under the stipulations of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit, was the head of the family. She had several sons and two married daughters. None of the family followed the Indians west. Jack Tom, one of the sons, was a well educated man. After the death of his mother he sold fifteen or twenty slaves to Maj. John C. Whitsitt, and about 6,000 acres of land to Mr. Jerry Brown. Tom's Creek, a tributary of Factory Creek, commemorates the name of this early free negro family.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 4,624.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 740.

Foreign-born white, 4.

Negro and other nonwhite, 3,880.

Number of farms classified by size:

Under 3 acres, 2.

3 to 9 acres, 191.

10 to 19 acres, 524.

20 to 49 acres, 2,321.

50 to 99 acres, 842.

100 to 174 acres, 366.

175 to 259 acres, 132.

260 to 499 acres, 132.

500 to 999 acres, 69.

1,000 acres and over, 45.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 581,120 acres.

Land in farms, 371,291 acres.

Improved land in farms, 211,670 acres.

Woodland in farms, 120,844 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 38,777 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$6,287,329.

Land, \$3,621,979.

Buildings, \$1,052,975.

Implements and machinery, \$230,488.

Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,381,887.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,360.

Land and buildings per farm, \$1,011.

Land per acre, \$9.76.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 4,405.

Domestic animals, value, \$1,352,962.

Cattle: total, 21,325; value, \$299,363.

Dairy cows only, 8,462.

Horses: total, 4,126; value, \$388,285.

Mules: total, 5,204; value, \$561,477.

Asses and burros: total, 54; value, \$10,320.

Swine: total, 21,728; value, \$86,017.

Sheep: total, 2,201; value, \$5,695.

Goats: total, 1,467; value, \$1,805.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 72,839; value, \$27,630.

Bee colonies, 779; value, \$1,295.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 851.
 Per cent of all farms, 18.4.
 Land in farms, 198,370 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 78,204 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$2,241,316.
 Farms of owned land only, 712.
 Farms of owned and hired land, 139.
 Native white owners, 467.
 Foreign-born white, 1.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 383.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 3,752.
 Per cent of all farms, 81.1.
 Land in farms, 153,489 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 122,727 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$2,097,573.
 Share tenants, 648.
 Share-cash tenants, 15.
 Cash tenants, 3,016.
 Tenure not specified, 73.
 Native white tenants, 253.
 Foreign-born white, 2.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 8,497.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 21.
 Land in farms, 19,432 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 10,739 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$336,065.

*Live Stock Products.**Dairy Products.*

Milk: Produced, 1,404,369; sold, 2,489 gallons.
 Cream sold, ——.
 Butter fat sold, ——.
 Butter: Produced, 445,707; sold, 22,651 pounds.
 Cheese: Produced, ——.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$94,391.
 Sale of dairy products, \$5,519.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 167,471; sold, 18,615.
 Eggs: Produced, 225,227; sold, 39,776 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$84,388.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$12,068.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 3,990 pounds.
 Wax produced, 205 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$568.

Wool, Mohair and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 1,189.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, ——.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$678.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 664.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 6,044.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 301.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 7,726.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 667.

Sale of animals, \$147,265.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$90,174.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$2,345,931.
 Cereals, \$387,374.
 Other grains and seeds, \$24,700.
 Hay and forage, \$87,986.
 Vegetables, \$140,354.
 Fruits and nuts, \$33,061.
 All other crops, \$1,672,546.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 42,896 acres; 441,878 bushels.
 Corn, 41,914 acres; 427,576 bushels.
 Oats, 981 acres; 14,282 bushels.
 Wheat, 1 acre; 20 bushels.
 Rye, ——.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, ——.
 Rice, ——.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 1,482 acres; 9,821 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 43 acres; 231 bushels.
 Peanuts, 509 acres; 7,585 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 5,054 acres; 7,495 tons.
 All tame or cultivated grasses, 2,951 acres; 4,491 tons.
 Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 1,655 acres; 2,350 tons.
 Grains cut green, 379 acres; 551 tons.
 Coarse forage, 69 acres; 103 tons.
 Special crops:
 Potatoes, 320 acres; 19,814 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 744 acres; 40,396 bushels.
 Tobacco, ——.
 Cotton, 80,494 acres; 18,709 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 543 acres; 3,055 tons.
 Sirup made, 44,229 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 494 acres; 1,312 tons.
 Sirup made, 13,396 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 33,696 trees; 14,504 bushels.
 Apples, 2,880 trees; 1,897 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 29,580 trees; 11,597 bushels.
 Pears, 998 trees; 946 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 211 trees; 37 bushels.
 Cherries, 14 trees; 19 bushels.
 Quinces, 10 trees; 8 bushels.
 Grapes, 74 vines; 745 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 767 trees.
 Figs, 767 trees; 32,734 pounds.
 Oranges, ——.
 Small fruits: total, 143 acres; 197,758 quarts.
 Strawberries, 143 acres; 197,750 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 241 trees; 3,617 pounds.
 Pecans, 215 trees; 2,617 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,178.
 Cash expended, \$131,377.
 Rent and board furnished, \$31,999.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 586.
 Amount expended, \$38,761.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 1,203.
 Amount expended, \$89,896.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$14,527

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 346.

Value of domestic animals, \$63,315.

Cattle: total, 1,065; value, \$18,596.

Number of dairy cows, 466.

Horses: total, 234; value, \$27,832.

Mules, and asses and burros: total, 91; value, \$12,897.

Swine: total, 543; value, \$3,760.

Sheep and goats: total, 53; value, \$230.

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1840	13,901	16,036	29,937
1850	7,369	14,881	22,250
1860	5,919	18,116	24,035
1870	5,202	18,907	24,109
1880	6,451	22,277	28,728
1890	5,943	23,631	29,574
1900	5,672	27,038	32,710
1910	5,377	23,322	28,699
1920			25,569

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. *Official Postal Guide*. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Bellamy.	Lillita.
Boys.	Livingston (ch.)—1
Coatopa—1.	Panola—1.
Cuba—2.	McDowell.
Emelle.	Sumterville.
Epes.	Ward—1.
Gainesville.	Whitfield.
Geiger—2.	York—1.
Hamner.	

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.

1861—Augustus A. Coleman.

1865—John A. Winston.

1867—Simeon Brunson, Benjamin Yordy (colored), Benjamin Inge (colored).

1875—Jonathan Bliss, William G. Little, Jr.

1901—W. A. Altman, John A. Rogers, Reuben Chapman.

Senators—

1834-5—Francis S. Lyon.

1835-6—John Rains.

1838-9—John Rains.

1839-40—David B. Boyd.

1840-1—John E. Jones.

1843-4—John A. Winston.

1847-8—John A. Winston.

1851-2—John A. Winston.

1853-4—William Woodward.

1855-6—Thomas McC. Prince.

1857-8—William Woodward.

1861-2—Turner Reavis.

1865-6—John T. Foster.

1868—J. A. Yordy.

1871-2—J. A. Yordy.

1872-3—William G. Little, Jr.

1873—William G. Little, Jr.

1874-5—W. G. Little, Jr.

1875-6—W. G. Little, Jr.

1876-7—W. G. Little, Jr.

1878-9—W. G. Little, Jr.

1880-1—A. G. Smith.

1882-3—A. G. Smith.

1884-5—W. A. C. Jones.

1886-7—W. A. C. Jones.

1888-9—L. D. Godfrey.

1890-1—M. L. Stansel.

1892-3—M. L. Stansel.

1894-5—John A. Rogers.

1896-7—John A. Rogers.

1898-9—W. D. Windham.

1899 (Spec.)—W. D. Windham.

1900-01—W. D. Windham.

1903—John Aduston Rogers.

1907—G. B. Wimberly.

1907 (Spec.)—G. B. Wimberly.

1909 (Spec.)—G. B. Wimberly.

1911—S. H. Sprott.

1915—J. R. Bell.

1919—John A. Rogers.

Representatives.—

1833-4—Elijah Price.

1834-5—Jefferson McAlpin.

1835-6—William S. Chapman.

1836-7—William Winter Payne.

1837 (called)—William Winter Payne.

1837-8—William Winter Payne.

1838-39—William Winter Payne.

1839-40—P. H. Cromwell; Blake Little; R. F. Houston.

1840-1—J. A. Winston; William M. Inge; Blake Little.

1841 (called)—J. A. Winston; William M. Inge; Blake Little.

1841-2—W. Woodward; J. M. Rushing; H. W. Covington.

1842-3—W. Woodward; J. A. Winston; Isaac F. Dortch.

1843-4—J. G. Baldwin; J. C. Whitsett; H. F. Scruggs.

1844-5—W. Woodward; S. W. Inge; W. S. Patton.

1845-6—W. Woodward; S. W. Inge; S. S. Perry.

1847-8—W. Woodward; Philip S. Glover; George A. Amason.

1849-50—Robert H. Smith; T. R. Crews; James T. Hill.

1851-2—John C. Whitsett; J. R. Larkin; Devereux Hopkins.

1853-4—John C. Whitsett; Benjamin P. Portis.

1855-6—Jerome Clanton; William J. Gilmore.

1857-8—Robert F. Houston.

1859—Bartlett Y. Ramsey.

1860—A. S. Vandegriff (vice Ramsey).

1861 (1st called).—

1861 (2d called)—Benjamin B. Little.

1861-2—Benjamin B. Little.

1862—(called)—Benjamin B. Little.

1862-3—Benjamin B. Little.

1863 (called)—John McInnis.

1863-4—John McInnis.

1864 (called)—John McInnis.

1864-5—John McInnis.

1865—Willis V. Hare.

1866-7—Willis V. Hare.

1868—George Houston; Benjamin Inge.

1869-70—Richard Burke; George Houston; W. Taylor.

1870-1—E. W. Smith; James H. Holmes; J. A. Mooring.

GIRLS' PATRIOTIC LEAGUE AND VICTORY ARCH IN MONTGOMERY'S HOME COMING RECEPTION TO THE FOURTH ALABAMA, 16TH U. S. INFANTRY REGIMENT, RAINBOW DIVISION, ON ITS RETURN FROM FRANCE

1871-2—J. H. Holmes; J. A. Mooring; E. W. Smith.

1872-3—Menter Dotson; Robert Reed; William Taylor.

1873—Menter Dotson; Robert Reed; William Taylor.

1874-5—G. Bennett; Joseph Bliss; Robert Reid.

1875-6—G. Bennett; Joseph Bliss; Robert Reid.

1876-7—William B. Gere; A. G. Grove.

1878-9—J. R. Ramsey.

1880-1—J. N. Gilmore; J. R. Ramsey.

1882-3—W. B. Gere; W. H. Nevill.

1884-5—L. D. Godfrey; J. R. Larkin.

1886-7—A. J. Arrington; J. R. Larkin.

1888-9—A. J. Arrington; T. D. Beaurdeaux.

1890-1—S. C. M. Amason; J. R. Ramsey.

1892-3—W. H. Seymour; J. R. Ramsey.

1894-5—W. B. Cameron; R. L. Seale.

1896-7—M. B. Cameron; C. P. Mills.

1898-9—A. J. Arrington; W. H. Seymour.

1899 (Spec.)—A. J. Arrington; W. H. Seymour.

1900-01—R. Chapman; L. D. Godfrey.

1903—Robert Lee Seale; Syd Carr Ward.

1907—W. A. Altman; Robert L. Seale.

1907 (Spec.)—W. A. Altman; Robert L. Seale.

1909 (Spec.)—W. A. Altman; Robert L. Seale.

1911—W. E. McGowen; J. R. Ramsey.

1915—Philip Willingham; J. A. Rogers.

1919—R. H. Long; R. L. Seale.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 525; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 329; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 139; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 215; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 196; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1905), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 144; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley Regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground water resources of Alabama* (1907).

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE. Sunday, or the first day of the week, has been recognized as a sacred day since the very earliest days of the Mississippi Territory. On March 12, 1803, the legislative council and house of representatives of that Territory, of which the present State of Alabama was then in part the eastern half, enacted that "no worldly business or employment, ordinary or servile works (works of necessity or charity excepted), no shooting, sporting, hunting, gaming, racing, fiddling, or other music for the sake of merriment, nor any kind of playing, sports, pastimes, or diversions, shall be done, performed or practiced, by any person or persons within this Territory on the Christian sabbath or first day of the week, commonly called Sunday." It is further provided that "no merchant or shop keeper or other person, shall keep open store, or dispose of any wares or merchandise, goods or

chattels on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or sell or barter the same." The act further provides "that no wagoner, carter, drayman, drover, butcher, or any of his slaves or servants, shall ply or travel with his wagon, cart or dray, or shall load or unload any goods, wares, merchandise or produce, or drive cattle, sheep or swine in any part of the Territory, on the first day of the week called Sunday." The service or execution of writs and processes, except in criminal cases was prohibited. Penalties were provided for violations of the foregoing regulations.—Toulmin's *Digest*, pp. 216-217.

The foregoing in varying forms has been on the statute books of Alabama from that day to this, and is now to be found as Chapter 295 of the Criminal Code, 1907, Vol. 3.

This act appears in Toulmin's *Digest*, 1823, as of full force and effect with the beginning of statehood. From time to time it has undergone modification and restatement. The number of prohibited acts has been enlarged, as the keeping of open bar rooms, or other places for the sale of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, or the sale on Sunday of such liquors, by act of February 23, 1903, p. 64. The same session of the legislature, September 28, 1903, p. 281, passed a law prohibiting any person from playing or engaging in playing baseball, football, tennis or golf on Sunday, "in any public place or places where people resort for such purpose."

The modifications of the statute referred to have not in any way robbed it of its original purpose and present intent of protecting the sabbath day from desecration by the doing of prohibited acts. Even those sects or religious organizations which do not recognize the first day of the week, are held by our courts to have no constitutional right to do Sunday work. It is proper to observe that the sacredness which attaches to the observance is not predicated upon the theory that Sunday is a religious institution, but upon general principles of sanctity.

It is further to be observed that the sabbath is sacred for the preservation of peace and good order of the State but it is only sacred for sacred purposes. The sabbath was never intended as an opportunity for the doing of evil.—*Comer vs. Jackson*, 50 Ala. 384.

The law further provides that "all contracts made on Sunday, unless for the advancement of religion, or in the execution, or for the performance of some work of charity, or in case of necessity, or contracts for carrying passengers or perishable freight, or transmissions of telegrams, or for the performance of any duty authorized or required by law to be done on Sunday are void."

In the interpretation of this section the courts have been strict in carrying out its intent and purpose, namely, to prohibit the carrying on of business or secular transactions on Sunday. It has rigidly declined to enforce contracts made on Sunday, and they have been declared incapable of enforcement.—101 Ala. 162. It has been held

that a note or contract dated or agreed to on Sunday but shown to have been made on a secular day is valid, but it is absolutely void if dated on a secular day and made on Sunday.—96 Ala. 609; 76 Ala. 339; 87 Ala. 334.

As illustrating works of necessity, a verdict may be received on Sunday, judgment being entered afterwards.—78 Ala. 466. A bail bond may be issued on Sunday.—59 Ala. 164. A telegram announcing the death of a relative is a necessity, and may be sent and delivered.—93 Ala. 32. Service of legal process on Sunday is not one of the acts forbidden by statute.—50 Ala. 384.

(Code of Ala., Vol. 2, 3346.)

The statute expressly provides that "attachments may issue and be issued on Sunday, if the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, in addition to the oath prescribed for the issue of such process, make affidavit that the defendant is absconding, or is about to abscond, or is about to remove his property from the State and give the bond required." Code, Vol. 2, Sec. 2938. *Reid vs. State*, 53 Ala., p. 408, is now changed by the statute.

Sunday is dies non juridicus.—74 Ala.; 84 Ala., 432; 87 Ala., 91; 101 Ala., 162. Sunday is the only legal holiday—that is so regarded. All other legal holidays, named in Sec. 5144 and amendatory statutes there to occupy different relations.—Code of Ala., Vol. 2, p. 1099.

The Code of 1852 contains this provision: "The time within which any act is provided by law to be done, must be computed by excluding the first day and including the last; if the last day is Sunday it must also be excluded." Sec. 13, p. 59.

This section remains the law to this day, Sec. 11, Code, 1907, Vol. 1. However, this Code contains the additional provision that "the Monday following shall be counted as the last day within which the act may be done."

The courts have been appealed to for various applications of the rules stated in this section. To illustrate: If an act is to be done within a given time after adjournment of court, the first day after adjournment must be excluded.—119 Ala. 459. If an act is to be done within thirty days from the 29th of November, the time expires on the 29th of December; if that day be Sunday, the act cannot be performed on the Monday following, but should be done on Saturday preceding the last day.—136 Ala. 418.

For illustration of the exclusion of the first and including the last day consult 69 Ala., 221; 78 Ala., 403; 80 Ala., 308; 89 Ala., 406; 90 Ala., 68.

If the last day of the limitation is Sunday, action brought on the following Monday is barred.—67 Ala., 433.

See Mayfield's Digest, Vol. 4, p. 945.

Somerville, Judge, 67 Ala., p. 437, says, with reference to Sec. 11:

"The statute we think was intended merely as a reaffirmation of the common law rule, that while Sundays are generally to be computed in the time allowed for the perform-

ance of an act, if the last day happens to be Sunday, it is excluded and the act must be performed on the day previous.—See 2d Vovier Law Dictionary, title "Sunday."

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, THE ALABAMA. A state-wide, voluntary, non-sectarian, cooperative association of Sunday-school officers, teachers and workers, whose character and objects are thus defined in its official handbook:

"It is a co-operative effort of all denominations to extend and improve Sunday-school work in our own state. It is the only organization which aims to help every Sunday school in the state. It seeks helpful co-operation, not union; its conventions and institutes discuss methods of work, not church doctrine; and it works by way of suggestion, not by authority. Therefore it helps many, it hinders none. Its conventions and institutes are free schools of method, open to all Sunday school workers of all denominations. Leaders in Sunday school though of the various denominations help in this work. The Alabama Sunday School Association is the Alabama auxiliary of the International Sunday School Association."

There are no requirements as to membership in the association, every Sunday school worker of every denomination being considered a member with equal rights and privileges; and there are no restrictions as to delegates at district, county or state conventions, every white person who attends being regarded as a delegate and entitled to a vote in the proceedings. The association has no constitution nor by-laws, and no dues or assessments are required. Its affairs are managed by a state executive committee elected at the annual convention. This committee administers the finances, using a modification of the budget plan by which the expenditures for the ensuing year are limited to the amount of funds on hand and pledged. The executive officers of the association consist of a president, first and second vice-presidents, international vice president, member international committee, treasurer, assistant treasurer, recording secretary, general secretary, and four field secretaries.

Genesis.—For many years previous to the organization of the Alabama Sunday School Association, many, probably most, of the churches in the State, particularly those in the cities and larger towns, conducted Sunday schools for the training of children and other young persons in religious work; but they were usually strictly denominational in character, and confined themselves to assisting in the work of the local churches to which they were attached. During the late seventies it became apparent to Sunday-school workers that the usefulness of the individual school could be greatly increased by organized effort, either within each denomination or by means of a state-wide interdenominational organization. However, no organized effort to develop the Sunday-school work in the State was made until 1878. In that year the International Sunday School Convention

was held in Atlanta, Ga., and as a result of the enthusiasm there manifested, a committee of delegates consisting of Rev. A. S. Andrews, D. D., of the Methodist Church, Rev. J. O. B. Lowery, of the Baptist Church, and Mr. James H. Franklin, of the Presbyterian Church, issued an invitation to Alabama Sunday-school workers to meet in a convention at the Broad Street Presbyterian Church in Selma on July 16-17. Rev. Lowery presided over the convention until a permanent organization was effected by the election of W. L. Baker of Mobile, as president, and B. R. Davis, as secretary. An interesting program had been arranged by the committee, and the convention was addressed by Rev. E. T. Winkle, D. D., Rev. E. P. Palmer, D. D., Rev. H. R. Raymond, D. D., Rev. A. S. Andrews, D. D., Rev. J. O. B. Lowery, Rev. Josiah Bancroft, Rev. O. F. Gregory, Mr. W. L. Baker, Gov. R. M. Patton and Hon. Porter King. There were 20 delegates in attendance, and the interesting character of the proceedings resulted in calling a second convention which was held in Montgomery, January 19-22, 1879. The second convention elected Maj. Joseph Hardie, of Selma, as president, and B. F. Cassidy, of Ozark, as secretary, and selected Eufaula as the place for holding the third convention. Annual conventions were held until 1884, but from that time until 1890 the association was inactive. From the latter date until the present time a convention has been held each year.

After the reorganization of the state association in 1900, the number of delegates at the annual conventions and the interest and enthusiasm manifested increased from year to year. For 1902-1904 the number of delegates ranged from 250 to 350. In 1905 the first "large convention" was held in Birmingham, with 700 delegates in attendance. Since 1911 the attendance has uniformly exceeded 1,000, and in the last three or four years has often numbered more than 2,000.

Activities.—The Alabama Sunday School Association, in its effort to extend and improve Sunday-school work of every kind in the State, has inaugurated a large number of special activities. It has a definite and well-established educational policy, comprehending methods of training for every department, from the individual pupil in the elementary division of the local Sunday school to division superintendents and state secretaries for organized work. The policy also comprehends denominational teacher-training courses; community training courses, and community study circles to train county and district officers and leaders for denominational teacher-training classes; and to give advanced specialized courses to those who have graduated from the denominational courses. As an aid to its educational work, the association maintains a circulating library, containing about 2,000 volumes on Sunday-school work and methods, with groups especially suitable for pastors, superintendents, teachers, and workers in the elementary, secondary and adult divisions. There are also books dealing with the sub-

jects of missions, temperance, social service, evangelism, etc., etc. The use of any portion of this library is extended free to any Sunday-school worker in the State.

Among the channels for specialized individual and organized activities fostered by the State association are organized adult Bible classes, home department, cradle rolls, "teen-age" classes, men's graded unions, older girls' councils, Bible training-schools, "banner-school" systems, and an extensive system of standards for all departments of Sunday-school work, under which the local schools are graded as to efficiency.

The activities of the state association have been more than merely inspirational; they have taken the form of practical planning, instruction in, and supervision of efficient methods for carrying on the work undertaken by Sunday schools of all denominations in the State. Personal direction of the activities of the different departments is given by experts employed by the state association, and full information on the various phases of their work is furnished in numerous publications. The association has both employed, or salaried workers, and volunteer workers.

The general supervision of the details of the association's affairs is in the hands of the general secretary, who maintains an office and a staff of assistants in Montgomery.

There is a field secretary and state elementary superintendent who travels, visiting individual Sunday schools, conducts institutes for the training of teachers and other Sunday-school workers; writes articles for the press, religious and secular; and conducts correspondence with local workers throughout the State. She has a corps of county elementary department superintendents under her general supervision.

There is another field secretary whose duty in most respects is similar to those outlined above, except that she has no special supervision over the elementary department.

The state secondary superintendent attends county conventions, makes addresses, sometimes as many as 250 or 300 in one year, and has general supervision of workers in the secondary grades throughout the State.

The adult division superintendent also travels, delivers addresses, attends conventions, and looks after organized adult Bible classes.

The rural specialist visits Sunday schools in the rural sections of the State, assisting and instructing in the methods best adapted for schools in such communities.

A recent activity of the state association has been the securing of credits in the public schools of the State for Bible study in Sunday schools. The details of the plan were first worked out in the city schools of Birmingham, under the supervision of Dr. J. H. Phillips, superintendent, and Miss Minnie E. Kennedy, general secretary of the Birmingham Sunday School Association.

Sunday, February 11, 1917, was observed as "Alabama-Come-to-Sunday-School-Day," by all the Sunday schools of the State, which

used a program prepared and distributed by the state association.

The principle upon which the activities of the association are predicated is that of specialization, or efficiency as the result of special training for particular kinds of work. To assist in training workers for special duty, numbers of leaflets, pamphlets, and other publications designed to give the latest and most approved information concerning all departments of Sunday school work, are issued and distributed free throughout the State.

Achievements.—According to the latest official report of the International Sunday School Association, Alabama stands near the top in nearly every line of modern Sunday school work, and in several departments it leads the entire Sunday school world. In the number of organized adult Bible classes, and home departments, it is far in advance of every other State and of every Province of Canada. In the number of cradle rolls it is surpassed only by Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. In the number of students enrolled in teacher-training classes, it is far ahead of every other State. It has twice as many cradle rolls as New York State, twice as many home departments, ten times as many organized "Teen age" classes, six times as many organized adult Bible classes, and ten times as many teacher-training students.

The first men's graded union in the world was started at Birmingham, and the second at Mobile. The first and largest training school for negro Sunday school workers conducted by white people is the one held annually in Birmingham. The first complete library dealing with Sunday school methods is the one maintained by the Alabama Sunday School Association in its general offices at Montgomery. The first state adult Bible class convention in the world was the one held at Dothan in April, 1915. The first state-wide "Soul winners' conference" was held at Marbury in 1915. The first permanent "Older girls' council" in America was formed at Birmingham in 1915, and it was in Alabama that the first home department convention was held, also in 1913. The largest Bible training school in the world was held at Birmingham in 1912 or 1913, at which there were 2,561 matriculated students.

So far as known, the Alabama Sunday School Association originated the plan of marking the efficiency of Sunday schools on the basis of a 10-point standard designated as the "Banner school standard." It also contributed the idea of the district chart system, under which the Sunday schools of a given district are grouped together, and their comparative standing in "Banner School" points is exhibited to the eye by a system of stars representing the percentage attained by each school. The association has also suggested, in addition to the percentage standard for the Sunday school as a whole, that a complete set of department standards be adopted which would enable the workers

in each department to grade their work on a 10-point standard of efficiency.

"The secret of the remarkable growth and the general success of the work in Alabama is to be found largely in the cordial and hearty cooperation which all denominations accord to this work," writes a prominent Sunday school worker. "Practical Sunday school workers of all denominations, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and others have heartily cooperated with each other through channels of the Alabama Sunday School Association and through this cooperation each denomination has both given and received help from others. The necessary expense for carrying on the work has also been greatly decreased by means of this cooperation and sharing of expenses. It is estimated that in this way by the division of expenses among all denominations the work has been carried on at about one-fourth of the expense than it would otherwise require, while at the same time each denomination receives the full benefit of the work."

County Associations.—As the Alabama Sunday School Association is the Alabama auxiliary of the International Sunday School Association, so the county associations are auxiliaries of the state association. Every county association has a corps of officers corresponding to that of the state association and holds conventions at stated times, and conducts its work within the county in much the same manner as the state work is carried on. The minutes of the county conventions are frequently published, and various other publications dealing with Sunday school work are distributed. Most of the counties are divided into several districts in which neighboring Sunday schools are grouped for the convenient prosecution of their work.

So far as the records show, there was not a single county association in existence at the time the state association was re-organized in 1890. By 1903, organizations affiliated with the state association had been perfected in thirty-nine counties. In 1904, forty-five counties had been organized; in 1905, fifty-two; in 1906, fifty-eight; and in 1909 every county in the State had a local association, and all of them have continued active to the present time.

Statistics.—According to the Handbook for 1917, there were 2,965 Sunday schools in the State whose enrollment, exclusive of the home department and the cradle roll, aggregated 244,196, equal to 19 per cent of the white population as shown by the census of 1910. Of the total, 874 were graded schools; 875 had organized adult classes; 621 had a teacher-training class; 1,158 had a cradle roll; 882 had a home department; and 2,502 cooperated with the county associations.

Auxiliary Organizations.—There are four state-wide auxiliary organizations of the state association, viz, the Alabama Men's Organized Adult Bible Class Federation, the Alabama Women's Adult Bible Class Federation,

the Alabama Older Boys' Conference, and the Alabama Older Girls' Conference.

Presidents, 1890-1916.—W. L. Barber, 1878; Maj. Joseph Hardie, 1879; G. R. Farnham, 1880; Dr. M. J. Green, 1881; Rev. S. L. Russell, 1882; Maj. Joseph Hardie, 1884; Maj. Joseph Hardie, 1890; T. L. Jones, 1891, 1892; W. H. Williams, 1893; J. B. Greene, 1894, 1895; T. W. Palmer, 1896, 1897; W. E. Holloway, 1898, 1899; W. T. Atkins, 1900, 1901; B. Davie, 1902, 1903; E. J. Russell, 1904, 1905; Judge Armstead Brown, 1906; R. F. Lewis, 1907; George G. Miles, 1908; Jerome T. Fuller, 1909; M. M. Sweatt, 1910; H. S. D. Mallory, 1911; R. O. Harris, 1912; Judge M. N. Manning, 1913; William D. Dunn, 1914; S. A. Russell, 1915; Dr. Charles C. Thach, 1916.

Annual Convention, 1878-1916.—The list which follows gives annual conventions in chronological order, with places of meeting and inclusive dates.

1st Annual Convention, Selma, July 16-17, 1878.

2nd, Montgomery, June 19-22, 1879.

3rd, Eufaula, June 8-10, 1880.

4th, Gadsden, June 10-12, 1881.

5th, Opelika, June 16-18, 1882.

6th, Tuscaloosa, October 20-22, 1883.

7th, Selma, April 13-15, 1884.

8th, Birmingham, March 18-20, 1890.

9th, Anniston, April 14-16, 1891.

10th, Huntsville, April 19-21, 1892.

11th, Opelika, April 26-28, 1893.

12th, Montgomery, 1894.

13th, Mobile, 1895.

14th, Selma, 1896.

15th, Tuscaloosa, 1897.

16th, Birmingham, 1898.

17th, Florence, 1899.

18th, Opelika, 1900.

19th, Talladega, 1901.

20th, Troy, 1902.

21st, Huntsville, 1903.

22nd, Anniston, 1904.

23rd, Birmingham, 1905.

24th, Montgomery, 1906.

25th, Birmingham, 1907.

26th, Birmingham, 1908.

27th, Montgomery, 1909.

28th, Mobile, 1910.

29th, Anniston, April 25-27, 1911.

30th, Selma, 1912.

31st, Huntsville, 1913.

32nd, Mobile, 1914.

33rd, Dothan, 1915.

34th, Gadsden, April 25-27, 1916.

35th, Montgomery, April 24-26, 1917.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Alabama Sunday School Herald* (m), 1896-1900; *Alabama Sunday School Bulletin* (m), 1909; *Alabama Sunday School Handbook*, 1913-1917, 5 vols.; and various pamphlets and leaflets.

REFERENCES.—Publications, *supra*.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.
See Education, Superintendent of.

SWINE. See Live Stock and Products.

SYCAMORE MILLS, Sycamore. See Cotton Manufacturing.

SYLACAUGA. Post office and incorporated town, in the southeastern part of Talladega County, sec. 29 and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 32, T. 21, S. R. 4 E., 22 miles south of Talladega, 35 miles east of Calera, and about 60 miles southeast of Birmingham. It is the junction of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Central of Georgia Railway. Population: 1870—1,034; 1880—500; 1890—464; 1900—880; 1910—1,456. It was incorporated by the legislature, February 26, 1887, but is now under the commission form of government. All municipal buildings are rented except the jail and the schools. It has electric lights, waterworks, fire department, sanitary sewerage, and 6 miles of paved sidewalks. Its tax rate is 5 mills, and its bonded indebtedness, \$65,000. Its banks are the First National, the Marble City Savings Bank (State), and the Merchants & Planters National. The Sylacauga Advance, a Democratic weekly established in November, 1906, is published there. Its industries are cotton mills, a cottonseed oil mill and ginners, 3 cotton warehouses, a fertilizer plant, a sawmill and box factory, a grain mill, an ice factory, a sawmill, a turpentine works, a gristmill, a marble works, a hosiery mill, and the public utilities mentioned above. It is the location of the Fourth District Agricultural School.

The city is now popularly called "the marble city," on account of the fine quality of statuary marble quarried there. It is one of the oldest settlements in east Alabama. Many of Coffee's and Jackson's militia settled there after the Indian wars. Among the earliest settlers were the Dent, Rye, Lindsey, Hubbard, Gibson, Hugins, Reese, Rylant, Patterson, and Wilson families. It is located on the old plankroad, built in the fifties, by Col. Joseph Winter, of Montgomery, from the capital city toward Talladega. It is in the midst of the finest wheat section in east Alabama. Signor Moretti, the Italian sculptor, has done much to develop the marble industry of this section. He moved his studios there from New York City, and finally acquired the Moretti marble quarries. He first exhibited specimens of statuary, made from this marble, at the Atlanta Piedmont Exposition in 1895.

See Chala Kagay.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1886-87, pp. 452-460; 1894-95, pp. 986-990; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872); Arnes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), p. 323; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 167-168; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 748; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

SYRUP MANUFACTURING. Sugar cane and sorghum cane from which syrup is manufactured are grown successfully in Alabama in all but the northern counties. In 1920 all but twelve of the 67 counties of the State showed syrup canes grown. The acreage covered was

59,700, producing 10,358,000 gallons, worth \$10,718,000. The majority of farms grow enough syrup cane to supply molasses for family use, and either manufacture it upon their own farms or carry the cane to a nearby plant or movable mill. The demand for home-made syrup by refiners has greatly increased the industry in recent years.

Sugar Cane.—Sugar Cane is a large perennial grass, grown for its stem, the juice of which is used in making sugar and molasses. It is a native of tropical countries. It grows best in the southern coast country, but throughout south Alabama, is successfully cultivated. It has been cultivated so long that its origin is lost. It is doubtful whether anyone has ever seen sugar cane growing wild. There are several varieties. The possibilities are that it was used by man ages before there is any record of the fact, and that its culture was first undertaken by tropical people. It was first eaten raw. Later when artificial means were developed to extract the juice and convert it into sugar and molasses, the plant took a high rank in agriculture.

Sorghum.—A cultivated grass, the juice of which was extracted for making a variety of syrup. Johnson grass is one of the species of sorghum and is widely distributed. Broomcorn belongs to the sorghum family, also sumac, kafir corn and the durras. Sorghum (syrup producing) is a drought resisting crop. The forage is used for fodder and silage, pasture or for feeding and is generally considered superior to forage productions. It makes good pasture for hogs.

Alabama-Georgia Syrup Company. Organized in October, 1906, in Montgomery, L. B. Whitfield, president and manager. Contract was let for the building on November 1st, the same year, and on January 29, 1907 the first run was made. The office force consisted of a combination superintendent and stenographer, but the business grew rapidly, and in 1917, had five traveling salesmen, a large office force, and fifty brokers selling the products of the factory throughout the southern and western States, as far as Washington and California.

Southern Syrup Company.—Established in 1904 in Montgomery, by Ralph D. Quisenberry and Frank McPherson. In 1911 and 1912, branch factories were established in Birmingham, and Jackson, Miss. In 1916, 4,000,000 labels were used in distributing its products over eighteen States. The company manufactures the "Peacock" syrup. The Southern Syrup Company offers a market for sorghum and sugar cane.

Dothan Syrup Company. (No data on hand).

REFERENCES.—Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*; letters from L. B. Whitfield and Ralph D. Quisenberry.

T

TALATIGI. An Upper Creek settlement in Talladega County, situated within the lim-

its of the present city of that name. The name signifies "border town," that is, talua, "town," and atigi, "at the end, on the border." It was originally settled from Abihka. Facts of its settlement are not preserved, but it was thrown off from the mother town in the first half of the eighteenth century. By the French census of 1760 the town, erroneously spelled Kalalekis, had 130 warriors. On November 9, 1813, the town was destroyed by Gen. Jackson's forces.

See Abihka; Talladega, Battle of.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 409; *Mississippi, Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 96; Drake, *Book of Indians*, p. 56.

TALI HULL. This place name means Standing Rock, "Tali," Rock, "Hull," standing, is written Talle quille on De Crenay's map. The place is on the south side of Alabama River, near Bridgeport, perhaps a mile above it in Wilcox County.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript records in Alabama Department Archives and History.

TALI LUSA. This place name signifies Black Rock, "Tali," "rock," "lusa," "black." It is written Talleloussa on De Crenay's map, and it is very likely that it is Hamilton's Bluff, on the west side of the Alabama River, just below the mouth of Silver Creek in Clarke County.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript records in Alabama Department Archives and History.

TALIMUCHASI. An Upper Creek town in the northeastern part of Tallapoosa County or in the northwestern corner of Chambers County, and situated on the right or west bank of the Tallapoosa River. It was subordinate to Okfuski. Prior to 1797 it was known as Tukabatchi tallahassee, that is, Old Town. It had evidently been known as Tukabatchi for a long time, and on being abandoned by many of its people was doubtless given the name Tallahassee, meaning old abandoned or waste town. About the date named it was revived and given its new name, which signifies New Town, that is, Talua, "town," and mutchasi, "new." In 1832 it contained 48 heads of families.

See Okfuski; Tukabatchi.

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 628; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848); pp. 46, 51; Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, pp. 410, 412.

TALIPAKNA. An Indian village, the first reached by De Soto after leaving Maubilla in November, 1540. It has not been definitely located, but is probably on Sipsey River in Pickens County. It is written by Ranjel as given in the title, but Taliepatana by Elvas. It is now quite definitely settled that the form given by Ranjel is correct. The name of the town Nanih pakna, visited by Tristan De Luna in 1560, and evidently a Mobilian town, has in part the same form.

REFERENCES.—Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1898-99, vol. 3, p. 270; Narratives of De Soto (Trail makers series, 1904), vol. 2, p. 129.

TALIPSIHOKI. An Upper Creek town, the location of which is uncertain. No facts concerning it are preserved other than a reference in Schoolcraft, 1832, in which it is listed with 19 heads of families. It was evidently a small and unimportant village. The name signifies "two taliwa weeds standing together."

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 409; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), p. 679.

TALISHATCHIE TOWN. An Upper Creek village in Calhoun County, situated on the east side of a small tributary of Tallasseehat-chie Creek, about 3 or 4 miles southwest of Jacksonville.

REFERENCE.—Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth annual report* (1899), pt. 2, map 1.

TALISI (Old). An Upper Creek town near the line of Macon and Tallapoosa Counties, on the left or east bank of the Tallapoosa River, just above the confluence of Yufabi Creek. It is situated opposite Tukabatchi. On De Crenay's map, 1733, Talisi, spelled Telechys, is placed on the west side of the Tallapoosa. Belen's map, 1744, also places it on the west side of the river. In 1755, as appears from Mitchell's map of the British colonies, the town is transferred to the east side of the river, just above Nafolee (Yufabi) Town. It is not known that the town was actually ever situated on the west side of the river, so that the early map evidences may be erroneous.

The town was evidently of great antiquity, and its proximity to Tukabatchi, and the character of its chiefs, gave it a place of influence in the nation. Because of its situation on the old trail from Kashta to the Upper Creeks it was called Half Way House.

In 1799 the Indians had largely abandoned the town, and had formed scattered settlements along the Yufabi Creek for 20 miles from its mouth. These settlements showed thrift, and several of the Indians had cattle, hogs and horses. Some of them had negro slaves. These Indians were friendly to the United States during the Revolutionary War, and the British agents were unable to break their allegiance. However, after the return of peace, Chief Hoboithle Micco felt himself aggrieved because of what he conceived to be the neglect of James Seagrove, the Indian agent. Because of this he insulted the agent and robbed him, compelling him to leave his house near Tukabatchi. This Micco was one of the great medal chiefs. It is intimated by Hawkins that his opposition, and that of many others throughout the nation was due to a feeling of hostility against the plans of the United States, through the agents, for a change in the conditions of living on the part of the Indians. Continuing, Hawkins says:

"This spirit or party of opposition prevails

not only here but more or less in every town in the nation. The plainest proposition for ameliorating their condition is immediately opposed; and this opposition continues as long as there is hope to obtain presents, the infallible mode heretofore in use, to gain a point."

The Indians of Talisi and its settlements up Yufabi were undoubtedly largely represented among the hostile party in the battles of Autossee and Calebee.

Talisi was one of the points at which Tecumseh and his followers met the Indians in his trip through the Creek Nation in 1811. Woodward says that Christian Limbo, John Ward, Bob Walton and Nimrod Doyle saw Tecumseh at the Talisi square on this visit. This opportunity he states was due to the fact that Walton and Doyle had known Tecumseh many years before. Talisi means Old Town, from talua, "town," ahasi, "old."

REFERENCES.—Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), pp. 26-27; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 677; Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 409; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190; Shea, *Charlevoix's History of New France* (1900), vol. 6, p. 11; Winsor, *The Westward Movement* (1899), p. 31; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives* (1911), p. 95.

TALLADEGA. County seat of Talladega County, on the Louisville & Nashville, Southern, Seaboard Air Line, and Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroads, on the Old McIntosh Trail, in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, 9 miles from the Coosa River, in the northeastern part of the county, 35 miles due east of Birmingham, 20 miles southwest of Anniston, and 90 miles north of Montgomery. Altitude: 553 feet. Population: 1850—1,320; 1870—1,933; 1880—1,233; 1888—4,000; 1890—2,063; 1900—5,056; 1910—5,854.

It was incorporated by the legislature, January 9, 1835, and the act of incorporation repealed, February 4, 1843. It was again incorporated by act of March 1, 1901, and adopted the commission form of government in October, 1911. The corporate limits include "the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 22, all of W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 26, all of sec. 27, except the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 34, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 35, all in T. 18, R. 5 E." It owns a city hall, jail, fire department station, and the school buildings, and has a municipally owned gas plant, a privately owned electric light plant, and a municipally owned waterworks, installed in 1888, a fire department installed in 1914, at a cost of \$6,500, and equipped with an autotruck and a two-horse wagon, a sanitary sewerage system, 10 miles of paved sidewalks laid in 1905, and 10 miles of paved streets completed in 1913. Its tax rate is 5 mills, and its bonded indebtedness, \$162,000.

Its banks are the Talladega National, the Isbell National and the Bank & Trust Co. of Talladega (State). The Daily Home, a Democratic newspaper issued every evening ex-

cept Sunday, established in 1909; Our Mountain Home, established in 1867, the Talladega Reporter, established in 1843, both Democratic weeklies, The Messenger, an educational weekly, established in 1890, Our Orphans' Home, a monthly established in 1897, and The Talladegan, a negro educational bimonthly, established in 1877, are published there. Its industries are 3 cotton mills, a hosiery mill, a chemical plant, 2 fertilizer factories, a pipe foundry, 2 machine-repair shops, a cottonseed oil mill, a flour and gristmill, a sawmill, 2 lumber mills, the electric light plant of the Alabama Power Co., 2 cotton ginneries, an ice plant, an ice-cream factory, a creamery and butter factory, an iron furnace, a furniture factory, a carriage factory, coke ovens, graphite mines, and marble quarries. It is the location of the Isbell Synodical College, a Presbyterian school for young women, founded in 1847 and opened in 1849; the Alabama School for the Deaf; the Alabama School for the Blind; the Alabama School for the Negro Deaf and Blind; Talladega College for Negroes; and the Presbyterian Orphans' Home.

At the spring which now supplies water to the city, there was once a Creek Indian village. In 1832 the United States Government made a treaty with the Creeks for a half-section of land, including the spring, to be given to John Bruner, a half-breed Indian, as a reward for his service as interpreter and peacemaker between the whites and the Indians. He built a fort for the protection of himself and the village against Indian enemies. It was surrounded and besieged by a war party of about 1,000 Indians. A runner was sent to Gen. Jackson, who by forced marches, arrived in time to save the occupants. The battle is known as the "Battle of Talladega." The village took its name from its position—"Talla-a," a town, and "Dega" or "Deka," the border or fringe of—being situated on or near the boundary between the territory of the Natchez and the Muscogee Indians.

Joseph Ray, a Tennessee soldier, helped to cut the "Jackson Trail," from Deposit, on the Tennessee River, to Wetumpka by way of Talladega. When peace had been established he returned to Talladega and settled nearby. He was the father of S. B. Ray, one of Talladega County's historians. Others among the first settlers were Green T. McAfee, W. L. Lewis, Dr. McKenzie, Alexander Rice, Judge Cotton, William Miller, Jesse Dulin, William Easley, H. H. Wyche, Joseph Savery, James McCann, James Givens, William Morriss, Hugh Barclay, John H. Townsend, Charles Miller, Thomas Rowland, and James Beavers.

In 1833 the legislature appointed commissioners to locate the county seat. They chose "The Battle Ground," naming it Talladega, after the Indian village. In laying off the town, provision was made for a courthouse site, a public square, and academy and church sites. Capt. Jacob Shelby and Richard Hampton were the contractors for the brick courthouse, with William Shelby as brickmason. It was begun in 1836 and finished in 1838. Previous to its completion, court had been

held in a large log-house near the spring. In 1834 the first school was opened by Miss Spears. From 1832 to 1837 a number of settlers arrived. Among them were John White, Col. William Hogan, Joab Lawler, Eli Shortridge, Alexander Bowie, Felix G. McConnell, F. W. Bowdon, Joseph Camp, Jacob Bradford, — Isbell, J. J. Woodward, Col. William Curry, L. E. Parsons, J. B. Martin, Alexander Rice, John T. Heflin, and John Henderson. Several of them became distinguished in the affairs of the State: Hon. J. L. M. Curry, Gov. Lewis Parsons, Judge Samuel Rice, Dr. Samuel Hogan, surgeon on Gen. Joe Wheeler's personal staff, and the Isbell family, philanthropists and capitalists.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1834-35, pp. 99-101; 1842-43, p. 80; 1900-1901, pp. 1557-1582; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 535; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 167; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 750.

TALLADEGA, BATTLE OF. An engagement between Gen. Jackson's army and a body of hostile Creeks, who were attempting to reduce what was known as Leslie's Station. This was a trading post at the old Indian town of Talladega, situated on a hill about a quarter of a mile southwest of the big spring, and near the present town of Talladega. It was named after Alexander L. Leslie, the half breed son of Alexander F. Leslie, a Scotch Indian countryman in the Creek nation. The station was occupied by 17 white men and about 120 friendly Creeks, under the leadership of Jim Fife and Chinnabee. These Indians had refused to join the hostiles, and in consequence they were attacked by them and driven into the stockade. At Fort Strother, with an army badly in need of rations, Gen. Jackson heard of the attack, and at once marched to its relief. On the morning of November 9, his intrepid Tennesseans moved upon the Indian forces from the common center. The Indians fought bravely, and repulsed Robert's militia brigade, but they in turn were beaten back by fresh troops. The Tennesseans, under Jackson and his courageous lieutenants, pressed steadily forward. The Indians gave way and numbers escaped though Jackson's lines. Many were pursued and shot down as they ran. The battle lasted scarcely more than an hour and a half. For miles around, the woods were filled with dead and wounded Indians. Two hundred and ninety-nine were wounded on the battlefield proper, and there were doubtless many others that were not located. Jackson's losses were 15 killed and 80 wounded. The forces of Gen. Jackson consisted of about 2,000 men, infantry and mounted, while the Indians had about 1,000. The garrison in the fort was thus relieved. Jackson's dead were buried on the field. In recent years, the Talladega chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have had their remains removed to the city cemetery, where they were reinterred, and a handsome monument erected in commemoration of their valor. On the

morning of November 10, Jackson's army returned to Fort Strother, where it remained for a number of days, resting and preparing for further advance.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 554-555; Parton, *Life of Jackson* (1861), vol. 1, pp. 440-446; Buell, *History of Jackson* (1904), vol. 1, pp. 306-310; Eaton, *Life of Jackson* (1824), pp. 57-63; (Eaton) *Memoirs of Jackson* (1848), pp. 50-55; Frost, *Pictorial Life of Jackson* (1846), pp. 139-147; Jenkins, *Life of Jackson* (1852), pp. 69-73; Colyar, *Life and Times of Jackson* (1904), vol. 1, pp. 129-130.

TALLADEGA AND COOSA VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. See Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad Company.

TALLADEGA COLLEGE. Denomination school for the education of colored males and females, located at Talladega. It was founded in 1867 by the American Missionary Association, and is supported by private individuals. Its present equipment consists of 800 acres of land, two dormitories, two class room buildings, Carnegie Library, chapel with music rooms, girl's industrial cottage and seniors' home, theological hall and dormitory, hospital, residences, shops, barn and steam and water plant, normal, collegiate and theological departments are maintained, while courses are offered in music, art, and business. Special attention is given to athletics, and a number of literary and religious societies are maintained.

REFERENCES.—Catalogues, student handbooks; leaflets, folders, circular letters, bulletins of information; "The Talladegan."

TALLADEGA CORDAGE CO., Talladega. See Cotton Manufacturing.

TALLADEGA COTTON FACTORY, Talladega. See Cotton Manufacturing.

TALLADEGA COUNTY. Created by an act December 18, 1832. The territory was part of the last Creek cession, March 24, 1832. By act of December 7, 1866, a part of its territory was added to Clay. It has an area of 750 square miles, or 479,808 acres.

It was named to commemorate the town of Talladega, where the Creeks were defeated in battle, November 9, 1813. The name is derived from the Muscogee words, "italua," meaning town, and "atigi," at the end, or on the border.

Election precincts were first established in 1833 and located at William Moore's, Joseph B. Cleveland's, Daniel Conner's, Daniel Welch's and Thomas Roland's.

By the legislature of 1833-34, Henderson Beavers was elected sheriff for the county, Capt. Jacob D. Shelly, circuit clerk, Frank Mitchell, justice of the peace, and G. T. McAfee, judge of the county court. An act was passed by the same legislature authorizing the judge of the county court to appoint a board

of commissioners for the purpose of holding an election for the selection of a county seat, and after a selection was made to lay off a public square and streets and to have the lots surveyed and numbered. An election for determining the place of the county seat was held soon after the land sales, in accordance with this act. The commissioners were Henry Carter, Hugh Barclay, James Calvert, James Drennan, John Lawler, Andrew Crawford and Jesse Upton. Two places were nominated, Talladega and Mardisville, the former receiving the majority of votes. In due time the commissioners had the public square and streets in Talladega laid off and the lots surveyed and numbered. Jesse Duran, the original purchaser of the land, in concert with parties to whom he had sold portions of it, made a bargain and agreement with the commissioners to donate a quarter section for the county site, on condition that six sevenths of the net proceeds of the sale of the lots be paid to the donors. All this was carried out in good faith. The building of the court house and jail were begun in 1836 but were not completed until 1838. Previous to this court was held in a log house near Big Springs. It was also held for several years at Mardisville before it was finally made permanent at Talladega.

Location and Physical Description.—It is situated just northeast of the geographical center of the state. It is bound on the north by Calhoun County, on the south by Coosa, on the east by Cleburne and Clay, and on the west by St. Clair and Shelby Counties, being separated from these latter two by the Coosa River. The surface features range from undulating valleys to mountains. The tops of the ridges have an average elevation of a little more than 1,000 feet and the narrow valleys are some 200 feet lower. About one-fourth of the area, the extreme eastern part, is occupied by an extension of the Appalachian Mountain system, and consists of a much dissected plateau. The Coosa Valley forms the remaining three-fourths. The term valley as here applied means a general trough or depression where the surface varies from rolling to ridgy, with some elevations reaching to a height of 1,500 feet or more. The soils best suited for farming, the Decatur and Clarksville loams being the predominate types in the uplands, and the Huntington and Cumberland, in the alluvial or bottom lands, are found in this valley. The county abounds in minerals, such as iron, marble, mica, and manganese. At Gantt's, near Sylacauga, is located one of the largest marble quarries in the south. The county is drained by the Coosa River and its tributaries, the Choccolocco, Talladega, Tallasseehatchee, Cedar, Chehawhaw, Emaukee, Wiwahee, Oakehinawa, Salt, Blue Eye, Billy, and Big Shoal. Talladega, Chandler and Shocco Springs are noted for their mineral waters. The forest trees are the pine, red oak, post oak, black-jack, hickory, poplar, persimmon, sassafras, beech, sycamore, ironwood, and sweet gum. The mean annual temperature is 80° F., and the mean annual rainfall, 50 inches.

Aboriginal History. — Fifteen Indian villages existed in Talladega County at different times. Of these, twelve were Creek, one Natchez, one Shawnee, and one Chickasaw. The county is rich in remains of its primitive occupancy. When DeSoto passed through its borders in 1540, he found many towns along the Coosa River and spent some time at Cosa, a large town located between the mouths of the present Talladega and Tallaseehatchee Creeks. Tallamuchussa, a new town from which the inhabitants had fled, was located in the county several miles southeast of here. Shell heaps and such remains are found at several points along the river and on both Talladega and Tallaseehatchee Creeks. In later historic times Upper Creek towns were located here as follows: Abi'hka, a very important and ancient town; Abiku'dshi, five miles east of Coosa River on the right bank of the present Tallaseehatchee Creek, a part of whose inhabitants spoke Chickasaw; Burgess town one of two places by that name; Istapoga, this town though, may have been a short distance further north in Calhoun County; Kan'tchati, mentioned as late as 1835; Koha-Mutki Katska, which as late as 1832 had 123 heads of families; Natche, a Natchez town among the Creeks, five miles above Abiku'dshi, scattering for two miles on a rich flat below the fork of the Tallaseehatchee Creek. It was peopled by the remainder of the Natchez tribe from the Mississippi River; Oti Tut'tchi-na or "Three Islands," Talatigi, practically on the site of the present Talladega; Yufala, on Yufala Creek, fifteen miles above its confluence with Coosa River. Four miles southeast of Talladega at old Craggsdale is the remains of a town. One mile south of Lock 4 on Coosa River is evidence of a considerable settlement, and on Billy's Creek in the extreme northern part of the county, have been noted remains. At Talladega was erected a fort and an engagement took place there in 1814 between the hostile Creeks and Jackson's army. Present day evidences can be noted in T. 18. S., R. 7 E., on the headwaters of Talladega Creek at the eastern end of Cedar Ridge; aboriginal mica quarry in Sec. 12, T. 20 S., R. 6 E.; a group of mounds on south bank of Choccolocco Creek, 15 miles southwest of Oxford; and a shell heap at old Fort William on Coosa River in Sec. 6 or 7, Township 22 S., R. 2. E. The remains of the Natche village are plainly identifiable today. Near and even within the town of Sylacauga, some fine relics have been unearthed in recent years. John C. Williams, Sr., long time publisher of "Our Mountain Home" in Talladega has a large collection of earthenware and stone relics which have been secured in the county.

Later History and Settlement. — The first settlers in the county in 1832 followed the law of squatter sovereignty. They settled mostly at or near Talladega, and built their cabins on each side of the road, known as McIntosh's Trace, which led from the Chatahoochee River to Oakmulgee Ferry on the Coosa. Most of them planted and harvested

crops of corn that year. The greater part were from St. Clair, Shelby, and Jefferson Counties, others from Madison County, and others from Tennessee, Georgia and the Carolinas. The lands in the Creek nation were surveyed the next year and a reservation allotted to each family, agreeably to treaty stipulation. The Indian had the privilege of remaining and cultivating his land, or of selling it if he saw proper. The lands not taken up by reservation belonged to the government and were subject to sale. A land office opened at Jumper's Spring, and the lands were advertised for sale about the last of January, 1834. A great many new settlers were brought into the county by this sale. They and the squatters bought not only land from the government but also from the Indians, who were by no means averse to selling their reservations and who squandered the proceeds in dissipation. These later settlers were generally intelligent farmers. The first settlers of Jumper's Spring, or Mardisville, who may be considered fair types of the settlers of Talladega County were Judge Leonard Tarrant, Isaac Estill, David Welch, George Hill, Drury Sawyer, and Allen Killough. A great improvement began in the county as soon as their land titles were secured. Roads were opened, and saw mills and grist mills were erected. John F. Henderson erected the first saw mill and soon there were everywhere in the county comfortable dwelling houses, churches, and school houses.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census, 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 4,546.
 Color and nativity of farmers:
 Native white, 2,349.
 Foreign-born white, —.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 2,197.
 Number of farms, classified by size:
 Under 3 acres, 1.
 3 to 9 acres, 132.
 10 to 19 acres, 417.
 20 to 49 acres, 2,280.
 50 to 99 acres, 963.
 100 to 174 acres, 476.
 175 to 259 acres, 172.
 260 to 499 acres, 76.
 500 to 999 acres, 23.
 1,000 acres and over, 6.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 483,200 acres.
 Land in farms, 283,084 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 164,935 acres.
 Woodland in farms, 105,451 acres.
 Other unimproved land in farms, 12,698.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$6,168,923.
 Land, \$3,556,117.
 Building, \$1,210,788.
 Implements and machinery, \$311,012.
 Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,091,006.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,357.
Land and buildings per farm, \$1,049.
Land per acre, \$12.56.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 4,349.
Domestic animals, value, \$1,059,690.
Cattle: total, 10,277; value, \$187,521.
Dairy cows only, 5,622.
Horses: total, 1,795; value, \$188,379.
Mules: total, 4,707; value, \$632,556.
Asses and burros: total, 8; value, \$1,230.
Swine: total, 10,175; value, \$48,826.
Sheep: total, 245; value, \$391.
Goats: total, 549; value, \$787.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 83,591; value, \$28,279.
Bee colonies, 2,121; value, \$3,037.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,399.
Per cent of all farms, 30.8.
Land in farms, 144,263 acres.
Improved land in farms, 61,282 acres.
Land and buildings, \$2,134,389.
Farms of owned land only, 1,258.
Farms of owned and hired land, 141.
Native white owners, 885.
Foreign-born white, —.
Negro and other nonwhite, 514.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 3,140.
Per cent of all farms, 69.1.
Land in farms, 136,430 acres.
Improved land in farms, 102,520 acres.
Land and buildings, \$2,569,731.
Share tenants, 1,482.
Share-cash tenants, 32.
Cash tenants, 1,588.
Tenure not specified, 38.
Native white tenants, 1,457.
Foreign-born white, —.
Negro and other nonwhite, 1,683.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 7.
Land in farms, 2,391 acres.
Improved land in farms, 1,133 acres.
Value of land and buildings, \$62,785.

Live Stock Products.**Dairy Products.**

Milk: Produced, 1,327,820; sold, 47,416 gallons.
Cream sold, 249 gallons.
Butter fat sold, —.
Butter: Produced, 602,277; sold, 75,371 pounds.
Cheese: Produced, —.
Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$132,315.
Sale of dairy products, \$25,521.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 203,523; sold, 33,482.

Eggs: Produced, 270,216; sold, 64,204 dozens.

Poultry and eggs produced, \$99,572.
Sale of poultry and eggs, \$20,967.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 8,447 pounds.
Wax produced, 305 pounds.
Value of honey and wax produced, \$985.

Wool, Mohair and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 97.
Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 12.
Wool and mohair produced, \$63.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 642.
Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 1,310.
Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 243.
Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 5,182.
Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 180.
Sale of animals, \$50,061.
Value of animals slaughtered, \$65,339.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$2,700,690.
Cereals, \$570,470.
Other grains and seeds, \$2,288.
Hay and forage, \$68,699.
Vegetables, \$152,189.
Fruits and nuts, \$23,238.
All other crops, \$1,883,806.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 52,245 acres; 647,689 bushels.
Corn, 42,765 acres; 511,093 bushels.
Oats, 8,492 acres; 128,617 bushels.
Wheat, 958 acres; 7,816 bushels.
Rye, 15 acres; 113 bushels.
Kafir corn and milo maize, —.
Rice, —.
Other grains:
Dry peas, 184 acres; 845 bushels.
Dry edible beans, 4 acres; 10 bushels.
Peanuts, 24 acres; 572 bushels.
Hay and forage: total, 5,009 acres; 4,956 tons.
All tame or cultivated grasses, 2,616 acres; 2,755 tons.
Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 460 acres; 351 tons.
Grains cut green, 1,687 acres; 1,510 tons.
Coarse forage, 246 acres; 340 tons.
Special crops:
Potatoes, 132 acres; 9,009 bushels.
Sweet potatoes and yams, 994 acres; 75,267 bushels.
Tobacco, 1 acre; 175 pounds.
Cotton, 64,347 acres; 22,999 bales.
Cane—sugar, 290 acres; 948 bushels.
Sirup made, 17,340 gallons.
Cane—sorghum, 348 acres; 1,129 bushels.
Sirup made, 19,821 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 58,922 trees; 29,147 bushels.
Apples, 15,613 trees; 7,267 bushels.
Peaches and nectarines, 40,101 trees; 20,982 bushels.
Pears, 1,415 trees; 519 bushels.

Plums and prunes, 1,422 trees; 330 bushels.
 Cherries, 194 trees; 17 bushels.
 Quinces, 161 trees; 28 bushels.
 Grapes, 1,034 vines; 13,816 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 228 trees.
 Figs, 228 trees; 3,218 pounds.
 Oranges, —.
 Small fruits: total, 6 acres; 4,284 quarts.
 Strawberries, 6 acres; 4,284 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 88 trees; 1,835 pounds.
 Pecans, 55 trees; 900 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,655.
 Cash expended, \$95,012.
 Rent and board furnished, \$13,525.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 3,566.
 Amount expended, \$122,597.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 1,312.
 Amount expended, \$55,643.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$32,527.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 837.
 Value of domestic animals, \$155,736.
 Cattle: total, 1,072; value, \$30,889.
 Number of dairy cows, 677.
 Horses: total, 812; value, \$80,705.
 Mules, and asses and burros: total, 205; value, \$40,910.
 Swine: total, 447; value, \$3,209.
 Sheep and goats: total, 11; value, \$23.

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1840	7,663	4,924	12,587
1850	11,617	7,007	18,624
1860	14,634	8,886	23,520
1870	8,469	9,595	18,064
1880	10,856	12,504	23,360
1890	15,399	13,944	29,343
1900	17,547	18,223	35,773
1910	19,654	18,265	37,921
1920	—	—	41,005

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. *Official Postal Guide*. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Alpine—2	Munford—3
Bon Air	Nottingham
Chandler Springs—2	Oldfield
Childersburg—2	Rendalia
Fayetteville—1	Renfro—2
Gantt's Quarry	Sycamore—1
Ironaton	Sylacauga—3
Jenifer	Talladega (ch.)—4
Kymulga	Talladega Springs
Lincoln—3	

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1861—N. D. Johnson; A. R. Barclay; M. G. Slaughter.
 1865—Joseph D. McCann; Andrew Cunningham; Alexander White.
 1867—George P. Plowman; Arthur Birmingham.
 1875—John T. Heflin; A. W. Plowman.
 1901—J. B. Graham; E. W. Ledbetter; Cecil Brown.

Senators.—

1834-5—William Arnold.
 1836-7—William Arnold.
 1838-9—William B. McClellan.
 1839-40—Felix G. McConnell.
 1842-3—Felix G. McConnell.
 1843-4—John W. Bishop.
 1845-6—James G. L. Huey.
 1847-8—John H. Townsend.
 1849-50—Leonard Tarrant.
 1853-4—J. Tipton Bradford.
 1857-8—George Hill.
 1861-2—B. W. Groce.
 1865-6—James Montgomery.
 1868—G. T. McAfee.
 1871-2—G. T. McAfee.
 1872-3—A. Cunningham.
 1873—A. Cunningham.
 1874-5—A. Cunningham.
 1875-6—A. Cunningham.
 1876-7—M. G. Slaughter.
 1878-9—P. N. Duncan.
 1880-1—P. N. Duncan.
 1882-3—Merritt Street.
 1884-5—Merritt Street.
 1886-7—Cecil Browne.
 1888-9—Cecil Browne.
 1890-1—W. M. Lackey.
 1892-3—W. M. Lackey.
 1894-5—H. L. McElderry.
 1896-7—Hugh L. McElderry.
 1898-9—John R. McCain.
 1899 (Spec.)—J. R. McCain.
 1900-01—J. R. McCain.
 1903—William Brock Castleberry.
 1907—J. W. Heacock.
 1907 (Spec.)—J. W. Heacock.
 1909—J. W. Heacock.
 1911—T. S. Plowman.
 1915—R. B. Burns.
 1919—Marion H. Sims.

Representatives.—

1834-5—Lewis C. Sims.
 1835-6—Lewis C. Sims.
 1836-7—Francis Mitchell.
 1837 (called)—Francis Mitchell.
 1837-8—William B. McClellan.
 1838-9—Felix G. McConnell.
 1839-40—William P. Chilton; William McPherson.
 1840-1—Samuel F. Rice; George Hill.
 1841 (called)—Samuel F. Rice; George Hill.
 1841-2—Samuel F. Rice; John W. Bishop.
 1842-3—A. R. Barclay; John W. Bishop.
 1843-4—Thomas D. Clarke; John Hill.
 1844-5—
 1845-6—F. W. Bowdon; John Hill; Henry B. Turner.
 1847-8—J. L. M. Curry; Allen Gibson; John J. Woodward.
 1849-50—Walker Reynolds; B. W. Groce; Jacob H. King.
 1851-2—A. J. Liddell; Alves Q. Nicks; Nathan G. Shelley.
 1853-4—J. L. M. Curry; J. W. Bishop; N. G. Shelley.
 1855-6—J. L. M. Curry; J. W. Bishop; D. H. Remson.

1857-8—James B. Martin; John T. Bell; D. H. Remson.

1859-60—Lewis E. Parsons; John T. Bell; Charles Carter.

1861 (1st called)—Lewis E. Parsons; John T. Bell; Charles Carter.

1861 (2d called)—Levi W. Lawler; George S. Walden; Charles Carter.

1861-2—Levi W. Lawler; George S. Walden; Charles Carter.

1862 (called)—Levi W. Lawler; George S. Walden; Charles Carter.

1862-3—Levi W. Lawler; George S. Walden; Charles Carter.

1863 (called)—Levi W. Lawler; Lewis E. Parsons.

1863-4—Levi W. Lawler; Lewis E. Parsons.

1864 (called)—Levi W. Lawler; Lewis E. Parsons.

1864-5—Levi W. Lawler; Lewis E. Parsons.

1865-6—George P. Plowman; J. D. McCann; James W. Hardie.

1866-7—George P. Plowman; J. D. McCann; James W. Hardie.

1868—E. T. Childress; H. W. W. Rice.

1869-70—E. T. Childress; H. W. W. Rice.

1870-1—Taul Bradford; Amos Hitchcock.

1871-2—Taul Bradford; A. H. Hitchcock.

1872-3—N. S. McAfee; Lewis E. Parsons.

1873—N. S. McAfee; Lewis E. Parsons.

1874-5—J. A. J. Sims; A. C. Wood.

1875-6—J. A. J. Sims; A. C. Wood.

1876-7—William Baker; William Taylor.

1878-9—F. W. Bowdon; J. W. Heacock.

1880-1—J. W. Heacock; William Taylor.

1882-3—Cecil Browne; O. M. Reynolds.

1884-5—J. A. Curry; George Hill.

1886-7—George A. Hill; J. A. Curry.

1888-9—G. T. McElderry; W. T. Webb.

1890-1—W. T. Webb; J. H. Wilson.

1892-3—William Baker; Geo. A. Joiner.

1894-5—J. E. Camp; W. A. Cook.

1896-7—Cecil Browne; H. H. Lawson.

1898-9—E. C. Dameron; W. J. Cannon.

1899 (Spec.)—E. C. Dameron; W. J. Cannon.

1900-01—W. J. Heacock; C. C. Whitson.

1903—George Alburtus Joiner; James Crawford Lanier.

1907—J. H. Lawson; J. B. Sanford.

1907 (Spec.)—J. H. Lawson; J. B. Sanford.

1909 (Spec.)—J. H. Lawson; J. B. Sanford.

1911—E. D. Acker; J. H. Lawson.

1915—J. S. Laverty; H. A. Stewart.

1919—M. J. Cliett; J. H. Lawson.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 534; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 330; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 82; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 167; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 201; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1908), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 147; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley Regions*

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of Alabama, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

TALLADEGA CREEK. A tributary of the Coosa River (q. v.), rising in Clay County, and flowing in a westerly direction, through Talladega County to its confluence with the Coosa. The length of the creek is not of record; its low-water width varies between 50 and 140 feet; its depth probably is less than 1 foot on shoals and as much as 10 to 12 feet in the pools. The creek has considerable fall, but exact figures on this point are not available. It is not classed as a navigable stream, and no improvements have been made by the United States Government.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

TALLADEGA CREEK INDIAN VILLAGE. An old Creek Indian town, on Talladega Creek, in Talladega County, about halfway between Coosa and Eufaula Old Town.

TALLADEGA PUBLIC LIBRARY. See Libraries.

TALLAPOOSA COUNTY. Created by an act, December 18, 1832, and was formed out of the Creek cession of March 24, 1832. By act of legislature, February 15, 1866, a part of this county was added to Elmore County. It has an area of 492,800 acres, or 770 square miles.

The county derived its name from the river of the same name.

The county was surveyed in 1832 after the treaty with the Creek Indians. County officers were elected at the first election which was held in August, 1833. W. Atkins, was the presiding judge, and Daniel G. Watson, clerk, of the first county court which was held the following November. The second court convened but transacted no business on account of the absence of the judge. November 30, 1834, the third court assembled with Joseph Bryan, presiding judge, and Harrison Young, sheriff. The second circuit clerk, Joseph A. Johnson, entered upon his duties in 1835. During all these years the court was held at Okfuskee, near Young's Ferry. It was moved to Dadeville about the year 1838, where it has since remained.

Location and Physical Description.—It is situated in the east-central part of the state and is bounded on the north by Clay and Randolph counties, on the east by Chambers, Lee, and Macon, on the south by Macon and Elmore, and on the west by Coosa County and the Tallapoosa River which separates it from Elmore County. It lies almost entirely within the Piedmont Plateau province, the northern boundary being but a few miles distant from the Appalachian Plateau province. About 36 square miles of the southern portion lies in the coastal plain region. Its highest altitude is 1,000 feet and the lowest 230 feet above sea level. The surface features exhibit the widest variation, from the rolling country of the southern end to the rolling hilly to mountainous country in the extreme

northern portion. Soil conditions are adequate for the profitable development of an intensive and varied agriculture. Fourteen distinct soil types are found, the Cecil loams and clays predominating throughout the area, with the exception of the Norfolk and Orangeburg types in the southern end. Fruit, wheat, and pecans are also profitable. Copper, graphite, asbestos, emery, granite and soapstone are found in abundance. The climate is free from extremes in temperature. It is well watered by the Tallapoosa and its tributaries, Washtunee, Tallassee, Yellow Water, Flat Basket, Sougahatchee, Fish Trap, Wind, Buck, Emuckfaw, Sandy, Elkehatchee, Blue, North Fork, Moore's, Bear, Hillabee and Little Hillabee Creeks. The forest abound with the white, red and Spanish oak, poplar, hickory, pine, ash, mulberry, and gum.

Aboriginal History.—Many of the towns of the Upper Creek nation were located within the borders of the county and much of the disturbance just prior to the removal of the Indians west in 1836, as well as several of the conflicts between the whites and the natives during the uprisings in 1813-1814, took place here. Tecumseh made his well known appeal to the Upper Creeks at the public square in Tallasi, opposite to Tuckabatchie, in 1811. The engagements between the natives and Jackson's army at Emuckfaw and Tohopeka, or Horse Shoe Bend in 1814, being among them. Towns existing to historic times were: Alkohatche, on a stream joining Tallapoosa river four miles above Okfuski; Chatoksofke, a considerable town, having in 1832, 143 heads of families, and enjoying the reputation in ancient days of being the most famous ball players in the Creek Nation; Chattuckchufale, a branch town of the Tallassee and the home of Peter McQueen, one of the insurgent leaders of 1813, being destroyed in August, 1813, by Creeks friendly to the government; Imukta or Tohopeka (Horse Shoe), near which the famous engagement took place, the town being on a small stream of the same name, west of river, in a bend; Ipsogi, on a creek of the same name, which joined Tallapoosa river opposite Okfuski; 'La' Lo-Kalka, "Fish ponds," on a small stream, 14 miles above its junction with Alkohatchie, a stream running into Tallapoosa River from the west four miles above Okfuski; Lutchapoga, "Terrapin resort," was probably originally in Tallapoosa, but a map of 1827 shows it in what is now Elmore County; Okfuski, with its seven branch villages, the largest community in the Creek confederation was located on both sides of Tallapoosa river, 35 miles above Tuckabatchie; Suka-Ispoka, or "hog range," on Tallapoosa river, 12 miles above Okfuski; Talisi, nearly opposite to Tuckabatchie (later investigation though has shown it to have been undoubtedly just above this point and near to what is now East Tallassee in this county); Yufala, one of two towns of this name, the other being a Lower Creek town in the present Barbour County, which was situated two

miles in an air line south of Okfuski. Though not positively located, there existed somewhere in the vicinity of Horse Shoe Bend a soap stone quarry which was worked in very early times. Three of the largest stone bowls found in America have been secured within the neck at the bend. The battlefields at Emuckfaw Creek, in the extreme northern section of the county, and at Horseshoe have been located and markers placed thereon, in recent years.

Early Settlement and History.—Few had come to this section prior to the War of 1812. The Carolinas, Virginia and Georgia furnished the early settlers. It is said that James Moore was the first settler in the county. Dudleyville was founded at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and early settlements were also made at Youngville, later called Alexander City, Dadeville, and Emuckfaw.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 4,929.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 3,265.

Foreign-born white, 4.

Negro and other nonwhite, 1,660.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, —.

3 to 9 acres, 161.

10 to 19 acres, 493.

20 to 49 acres, 1,839.

50 to 99 acres, 1,149.

100 to 174 acres, 795.

175 to 259 acres, 274.

260 to 499 acres, 175.

500 to 999 acres, 34.

1,000 acres and over, 9.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 488,320 acres.

Land in farms, 400,193 acres.

Improved land in farms, 187,712 acres.

Woodland in farms, 144,998 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 67,488 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$6,809,666.

Land, \$3,988,657.

Buildings, \$1,437,534.

Implements and machinery, \$293,653.

Domestic animals, poultry and bees, \$1,089,822.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,382.

Land and buildings per farm, \$1,101.

Land per acre, \$9.97.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges)

Farms reporting domestic animals, 4,696.

Domestic animals, value, \$1,059,803.

Cattle: total, 15,206; value, \$212,593.

Dairy cows only, 7,273.

Horses: total, 1,840; value, \$187,779.

Mules: total, 4,796; value, \$603,068.

Asses and burros: total, 4; value, \$625.

MOTOR CORPS STAFF, NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR WOMAN'S SERVICE

Reading from left to right: lower row, Captain, Mrs. Fred S. Ball; Adjutant, Miss Anna S. Ball; Lieut., Mrs. Gaston Grell; Lieut., Mrs. Leopold Strauss; Lieut., Mrs. W. H. Le Grand; Lieut., Mrs. John A. Flowers; top row: Mrs. W. J. Hannah, Local Chairman; Serg., Mrs. Sidney Winter, Treasurer; Lieut., Mrs. Mose Schenk; Lieut., Mrs. Ellis Burnett; Lieut., Mrs. J. M. Niccol.

Swine: total, 11,190; value, \$55,145.
 Sheep: total, 321; value, \$454.
 Goats: total, 152; value, \$139.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 81,415; value, \$26,122.
 Bee colonies, 3,615; value, \$3,897.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,857.
 Per cent of all farms, 37.7.
 Land in farms, 236,628 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 91,682 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$3,061,066.
 Farms of owned land only, 1,623.
 Farms of owned and hired land, 234.
 Native white owners, 1,592.
 Foreign-born white, 1.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 264.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 3,062.
 Per cent of all farms, 62.1.
 Land in farms, 160,131 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 95,477 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$2,301,995.
 Share tenants, 1,786.
 Share-cash tenants, 32.
 Cash tenants, 1,105.
 Tenure not specified, 139.
 Native white tenants, 1,663.
 Foreign-born white, 3.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 1,396.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 10.
 Land in farms, 3,434 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 553 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$63,130.

Live Stock Products.

Dairy Products.

Milk: Produced, 1,481,798; sold, 18,115 gallons.
 Cream sold, —.
 Butter fat sold, —.
 Butter: Produced, 655,577; sold, 45,738 pounds.
 Cheese: Produced, —.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$122,855.
 Sale of dairy products, \$10,298.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 230,826; sold, 61,282.
 Eggs: Produced, 331,279; sold, 132,032 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$104,698.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$35,462.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 23,803 pounds.
 Wax produced, 1,839 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$2,744.

Wool, Mohair and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 225.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.
 Wool, and mohair produced, \$180.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 418.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 3,927.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—
 Sold, 415.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 8,330.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 63.
 Sale of animals, \$94,221.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$109,059.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$2,977,595.
 Cereals, \$625,911.
 Other grains and seeds, \$17,925.
 Hay and forage, \$43,039.
 Vegetables, \$94,297.
 Fruits and nuts, \$18,091.
 All other crops, \$2,178,332.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 56,345 acres; 671,214 bushels.
 Corn, 45,397 acres; 532,147 bushels.
 Oats, 10,788 acres; 137,481 bushels.
 Wheat, 155 acres; 1,568 bushels.
 Rye, 5 acres; 18 bushels.
 Kafir corn and millo malze, —.
 Rice, —.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 1,949 acres; 8,478 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 21 acres; 70 bushels.
 Peanuts, 128 acres; 2,020 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 2,216 acres; 2,737 tons.
 All tame or cultivated grasses, 709 acres; 932 tons.
 Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 102 acres; 127 tons.
 Grains cut green, 1,315 acres; 1,513 tons.
 Coarse forage, 90 acres; 165 tons.
 Special crops:
 Potatoes, 91 acres; 8,722 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 729 acres; 70,157 bushels.
 Tobacco, 7 acres; 1,690 pounds.
 Cotton, 70,782 acres; 25,487 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 514 acres; 6,541 tons.
 Sirup made, 85,106 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 244 acres; 1,734 tons.
 Sirup made, 17,494 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 69,836 trees; 19,829 bushels.
 Apples, 17,338 trees; 5,209 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 48,660 trees; 13,860 bushels.
 Pears, 1,671 trees; 476 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 1,835 trees; 262 bushels.
 Cherries, 210 trees; 5 bushels.
 Quinces, 75 trees; 12 bushels.
 Grapes, 2,764 vines; 30,117 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 783 trees.
 Figs, 767 trees; 14,917 pounds.
 Oranges, 15 trees.
 Small fruits: total, 1 acre; 1,077 quarts.
 Strawberries, 1 acre; 965 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 567 trees; 575 pounds.
 Pecans, 544 trees; 515 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,457.
 Cash expended, \$92,807.
 Rent and board furnished, \$24,103.
Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 3,848.
 Amount expended, \$172,121.
Feed—Farms reporting, 1,141.
 Amount expended, \$39,789.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$24,-
 030.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 390.
Value of domestic animals, \$58,226.
Cattle: total, 362; value, \$8,693.
 Number of dairy cows, 248.
Horses: total, 251; value, \$31,279.
Mules, and asses and burros: total, 103;
 value, \$14,015.
Swine: total, 580; value, \$4,232.
Sheep and goats: total, 3; value, \$7.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July
 1, 1919, from U. S. *Official Postal Guide*. Fig-
 ures indicate the number of rural routes
 from that office.

Alexander City—7 Dadeville (ch)—5
 Benson Daviston—2
 Camp Hill—4 East Tallassee—2
 Jackson's Gap—1.

Population.—Statistics from decennial
 publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Cen-
 sus.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1840	4,424	2,020	6,444
1850	11,511	4,073	15,584
1860	17,154	6,673	23,827
1870	12,772	4,190	16,963
1880	16,108	7,293	23,401
1890	16,951	8,508	25,459
1900	18,987	10,688	29,675
1910	19,577	11,457	31,034
1920			29,744

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1861—A. Kimball; Michael J. Bulger; T. J.
 Russell.

1865—William J. Boone; Early Great-
 house; D. H. Thrasher.

1867—Early Greathouse; Timothy J. Rus-
 sell.

1875—James A. Meadows.

1901—J. C. Maxwell; Thomas L. Bulger;
 George A. Sorrell.

Senators.—

1834-5—James Larkins.

1836-7—John W. Devereux.

1839-40—Salmon Washburn.

1840-1—Samuel C. Dailey.

1843-4—Robert Dougherty.

1845-6—Jefferson Falkner.

1847-8—Seaborn Gray.

1851-2—John T. Heflin.

1853-4—Allen Kimball.

1857-8—John Rowe.

1861-2—W. D. Mathews.

1863-4—Michael J. Bulger.

1865-6—A. H. Slaughter.

1866-7—Michael J. Bulger.

1868—Thomas Lambert.

1871-2—Thomas Lambert.

1872-3—John A. Terrell.

1873—John A. Terrell.

1874-5—J. A. Terrell.

1875-6—J. A. Terrell.

1876-7—H. C. Armstrong.

1878-9—G. R. Banks.

1880-1—G. R. Banks.

1882-3—A. L. Brooks.

1884-5—A. L. Brooks.

1886-7—Thomas L. Bulger.

1888-9—Thomas L. Bulger.

1890-1—E. H. Berry.

1892-3—E. H. Berry.

1894-5—R. S. Nolen.

1896-7—R. S. Nolen.

1898-9—P. O. Stevens.

1899 (Spec.)—P. O. Stevens.

1900-01—P. O. Stevens.

1903—William Lycurgus Lancaster.

1907—J. W. Strother.

1907 (Spec.)—J. W. Strother.

1909—(Spec.)—J. W. Strother.

1911—O. S. Justice.

1915—T. L. Bulger.

1919—R. L. Huddleston.

Representatives.—

1837-8—W. H. Young.

1838-9—John M. Holly.

1839-40—John Jeff. Holly.

1840-1—Charles Stone.

1841 (called)—Charles Stone.

1841-2—Leroy Gresham.

1842-3—Leroy Gresham.

1843-4—Goode Bryan.

1844-5—Allen Kimball.

1845-6—John J. Holly; Allen Kimball.

1847-8—John J. Holly; Jesse Smith.

1849-50—John Rowe; J. L. Simmons.

1851-2—John Rowe; M. J. Bulger.

1853-4—Harry Gillam; R. H. J. Holly;
 Benjamin Gibson.

1855-6—A. G. Petty; Hugh Lockett; J. T.
 Shackelford.

1857-8—Henry M. Simpson; M. J. Bulger;
 James Johnson.

1859-60—John J. Holly; O. P. Dark; J. G.
 Bass.

1861 (1st called)—John J. Holly; O. P.
 Dark; J. G. Bass.

1861 (2d called)—John J. Holly; W. R.
 Berry; J. G. Bass.

1861-2—John J. Holly; W. R. Berry; J. D.
 Bass.

1862 (called)—John J. Holly; W. R. Berry;
 J. D. Bass.

1862-3—John J. Holly; W. R. Berry; J. G.
 Bass.

1863 (called)—R. Ashurst; A. A. Dent;
 Early Greathouse.

1863-4—R. Ashurst; A. A. Dent; Early
 Greathouse.

1864 (called)—R. Ashurst; A. A. Dent;
 Early Greathouse.

1864-5—R. Ashurst; A. A. Dent; Early
 Greathouse.

1865-6—David H. Thrasher; James Lindsay; H. R. McCoy.

1866-7—David H. Thrasher; James Lindsay; H. R. McCoy.

1868—C. Corprew; C. T. Thweatt.

1869-70—C. Corprew; C. T. Thweatt.

1870-1—J. V. Ashurst; William D. Bulger.

1871-2—J. F. Ashurst; W. D. Bulger.

1872-3—H. P. Smith; W. H. Whatley.

1873—H. P. Smith; W. H. Whatley.

1874-5—A. G. Holloway; D. A. G. Ross.

1875-6—A. G. Holloway; D. A. G. Ross.

1876-7—A. G. Holloway; D. A. G. Ross.

1878-9—O. P. Dark; W. R. Dawson.

1880-1—M. J. Bulger; J. N. Slaughter.

1882-3—G. W. Vines; J. S. Jones.

1884-5—J. P. Burns; J. V. Ashurst.

1886-7—Ross Barton; D. A. G. Ross.

1888-9—O. P. Dark; J. N. Dupree.

1890-1—J. M. Amason; E. B. Langley.

1892-3—E. B. Langley; J. M. Amason.

1894-5—E. B. Langley; L. R. Meadows.

1896-7—J. A. Smith; D. R. Meadows.

1898-9—T. L. Bulger (a vacancy caused by death of B. A. Dean).

1899 (Spec.)—T. L. Bulger.

1900-01—T. L. Bulger; H. J. Gillam.

1903—John Russell Ballard; James William Strother.

1907—Thomas L. Bulger; J. Fletcher Turner.

1907 (Spec.) — Thomas L. Bulger; J. Fletcher Turner.

1909 (Spec.) — Thomas L. Bulger; J. Fletcher Turner.

1911—A. P. Fuquay; J. B. Rylance.

1915—G. A. Sorrell; W. G. Carlton.

1919—J. H. Johnson; H. L. Simpson.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 546; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 331; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 112; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 169; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 202; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1910), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 150; Ala. Official and Statistical *Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley Regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

TALLAPOOSA RIVER. This river unites with the Coosa (q. v.) to form the Alabama River (q. v.), and is one of the more important of the streams forming the eastern group of the Alabama-Tombigbee drainage system. Its length is about 250 miles; its width from 200 to 300 feet; its depth, from a few feet on shoals to 10 or 15 feet in pools. There are no data available concerning the river above Tallassee, 50 miles from its mouth. It rises in Western Georgia and follows a general southwesterly course through the Piedmont Plateau to Tallassee, and thence through the Coastal Plain to its confluence with the Coosa, 22 miles north of Montgomery.

Below the falls at Tallassee the river is similar to those usually found in the alluvial formations of the State. It presents long

reaches of fine open water, with a current of one-half to three-quarters of a mile per hour. Occasionally shoals, sand bars, and rock reefs occur. It runs through a continuous succession of rich bottom lands, largely cultivated, and adjacent uplands of good arable soil, with the more hilly portions covered with forests of fine pine timber. The following Alabama counties are traversed by or contiguous to the river: Cleburne, Randolph, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Macon, Elmore, and Montgomery.

Originally the Tallapoosa was navigable only by small flatboats, and its commerce was negligible. There is practically no navigation of the river at present.

Government Improvements.—The United States Government made an examination of the Tallapoosa from Tallassee to its mouth in 1881. As a result, a project was adopted which provided for obtaining a navigable channel from the foot of Tallassee Reefs to the mouth, a distance of 48 miles, with a minimum depth of 3 feet and a width of 200 feet in open river, and 60 feet through the soft rock reefs. Some work was done in removing snags and logs from the channel, but because of the absence of commercial benefits, the improvement of the river was abandoned in 1891. A total of \$44,000 was spent upon the stream, but a large part of it was for a snag-boat and plant which later were transferred to the Alabama River.

Water Power.—The principal importance of the Tallapoosa has attached to its potential water power development. One of the most notable examples of water power utilization in the State is the plant at Tallassee, where power generated from the falls is used to run extensive manufacturing plants, and to supply electricity to the city of Montgomery. Besides these major industrial plants, there are numerous minor utilizations of water power above the Great Falls for flour mills, gristmills, and a few sawmills.

Appropriations.—The dates, amounts, and the aggregate of appropriations by the Federal Government for improvement of this stream, as compiled to March 4, 1915, in Appropriations for Rivers and Harbors (House Doc. 1491, 63d Cong., 3d sess., 1916), are shown in the appended table:

Aug. 2, 1882.....	\$15,000.00
July 5, 1884.....	10,000.00
Aug. 5, 1886.....	7,500.00
Aug. 11, 1888.....	7,500.00
Sept. 19, 1890.....	4,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$44,000.00

REFERENCES.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Annual report*, 1881, App. K, pp. 1223-1232; 1890, App. Q, pp. 1649-1651; 1891, App. P, pp. xiii-xiv, 1741-1742; 1893, App. P, pp. 1723-1724; Hall, *Water powers of Alabama* (U. S. Geol. Survey, *Water supply paper* 107, 1904), pp. 17-61, 236; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), pp. 514-515.

TALLASSEE. An incorporated town in the eastern part of Elmore County, sec. 19, T. 18 N. R. 22 E., on the west bank of the Tallapoosa River, on the Union Springs & Northern Railroad (Birmingham & Southeastern

Railway), 30 miles northeast of Montgomery, and about 21 miles east of Wetumpka. Altitude: 202 feet. Population: 1870—1,200; 1880—1,800; 1910—1,314. It was incorporated in 1908, under the municipal code of 1907. The First National is its only bank, and the Tallassee Times, a Democratic weekly established in 1911, its only newspaper.

Among the earliest settlers were the Thomas Barnett, B. D. Fryer, William Jordan, Micou, and James Rushing families. Thomas Barnett, in the early twenties, bought the lands bordering on the Tallapoosa River, with the right to use the falls. He erected a small cotton factory for making osnaburgs for the use of slaves, and called his settlement Tallassee, after an ancient Indian village whose site is nearby. The meaning of the Indian name "Tallassee" is captured town. The site of Tallassee was occupied 200 years later by the Indian village Tookabatchee, the capital of the Upper Creeks. It was the scene of councils with the Indians held both by Col. Benjamin Hawkins and Gov. William Wyatt Bibb. It was the home of the celebrated chief, Opothleyoholo, who accompanied his people to the West.

By 1870, The Tallassee Falls Manufacturing Co.'s plant had become the largest cotton mill in Alabama. It is now one of the important manufactories of the State. The power plant of the Montgomery Light & Water Power Co. is situated on the Tallapoosa, 4 miles above Tallassee.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 288; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 754; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

TALLASSEE AND MONTGOMERY RAILWAY COMPANY. See Birmingham and Southeastern Railway Company.

TALLASSEE FALLS MANUFACTURING CO., Tallassee. See Cotton Manufacturing.

TALLASSEEHATCHEE, BATTLE OF. This was the first of the battles of Gen. Andrew Jackson's army in his campaign against the Indians in the Creek Indian War of 1813-14. It was fought November 3, 1813, between the hostile Creek Indians collected in the town of Tallaseehatchee, and the forces of Gen. Jackson, under the immediate command of Gen. John Coffee. Gen. Jackson was moving his army with difficulty, owing to much needed supplies. Gen. Coffee had destroyed Black Warrior's Town; and Col. Dyer had burned the town of Littafuchee. The army now had reached Ten Islands on the Coosa River, and Gen. Jackson began planning the erection of Fort Strother. Gen. Coffee was directed to advance on Tallaseehatchee with 920 men. He was accompanied by Richard Brown and a company of Creeks and Cherokees. The town was situated near the head of the creek of that name, about three miles southwest of Jacksonville. It had about 100 families, and a fighting force of 120 warriors, had only recently been increased by 300 warriors, brought together from the towns below, making an Indian force of 420 fighting men. Gen.

Coffee surrounded the town about sunrise of November 3. The engagement was swift and bloody. Not an Indian asked to be spared. There is some discrepancy in the accounts of those engaged, but the Indian killed were 186 warriors who were counted, and 18 Indian women. A number were never counted. Some escaped, and fled toward Oakfushee. Gen. Coffee's losses were five killed and 41 wounded. Eighty-four women and children, and fourteen hopelessly crippled warriors were taken prisoners. The prisoners were sent to Huntsville.

On the same day, Gen. Coffee returned to headquarters.

Of their arms and equipment in this battle, Brewer says—"A noticeable circumstance in connection with this battle is that the Indians were all armed with a bow and quiver of arrows, besides guns, which showed that they had taken to heart the advice of Tecumseh to throw aside the arts they had learned from the whites, and return to their primitive customs."

Buell says, p. 304: "An interesting feature of this encounter was the fact that it was Coffee's first battle. In his conduct of it, however, he exhibited skill and precision worthy a veteran of many fields. Coffee was an instinctive soldier, an intuitive general. Long after when his native capacity had been developed in many hard-fought encounters, including the battle of the 23d below New Orleans, Gen. Jackson said of him: 'John Coffee is a consummate commander. He was born so. But he is so modest that he doesn't know it.'"

On the death of Gen. Coffee in 1834, Gov. William Carroll of Tennessee said of him in a funeral eulogy: "In view of all the circumstances, I had rather have been the hero of Tallaseehatchee than of the Horseshoe Bend. I had almost said New Orleans itself! It was the first battle of the Creek campaign; the first battle fought by any troops under Andrew Jackson's command. Upon its issue depended in great measure the morale of our troops, their confidence in their leaders and the buoyancy of spirit that would nerve them to endure the indescribable fatigues and privations to which they were subjected."—Buell, p. 305.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), p. 552; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 152; Parton, *Life of Jackson* (1861), vol. 1, pp. 436-440; Buell, *History of Andrew Jackson* (1904), vol. 1, pp. 302-305; Eaton, *Life of Jackson* (1824), pp. 53-55; (Eaton), *Memoirs of Andrew Jackson* (1848), pp. 48-49; Jenkins, *Life of Jackson* (1852), pp. 65-67; Frost, *Pictorial Life of Jackson* (1847), pp. 132-137; Colyar, *Life and Times of Jackson* (1904), vol. 1, pp. 127-128.

TALUAHADSHO. An Upper Creek town in Shelby County, on the east side of the Cahaba River, "far out to the northwest of the other Upper Creek towns." It was apparently about 10 miles south of Birmingham. There were other Creek settlements about this town, visible to Hawkins in 1799. The name

signifies Crazy Town. It is sometimes spelled Tulawahajah.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 410; Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth annual report* (1899), pt. 2, map 1.

TALUALAKO. A popular name of Apalatchukla, meaning "the great town." The old name is no longer heard at the present time.

REFERENCE.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 410.

TAMALI. A Lower Creek town in the southwestern part of Barbour County, situated on the Chattahoochee River 7 miles above Ocheesee Bluff. The ponds and swamps in the vicinity are said by Hawkins to have abounded in alligators. It is on his authority also that it is assigned as a town of Seminole origin, but the name is the Hitchiti form of Itamalgi, meaning a Creek totem-clan. Hawkins spells the word Tum-mult-lau. De Crenay's map, 1733, contains a reference to the town, which indicates its antiquity. The name Tommotley, supposed to be the same, is given to a settlement on the Tennessee River between Ballplay and Toskegee Creeks, and Gatschet is authority for the statement that it was named after immigrants from the Lower Creek town on the Chattahoochee. There is a Tomotley in Beaufort County, S. C.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 410; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 681; Jeffery, *Atlas of North America* (1762); Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 26; Morse, *Report* (1822), p. 364.

TAMAHITA. A Lower Creek town, which later moved over among the Upper Creeks, and united with Koassati, and formed by a people who had formerly lived in Western Virginia.

It appears on D'Anville's map of 1732, as located on the right side of lower Coosa River, just above old Coosa. Adair mentions Tameya as one of the broken tribes incorporated by the Creeks in their Confederacy. In the trade regulations of 1761, the tribe, the name spelled Tomehetaws is included with the Koassati, both tribes numbering one hundred and twenty-five hunters, and are placed "close to the French Barracks."

In the sixteenth century there was a people called Tomahitaes in East Tennessee, on one of the branches of the Tennessee River. It is possible that this broken tribe Tamahita in Alabama may have been an off-shoot of this East Tennessee tribe.

REFERENCES.—*The first exploration of the Allegheny Region* (1650), (1674), pp. 212-214. *Hamilton's Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 188. Adair, *American Indians* (1775), p. 255, Georgia, *Colonial Records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 524.

TARIFF TAXES. See Import Duties; Income Tax; Internal Revenue.

TASKIGI. A small Upper Creek town in Elmore County, situated near old Fort Tou-

louse, at the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers. Its people were of the Alhamu lineage. The town occupied the high shore of the Coosa River below the fort. The rivers here approach each other within a quarter of a mile, then curve out and flow together some distance below. In recent years during the floods the water broke through this isthmus, just below the mounds herein-after noted.

The first historic reference to the town is on De Lisle's map, 1707, where it is given as Les Taskegui, and is located on the left bank of the Coosa River, apparently in Talladega County. On Danvilles' map, 1732, Takiki is placed on the west side of the Coosa near its confluence with the Tallapoosa. It appears in the same locality on De Crenay's map, 1733, spelled as Tasquiki. On Belen's map, 1744, a town, Tascage, is located on the west side of the Altamaha, and Taskages on the east side of the Chattahoochee, evidently erroneous notations, although it may represent an early shifting of the tribal seats. The French census of 1760 gives the Tastekis 50 warriors or gunmen and locates it a league and three quarters from Fort Toulouse. In the English trade regulations, July 3, 1761, Tuskegee, including its near neighbor, Coosaw Old Town, had 40 hunters, but it does not appear that any traders were assigned to them. Some time after this date and before 1799, the date of the visit of Hawkins quoted below, the inhabitants moved their town across the river, and settled on the site below Fort Toulouse, occupying the abandoned village of the Pakanas Prison No. 4. In 1803 a great congress of the four nations, Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws was held at Tuskegee, and at that congress the freebooter Bowles was arrested.

Hawkins says that the people of the town in 1799 had "lost their language, and spoke Creek, and have adopted the customs and manners of the Creeks." At that time they had 35 gunmen, a number of cattle and perhaps more hogs than any other town of the nation. Hawkins also mentions that on the bluff, and probably within the limits of the town were "five conic mounds of earth, the largest thirty yards diameter at the base, and seventeen feet high; others are smaller." Continuing, Hawkins says:

"There are thirty buildings in the town, compactly situated, and from the bluff a fine view of the flat lands in the fork, and on the right bank of the Coosau, which river is here two hundred yards wide. In the yard of the town house, there are five cannon of iron, with the trunions broke off, and on the bluff some brickbats, the only remains of the French establishment here. There is one apple tree claimed by this town, now in possession of the chiefs of Book-chole-oo-che.

"The fields are the left side of Tal-la-poo-sa, and there are some small patches well formed in the fork of the rivers, on the flat rich land below the bluff."

Milfort says that in Tuskiki Alexander McGillivray owned a house and property along the Coosa River. Sam Manack, another half-

breed, was also a resident of the town, owning in 1799 a fine stock of cattle, including 180 calves. Of the name Gatschet says: "The name of the town may be explained as: jumping men, jumpers," from Cr. Taskās, Taskas, "I jump" (tulupkalis); or be considered an abbreviated form of Taskialgi, "warriors."

He says that it is linguistically identical with Toskegee, a Cherokee town on the southern shore of the great Tennessee River, and appearing on Timberlake's map, 1762. He further calls attention to the fact that this town name on the Tennessee River suggests another Creek emigration to northern parts like Tommotley. Swanton says that the Cherokee town of Toskegee actually consisted of a branch of the Creek tribe of the name.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1910), vol. 1, p. 410; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 38; Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vol. 2, p. 294; Milfort, *Memoire* (1802), pp. 27, 266, 267; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 188, 190; Shea, *Charlevoix's History of New France* (1900), vol. 6, p. 11; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 94; Georgia, *Colonial Records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 524; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 853.

TAWASA. A town of the Alibamu, or Alabama Indians, in Montgomery County, situated upon a high bluff, three miles below Ecunchati, or Ikan-tchati, and on the same side of the Alabama River. This is the same town as the Toasi or Tuasi of the De Soto expedition. De Soto passed a week in the place, Sept. 6-13, 1540, a length of time evidencing its ability to feed, during that interval, its unwelcome guests. On their departure, the natives evidently under compulsion, furnished the Spaniards all the baggage carriers they wished and 32 women as slaves.

At some subsequent time the people of Tawasa or part of them emigrated to the southeast and became one of those tribes called Apalachicola by the Spaniards. In the beginning of raids upon them by the Alibamu, in which they received no help from the Spaniards, they came to Fort Mobile, and sought from Bienville a tract of land upon which to settle. They brought with them all their household effects, and corn with which to plant their fields. Bienville granted this request and gave them lands a league and a half below the fort. The Tawasa were good hunters, and they repaid Bienville's beneficence by daily bringing to the fort all kinds of wild game.

In March, 1707, war was declared by the Pascagoulas against the Tawasa, but peace was made through the intervention of Bienville. When the French moved to the new Fort Mobile in 1710, they relocated the Tawasa on lands just above the Apalaches, very near the confluence of the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. How long the Tawasa remained on Mobile River is not known. It is certain that they had not emigrated thence in 1716 as the Mobile Catholic church regis-

ter of that year gives the baptism of a "Touacha" child, sufficient evidence that the Tawasa were still living in that vicinity.

Some obscure points of Tawasa history are here noticed. There is in the possession of the Virginia Historical Society, a manuscript written about 1707 by Robert Beverly, the Virginia historian. This manuscript gives a brief account of the captivity of Lamhatty, a Tawasa Indian, as related by himself, from which the following facts are drawn: In 1706 Tawasa consisted of ten villages, or nations as they are called by Lamhatty. In that year the Tuscaroras made war upon them, destroyed three of the villages and carried their people off into slavery. In the spring of the following year the Tuscaroras again made their appearance, and swept away three more of their villages and the inhabitants of three other villages fled. It was in this second raid that Lamhatty was captured. It will be noticed that in this narrative he tells of the fate of nine villages. Did the Tawasa at this time under French protection near Mobile make the tenth village? From this meager record it maybe inferred that in the seventeenth century the Tawasa may have been a confederacy of considerable strength.

Hamilton is of the opinion that the Tawasa on Mobile River finally moved across the River and established a village at some mounds near Tawasa Creek in Baldwin County. While there is no historic record of this fact, the name of the creek and the local tradition that one of the large mounds was the site of the home of a chief, named Tawasha, bring the whole matter within the bounds of historic probability. Assuming the existence of such a settlement, what was the next movement of the Tawasa? Is not the Taouacha of Penicaut the same as the Touachys of De Crenay's map of 1733?

This map places the Touachys on the east bank of the lower Coosa River, apparently about twelve miles above Wetumpka. The French census of 1760 gives the tribe,—their name spelled Teouachis, as having ten warriors, and located seven leagues from Fort Toulouse. In giving this distance the direction from Fort Toulouse is not given, but the fact that in the census the Teouachis are reckoned among the Tallapoosa towns renders it almost certain that they had at last drifted back to their ancestral seat on the Alabama River, which is about seven French leagues distant from Fort Toulouse.

In 1799 the people of Tawasa are described by Col. Hawkins as having patches of potatoes and ground peas, enclosed with rails or canes, on the east side of the river, with their cornfields in the cane swamps on the west side. The site of old Tawasa below Montgomery was known to the Americans in later times as Weatherford's Bluff, but it seems uncertain whether the name was derived from Charles Weatherford, or from his noted son, William Weatherford.

REFERENCES.—Narratives of De Soto (Trail makers series, 1904), vol. 1, p. 85, vol. 2, pp. 74, 75; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 704; La Harpe, *Historical Journal*,

p. 36; *American Anthropologist*, n. s. (1906), vol. 10, pp. 568-569; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 95; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1846).

TAX COMMISSION. See Equalization, State Board of.

TAXES UPON MANUFACTURING. Besides asking aid from national legislation in favor of our infant manufactures, it is worthy of the serious consideration of the General Assembly, whether local support may not be beneficially extended. All manufacturing enterprises, in their inception, involve a heavy outlay of capital, and years elapse before they usually become remunerative. During these years, however, they are constantly and directly tributary to the well-being and advancement of the people among whom they are located. It may not be advisable for the State to engage in any enterprise commenced by private citizens for their own benefit, but in view of the general good purpose subserved by them, it may be deemed good policy to lend them a helping hand to the extent of the removal of burdens.

The General Assembly has already acted upon this theory by exempting new enterprises of this character from taxation, from their commencement until one year after they begin operations. It is respectfully suggested that an extension of this period of freedom from State taxation would in the end prove good policy for the State. It would tend not only to foster enterprises already commenced, but would operate as a strong inducement for the investment of capital, in this manner, in Alabama furnaces, foundries, mills, factories and tanneries. When fully established and prosperous, past the struggling time of infancy, and the period of competition that always threatens the destruction of infant enterprises, a degree of taxation which might be oppressive in early years could be borne without danger, and would doubtless be met with cheerfulness and gratitude, in view of the fostering care bestowed by the State in the years of infancy and feebleness.—(From Report of Commissioner of Industrial Resources, 1869, p. 19.)

TAYLOR FIELD. United States Army Aviation Camp and Flying Field. This flying school was located 18 miles southeast of Montgomery during the period of the World war. The property leased consisted of 800 acres of land for which the government paid \$4,000 a year as rent, with an option of purchase for \$32,000. The land was leased November 16, 1917.

Four service squadrons 128, 129, 131 and 193 arrived at the Field by April 16, 1918. In addition there was the usual complement of quartermaster and sanitary and medical detachments.

Active flying began May 2, 1918. Major E. M. Hoffman, Signal Corps was the first officer in charge of the Flying Field. He was succeeded by 2nd Lt. Charles N. Mon-

teith, July 9, 1918, he in turn on October 2, 1918, was succeeded by 2nd Lt. Kenneth G. Fraser. The Field graduated 139 cadets. The total number of flying time 20,619 hours, and 27 minutes.

The Field was abandoned as a flying station in April, 1919.

Commanding officers: Maj. E. L. Hoffman, S. C., February-December 6, 1918; Lt. Col. Seth W. Cock, J. M. A., A. S. A. December 6, 1918-May, 1919.

REFERENCES.—Manuscripts and letters in files of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

TCHANA' NOGI. See Chanonagi; Chunnennuggee.

TOHUKOLAKO. A Lower Creek Indian town in Chambers County, and on the Chatahoochee River. The name signifies "great cabin," that is, of the public square. The site has never been identified. A town of a very similar name, now called Choccolocco, was located in the Upper Creek territory, in the present Talladega County.

REFERENCE.—Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, Report (1901), vol. 1, p. 411.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE. Public utilities for the transmission of messages by means of the Morse, or other code, over electrically operated instruments and wires. The companies now engaged in commercial telegraphic service in Alabama are the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. (q. v.) and the Western Union Telegraph Co. (q. v.). Both are interstate companies, having extensive systems of wires and local offices, of which their Alabama properties form but a small part. Besides the facilities of the companies which perform a general commercial service for the public, telegraph lines are maintained by most of the railroad companies for the transmission of messages between their own officials and employees, and for use in dispatching their trains. In some cases telephone systems have replaced the telegraph for train dispatching and for transmitting certain classes of messages; but the telegraph is still the main dependence of the transportation companies for handling such business.

Rights and Powers.—The activities of telegraph companies in the State are regulated by section 239 of the constitution, sections 1268, 2141, 2143-2145, 5815-5817, and 7820 of the code of 1907, and by acts of March 31, 1911, February 24, September 14, 15, and 25, 1915. The constitutional provision is as follows: "Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph and telephone within this state, and connect the same with other lines; and the legislature shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph or telephone company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph or telephone company owning a

complete line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph or telephone."

Regulation.—Telegraph companies are classed as public service corporations and are under the jurisdiction of the State public service commission, which has power to supervise their operation, including the regulation of their tolls and other rates of charges for service, and to require itemized reports of their business at specified times and in prescribed form. They are also required by law to make annual reports to the State board of equalization, giving prescribed details of their property holdings, income, expenditures, profits, etc., for its information and guidance in assessing the tangible and intangible taxes levied by the State. With respect to taxation and the regulation of their operation and earnings in the State, telegraph companies are on practically the same basis as railroad companies. The municipal authorities of cities and towns have authority to regulate the use of streets by telegraph companies, and also have power "to sell, or lease in such manner as it may deem advisable, any franchise which . . . [they have] power to grant." The property of telegraph and telephone companies is protected from damage or interference by a penalty of from \$25 to \$500, and imprisonment in the county jail or sentence to hard labor for the county for not more than six months, at the discretion of the court.

Early Companies.—The first company authorized to construct and operate a telegraph system in the State was the Washington & New Orleans Telegraph Co., chartered by the legislature, March 3, 1848. The incorporators of this company included, besides Samuel T. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, and his business associate, Amos Kendall, the following Alabamians: John J. Haley, William Knox, Charles T. Pollard, Joseph J. Winter, Frank M. Gilmer, Jr., John Whiting, John Henry, William Stewart, James Battle, and Robert Desha. It was authorized to acquire from Morse the right to construct and operate the "electro magnetic telegraph" through the State by way of Montgomery, Cahaba and Mobile, to New Orleans. The charter contained a proviso that "funds to be raised for the construction of said Telegraph, putting the same in operation, and from time to time adding to, and improving it, shall be only sufficient for these purposes, and shall not be invested or employed for any other purpose whatever." However, the corporation was empowered to increase its capital stock for the purpose of building or buying any connecting or side lines, and was permitted to erect lines along the common roads, streets, turnpikes, railroads, and canals within the State. At a meeting of the stockholders, September 14, 1848, 19 directors were elected, among them, Charles T. Pollard, of Montgomery, W. W. Fambro of Cahaba, and Alex Stoddard of Mobile. The employment of operators and clerks at these towns was authorized, as follows: Montgomery, one operator at \$750 a year; Cahaba, one operator at \$500; Mobile,

a chief operator at \$1,000, and one assistant at \$700.

The second and third telegraph companies in the State, the North Alabama Telegraph Co. and the Alabama & Mississippi Telegraph Co., were chartered by the legislature on February 10, 1852, the incorporators of the first being Samuel T. B. Morse, James J. Donegan, Charles H. Patton, Robert Fearn, George P. Belrne, C. C. Clay, Sr., Samuel Cruise, Joseph B. Bradford, John Simpson, Thomas J. Foster, James H. Weakley, William Cooper, George G. Canale, and Richard Townes. The incorporators of the second were Henry C. Hopburn and associates. The first was authorized to construct a line from any point on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, via Huntsville, "to connect with the Morse or Southern Telegraph Line at Florence or Tusculumbia," and the second, to establish a line from any point on the Alabama River to any point on the western boundary of the State.

The Selma and Tuscaloosa Telegraph Co., chartered by the legislature February 2, 1856, with F. S. Caswell, W. L. Allen, and associates as incorporators, was the fourth company. It was authorized to construct a line between the towns named in its title; but apparently little or nothing was accomplished, and the charter seems to have been allowed to lapse or was forfeited, for on January 25, 1867, the legislature chartered a new company with the same title, whose "chief business and object" were "to construct and use a telegraph line of communication from the city of Selma to Tuscaloosa, passing through the following places, to-wit: Marion Junction, Marion, Greensboro, and Eutaw." The incorporators of the later company were Richard T. Knott, A. W. Coleman, and their associates.

The fifth and sixth companies, and the last ones organized until after the War, were the Mobile & Ohio Telegraph Co., chartered by the legislature, January 20, 1858, to construct a line "through this State, on the route of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and to the mouth of the Ohio River at Cairo, Illinois"; and the Cahaba & Tuscaloosa Telegraph Co., February 6, 1858, to build a line between the points named in the title of the company.

Early Telegraph Lines and Later Developments.—The records now available do not show what was done by these various companies toward constructing lines and performing actual service for the public, except in the case of the Washington & New Orleans Telegraph Co., which is known to have completed the line between Montgomery and Macon, Ga., the last link in its through line to New Orleans, by July 18, 1848.

Soon after the close of the War, probably between 1866 and 1868, the Western Union Telegraph Co. entered the State, acquiring the lines of the Washington and New Orleans company. The Western Union company was incorporated in New York, April 1, 1851, as the New York & Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Co. Its name was changed to the present title in 1856. It appears that by 1869

this company had acquired all the telegraph interests in the State, from the fact that the report of the State auditor for that year shows taxes to the amount of \$451.76 collected from the Western Union, and mentions no other company.

The property of the telegraph companies in the State was assessed for taxation in the year 1916 at the valuation of \$1,279,222, and the amount of the privilege tax paid by them to the State for the same year was \$4,693.40.

An interesting phase of the telegraph service in the State is the controversy between the Western Union Telegraph Co. and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. over the occupation of the latter's right-of-way by the poles and lines of the former, which arose at the expiration of the contract between the two companies entered into during 1884 and terminating August 17, 1912. The telegraph company served advance notice upon the railroad company of its intention to terminate the contract, and soon after instituted condemnation proceedings in the courts of Kentucky in the effort to secure a right-of-way for its lines upon the property of the railroad company. The matter has since been in litigation. A recent development was the intervention of the Federal Government to prevent interference with preparations for war by any action resulting from the controversy.

Policy of the State.—While the attitude of the State toward public service companies has usually been fair and even sympathetic, especially toward enterprises locally projected and financed, there was at one time a feeling among public men that the State was not getting its proper share of facilities for quick communication with other parts of the country. This feeling characterized particularly the period after the War and prior to the consolidation of the several local lines into a few large systems which connected the cities of the East and North directly with those of the South and West. On February 2, 1870, the legislature adopted a joint resolution advocating "the establishment of a National Postal Telegraph System . . . which shall afford to the people abundant facilities for telegraphic correspondence, with equal charges for like distances in all parts of the country." The Alabama Representatives in Congress were directed to urge the project upon the attention of that body, but with the adoption of the resolution, the matter seems to have been allowed to pass from public attention. Later development of the telegraph and the invention of the telephone, particularly the long-distance appliances, have for some time afforded the people of the State ample facilities for quick and convenient communication with virtually all parts of the world.

The Telegraph and the Press.—While the telegraph has important uses in business and social affairs, not the least important is the revolution it has brought about in the assembling of the daily news. It may be said that the telegraph has revolutionized the news service of the country, and the extension of the telegraph from narrow limits to an

enlarged cable service over the entire globe, makes possible the regulation of affairs in all parts of the world, in the light of the knowledge of all important happenings as they occur. An interesting evolution of the telegraphic news service is presented by an examination of the newspaper files of the State. At first the dispatches occupied but a few lines in an issue, and as the telegraph developed, the news service grew.

The superiority of the telegraph over the old postal news service, and its great advantages for the quick transmission of vital information and instructions, were demonstrated during the War. Military information and orders, both public for the newspapers, and secret by means of cipher codes, were transmitted throughout the State; and, while the construction and extension of telegraph lines were retarded by the War, the use of existing facilities received an impetus which has continued to the present time. From the inch or two of unedited telegraphic reports on an inside page of newspapers in the fifties, the service has grown into world-wide news-gathering agencies.

See Equalization, State Board of; Public Service Commission, The State; Railroads; Taxation and Revenue; Telephone Service.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1901, sec. 239; *Code*, 1907, secs. 1268, 2141, 2143-2145, 5815-5817, 7820; *Acts*, 1848, pp. 270-274; 1851-52, pp. 282-285; 1855-56, pp. 300-301; 1857-58, pp. 122-123, 140-142; 1866-67, pp. 211-212; 1869-70, p. 458; *General Acts*, 1911, pp. 159-191; 1915, pp. 193-200, 321, 435, 440, 523, 567, 866; State Auditor, *Annual reports*, 1866-1916; R. S. Cotterill, "The telegraph in the South," in *South Atlantic Quarterly*, Apr., 1917, vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 149-154; *Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, pp. 1618-1621; Western Union Telegraph Co., *The telegraph: its history and present development* (n. p., n. d., pp. 24); L. & N. R. R. Co., *Willful misrepresentation of L. & N. R. R. Co. by Western Union Telegraph Co. disclosed by the facts* (1917, broadside).

TENNESSEE AND ALABAMA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. See South and North Alabama Railroad Company.

TENNESSEE AND COOSA RAILROAD COMPANY. See Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company.

TENNESSEE, ALABAMA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY. A consolidation on January 10, 1911, under Alabama general laws, of the Chattanooga Southern Railroad Co., incorporated in Alabama and Georgia January 10, 1896, the Chattanooga & Atlanta Railroad Co., incorporated in Georgia January 3, 1911, the Gadsden & Birmingham Railroad Co., incorporated in Alabama November 29, 1910. Its road extends from the Tennessee-Georgia line to Gadsden; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track and branches, 97.37, side tracks, 8.34, total, 105.71; mileage operated in Alabama—main track and branches, 47.48, side tracks, 3.85, total,

51.33; capital stock, authorized—common, \$2,350,000, preferred, \$750,000, total, \$3,100,000, all actually issued; shares, \$100, voting power, one vote a share; funded debt, \$1,500,000.

The Chattanooga Southern Railway Co. was chartered under the general laws of Alabama in April, 1890, and completed its road from the Georgia-Tennessee line to Gadsden, 86.25 miles, in June, 1891. The company's finances became involved and in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, the property was sold under foreclosure proceedings, February 14, 1895. A reorganization was effected under the name of the Chattanooga Southern Railroad Co., January 10, 1896, and the property was turned over on May 11. On April 23, 1907, the road was placed in charge of a receiver, sold at auction July 15, 1910, and transferred to the Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia Railroad Co., organized for the purpose, on January 30, 1911.

REFERENCES.—*Annual report* of company to Ala. Public Service Commission, 1915; *Poor's manual of railroads*, 1891 *et seq.*

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.
See Centennials and Expositions.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY. An industrial corporation, incorporated by special act of the Legislature of Tennessee in 1860 under the name of the Tennessee Coal & Railroad Co.; charter amended in September, 1881, and name changed as above; capital stock outstanding—\$32,529,998 common, \$137,600 preferred, of which the United States Steel Corporation owns \$32,461,105 common and \$26,900 preferred; bonded debt, \$12,056,000; bonds of subsidiary companies guaranteed as to principal and interest by this company, \$1,893,000. Since its reorganization in 1881, this company has purchased or absorbed the following companies: the Sewanee Furnace Co., September 13, 1881; Southern States Coal, Iron & Land Co., February 1, 1882; the Pratt Coal & Iron Co., September 20, 1886; Cahaba Coal Mining Co., the Excelsior Coal Mining Co., and the DeBardleben Coal & Iron Co., in September, 1892. The company also purchased the entire capital stock (\$1,200,000) of the Birmingham Southern Railroad Co. (q. v.) on July 1, 1906, from the joint owners, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. and the Southern Railway Co. On July 1, 1899, the company purchased the Sheffield Coal, Iron & Steel Co., and on July 5, a controlling interest in the Ensley Land Co. It controls the plant of the Alabama Steel & Ship Building Co., at Ensley City, and guarantees its \$1,100,000 bonds and \$440,000 preferred stock.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. entered Alabama in 1886, when its owners absorbed the Pratt Coal & Iron Co.'s properties. In 1891 it obtained the controlling interest in the DeBardleben Coal & Iron Co., and the Cahaba Coal Mining Co. In November, 1907, the property of the Tennessee Coal,

Iron & Railroad Co. was sold to the United States Steel Corporation, by which it is still owned.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of industrial, pastm*; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Co., *Description of plants and mines*, with illustrations (1900).

TENNESSEE RIVER. The largest river flowing through the State, and the center of the extensive basin which drains the section, north of the mineral districts, known as "North Alabama." Its total length is 652 miles, of which a little more than 200 miles is within the limits of Alabama. The average low-water width of the river within this State is about 1,200 feet, and its depth varies greatly with the season and the locality, often being less than 3 feet during the extreme low-water.

The Tennessee is formed by the confluence of the French Broad and the Holston Rivers about 4½ miles northeast of Knoxville, in east Tennessee; and flows in a southwesterly direction through the eastern section of that State and northern Alabama, to the western boundary line of the State, and thence northward, forming for a few miles the boundary between Alabama and Mississippi, through Western Tennessee and Kentucky to its junction with the Ohio at Paducah, about 47 miles from the Mississippi River.

The Tennessee is a placidly flowing stream and traverses a country of great productivity. Its value for navigation has long been recognized by general use. Its upper tributaries have their origin in the Appalachian region, where they collect large volumes of water, even in seasons of drought. The low-water discharge of the Tennessee at times exceeds that of the Ohio, and its lower reaches are often navigable long after the Ohio has become too shallow for use. Together with its tributaries, the Tennessee forms a system of navigable inland waterways more than 1,300 miles in length. Its banks are unusually permanent for a stream of its character, and its bed is likewise unusually permanent. The drainage basin of the Tennessee River covers about 44,000 square miles.

Geological Features.—The geologic strata of the Tennessee River Valley in Alabama are comparatively level for the most part and show no evidences of having been changed by heat or pressure. They are all sedimentary. The geological formations now exposed in the region are the Tertiary, Cretaceous, Carboniferous, upper Subcarboniferous, lower Subcarboniferous, Devonian, upper Silurian, and lower Silurian. The soils of the valley are adapted to a great variety of crops, and the territory was once heavily timbered with many valuable varieties of trees, a considerable portion of which has now been cut for lumber. The Tennessee River traverses or forms a part of the boundary lines of the counties of Jackson, Marshall, Madison, Morgan, Limestone, Lawrence, Colbert and Lauderdale. From the northwest corner of Colbert

to the northwest corner of Lauderdale County, the river forms the boundary between the States of Alabama and Mississippi.

Navigation.—The large volume of water carried by the Tennessee River at all seasons makes it particularly valuable for navigation, and renders its improvement in most places simple in method, although costly on account of the magnitude of the undertaking. When the gauge at Chattanooga records a lower stage than 3 feet, practically all navigation in the greater part of the section between that point and Muscle Shoals Canal is interrupted. This occurs on an average, for about 100 days in the year. The Muscle Shoals constitute an absolute bar to navigation, except through the canal constructed around the shoals. Below Florence the Colbert Shoals obstruct navigation, and a canal has been constructed to pass boats around them.

Government and State Improvements.—The opening of the lower Tennessee River by means of a canal around the Muscle Shoals was favorably considered by the United States Government for many years before definite action was taken. In 1827 the State board of internal improvement examined that portion of the river extending from Brown's Ferry to Waterloo, and made its report in May, 1828. Congress, during the same month, granted to the State 400,000 acres of public lands to be applied principally to the improvement for navigation of Muscle Shoals and Colbert Shoals. A project was submitted in 1830 for a canal from Brown's Ferry to Florence, and the removal of obstructions from Florence to Waterloo, but it was not adopted.

In 1831 the State of Alabama undertook the construction of three canals around Big Muscle Shoals, using funds obtained by the sale of the lands donated by the Government. One of the canals—the middle one—was put into use in 1834. It was 60 feet wide and 6 feet deep. There were 17 locks in it, each 32 feet wide, 120 feet long, and of 5 feet lift. Funds were not provided for the maintenance of the canal, and during the financial stringency of 1837 all work was suspended. The canal, the locks, and the construction plant soon fell into decay. In 1872 a plan was submitted to the Government for the enlargement and repair of the old canal at an estimated cost slightly more than \$4,000,000, and work was started in 1875. In 1877 the project was modified so as to reduce the number of locks and make several other changes with a view to greater economy and increased facility of operation. The canal was completed in 1890, at a total cost of \$3,191,726.50. Since its completion, it has cost about \$60,000 a year to maintain it. The work of improving the navigation conditions of this section of the river, including the construction of a canal around the Colbert Shoals, is still in progress. Figures as to the total expenditures so far made upon the work are not available.

Water Power.—The Tennessee River offers the opportunity for water power development of great magnitude, but it is for the

most part not utilized. Various projects for developing power for industrial purposes, especially at the Muscle Shoals, between Decatur and Florence, either independently or in conjunction with works for improving the navigation of the river, have from time to time been proposed; but none of them has as yet taken definite shape.

According to the information obtained, the only actual utilization on a large scale of the Tennessee River water power is located at Hales Bar, 33 miles by water below Chattanooga, where a private company has been granted permission by the Government to construct a 40-foot dam across the river, with structures for the development of power and a lock for passing vessels.

Sources and Name.—The Tennessee ranks as one of the most important of the 45 or more navigable rivers tributary to the Mississippi. The river was called by the early French explorers, the "Riviere des Cheraquis," and in Indian cessions to England in 1767 it is the "Cherokee River." Authorities have differed as to the precise streams whose waters form the Tennessee. Some geographers have held that it is formed by the junction of the Clinch and Holston Rivers, near Kingston, Tenn.; others that the chief town of the Cherokees being at Tennessee, on the west bank of a stream bearing the same name—now known as the Little Tennessee—which joining with the Holston, gave the name of Tennessee to the river thus formed as well as to the State. In 1889 the legislature of the State of Tennessee passed "An Act to settle all doubts and disputes as to the name and source of the Tennessee River." The law declares the source of the river to be the junction of the north fork of the Holston River with the Holston, at Kingsport, in Sullivan County, Tenn.* However, the river is still described in United States Government reports as being formed by the confluence of the French Broad and the Holston Rivers.

Appropriations.—The dates, amounts, and the aggregate of appropriations by the Federal Government for improvement of this stream, as compiled to March 4, 1915, in appropriations for Rivers and Harbors (House Doc. 1491, 63d Cong., 3d sess., 1916), are shown in the appended table:

Chattanooga, Tenn., to Riverton, Ala.—

Open-channel work and Muscle Shoals improvement—

Mar. 2, 1827 (survey).....	\$ 200.00
June 9, 1860 (claim).....	1,350.00
July 25, 1868.....	85,000.00
Apr. 10, 1869.....	5,095.00
July 11, 1870.....	45,000.00
June 10, 1872.....	50,000.00
Mar. 3, 1873.....	100,000.00
June 23, 1874.....	100,000.00
Mar. 3, 1875.....	360,000.00
Aug. 14, 1876.....	255,000.00
June 18, 1878.....	300,000.00
Jan. 13, 1879.....	101,536.72
Mar. 3, 1879.....	210,000.00
June 14, 1880.....	300,000.00
Mar. 3, 1881.....	250,000.00

HISTORY OF ALABAMA

Aug. 2, 1882.....	250,000.00	Mar. 2, 1907.....	200,000.00
July 5, 1884.....	350,000.00	Mar. 4, 1907.....	100,000.00
Aug. 5, 1886.....	262,500.00	May 27, 1908.....	93,000.00
Aug. 11, 1888.....	250,000.00	Mar. 4, 1909.....	120,000.00
Sept. 19, 1890.....	300,000.00	June 25, 1910.....	100,000.00
July 13, 1892.....	175,000.00	Transferred from Chattanooga	
Aug. 18, 1894.....	30,000.00	to Riverton, open-channel	
June 3, 1896.....	50,000.00	improvement	5,000.00
Mar. 3, 1899.....	35,000.00		
June 6, 1900 (emergency allotment)	6,000.00		
June 13, 1902 (emergency allotment)	2,853.40		2,313,000.00
Mar. 3, 1905.....	15,000.00	Operating and care of Colbert Shoals Canal—	
Mar. 2, 1907.....	205,000.00	Fiscal year ending June 30—	
Mar. 3, 1909 (allotment)....	5,000.00	1912.....	13,576.50
June 25, 1910.....	310,000.00	1913.....	34,500.00
Feb. 27, 1911.....	100,000.00	1914.....	23,021.54
July 25, 1912.....	130,000.00	1915 (to Mar. 4).....	10,918.41
Mar. 4, 1913.....	485,000.00		
Oct. 2, 1914.....	110,000.00		
Mar. 4, 1915.....	100,000.00		
	5,334,535.12		82,016.45
Transferred to Colbert Shoals Canal	5,000.00		
Transferred under authority of the act of Mar. 4, 1915....	150,000.00		
	155,000.00		
	5,179,535.12		
Operating and care of Muscle Shoals Canal—			
Fiscal year ending June 30—			
1891.....	14,313.45		
1892.....	35,686.53		
1893.....	51,262.13		
1894.....	58,735.63		
1895.....	64,891.41		
1896.....	75,409.71		
1897.....	66,021.78		
1898.....	65,333.85		
1899.....	59,284.97		
1900.....	65,281.03		
1901.....	65,554.18		
1902.....	76,201.22		
1903.....	85,186.52		
1904.....	63,221.87		
1905.....	55,146.57		
1906.....	49,105.02		
1907.....	52,763.28		
1908.....	62,961.48		
1909.....	53,443.56		
1910.....	51,420.87		
1911.....	40,852.54		
1912.....	52,219.36		
1913.....	46,393.14		
1914.....	48,701.94		
1915 (to Mar. 4)	31,251.51		
	1,390,643.55		
Colbert Shoals Canal—			
Sept. 9, 1890.....	150,000.00		
July 13, 1892.....	300,000.00		
Aug. 14, 1894.....	245,000.00		
Mar. 3, 1899.....	100,000.00		
June 13, 1902.....	200,000.00		
Mar. 3, 1903.....	350,000.00		
Mar. 3, 1905.....	200,000.00		
June 30, 1906.....	50,000.00		
	1,000,000.00		
		Grand Total.....	\$12,111,964.06
		See Canals; Internal Improvements; Mus-	
		cle Shoals; River and Drainage Systems;	
		River and Harbor Improvements; Steamboat	
		Navigation; Tennessee Valley; Water Power.	
		REFERENCES.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, <i>An-</i>	
		<i>nu</i>	

Survey, *Water supply papers* 107, 1904), pp. 180-207; Berney, *Handbook*, (1892), pp. 523-529; L. M. Pindell, *Tennessee River and flood system*, 1879-1895; Tenn. River Improvement Assn., *Souvenir, Visit to the Tennessee River* [1915]; and *Graphic statistics relating to the Muscle Shoals project* (n. d.); Muscle Shoals Assn., *America's Gibraltar—Muscle Shoals* (1916); *U. S. Statutes at Large*, vol. 4, p. 290; *Acts*, 1828-29, p. 103; 1829-30, pp. 3-6; 1830-31, pp. 9-11, 12, 69; 1831-32, p. 42; 1832-33, p. 58; 1836-37, pp. 78, 109.

TENNESSEE VALLEY. The great valley embracing all of Alabama which is drained by the Tennessee River and its tributaries, an area of about 6,000 square miles. Geologically, it is not so varied, in structure and number of formations, as the Coosa Valley (q. v.). Its strata are comparatively level and show no evidences of having been changed by heat or pressure, and are all sedimentary. The formations exposed are (1) lower Silurian, (2) upper Silurian, (3) Devonian, (4) lower Subcarboniferous, (5) upper Subcarboniferous, (6) Carboniferous, (7) Cretaceous, and (8) Tertiary. The lower Silurian, the oldest formation in the valley, is exposed only along the central portion of the Brown and Blountsville Valley (q. v.), and along the larger watercourses. The upper Silurian is represented by the Red Mountain or Clinton group, and comprises all of the strata in the valley between the Trenton (Nashville) and the Devonian rocks. The Devonian black shale crops out on the larger creeks of Lauderdale, Limestone and Madison Counties, near the State line, and in the Brown and Blountsville Valley.

The lower Subcarboniferous formation covers about 2,200 square miles of surface area in the valley. It gives rise to the rolling red lands—Tuscumbia or St. Louis limestone—and the level barrens—Lauderdale or Keokuk chert. The upper Subcarboniferous formation covers an area in the valley of 1,900 square miles. It is composed of limestones with some sandstones and shales and a little chert. The limestones are highly fossiliferous. This formation, though its outcrops are mainly on the steep mountain sides, gives rise to some fine farm lands that are especially well adapted for growing grains and grasses. The Carboniferous formation, or coal measures, is confined to the broad, flat tops of the Cumberland, Raccoon, and Sand Mountains, covering a region about 1,850 square miles in extent.

The Cretaceous, represented by the Tuscaloosa group, occurs only in the western part of the valley, near the Mississippi line. The Tertiary, represented by the Lafayette formation, covers nearly 1,000 square miles of surface area in the region next to the Mississippi line. It is made up of red and light sandy loams, of orange and white sands, of rounded chert and quartz pebbles, and of ferruginous sandstones and conglomerates.

Geography and Topography.—The Tennessee Valley includes all, or the major portion, of Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Jackson,

Colbert, Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan, and Marshall Counties, and the northeastern part of Blount County. Although it is not so varied in its topographical features and contains no such mineral wealth as the Coosa Valley, yet, in many respects, it is one of the most interesting portions of the State. It possesses some of the finest scenery, and no other section is richer in all that goes to make life desirable and home attractive. Its climate is salubrious; atmosphere pure; its soils varied and fertile; and its waters unexcelled. Its area, from 500 to 1,800 feet above sea level, lies between latitude 33 degrees 50 minutes and 35 degrees.

The valley in certain sections is extremely rugged; in others, level and plain-like; and in others still, it is gently rolling. It has the highest mountains and the deepest valleys in the State, the former reaching an altitude of 2,000 feet above sea level and 1,200 feet above the level of the adjacent valleys. The principal topographical features or natural divisions are, the level barrens or highlands in the northwest corner of the State, the rolling redlands or lowlands to the west of the Huntsville meridian, the high mountain spurs and knobs of the Cumberland Plateau east of the Huntsville meridian, the Little Mountain, the Moulton and Russellville Valley, the Brown and Blountsville Valley, and the Sand and Raccoon Mountains.

Soils and Agriculture.—The soils of the Tennessee Valley are diverse and well suited both to agriculture and horticulture. They vary from a very light and poor siliceous soil on the highlands to a very dark and rich loam in the lowlands. Many portions of the region, particularly the Cumberland Plateau, are still covered by forests of hardwood—red cedar, black walnut, chestnut oak, gum, poplar, beech, etc.

The principal agricultural productions of the valley are corn and cotton, though both the soil and the climate are suitable for a great diversity of crops, including oats, wheat, barley, rye, millet, clover, timothy, red top, field and ground peas, Irish and sweet potatoes, sorghum, turnips, melons, pumpkins, and practically all other vegetables, berries and fruits.

Mineral Resources.—Its most important mineral substances are coal, iron ores, manganese ore, asphaltum, petroleum, natural gas, nitre and bat guano, copperas, alum, epsom salts, marbles, building stones, paving stones, curbing stones, millstones, grindstones, whetstones, lime-burning and fluxing rocks, road and ballast materials, clays, hydraulic-cement rocks and sand, tripoli or polishing powder, and mineral water.

Mineral springs occur in nearly all parts of the valley, though principally in outcrops of the Devonian black shale and in the coal measures. Some of them have quite a reputation for their medicinal properties. They are mostly chalybeate and sulphur springs, but other mineral constituents are often present. Some of the best known are the Pettusville Spring (chalybeate) in the northern part of Limestone County; the Woolley or Millhouse

Spring (sulphur) on Limestone Creek, and Sulphur Spring on Redus Creek, Limestone County; and the Johnson Well (sulphur) near Meridianville, Madison County. Epsom salts, soda, and alum springs are also numerous. The Bailey Springs, a group of several springs in Lauderdale County, are the most famous of these. Mineral-tar springs abound in the upper Subcarboniferous strata of the Russellville and Moulton Valley. The best known probably are the two springs on Capps Creek in the southern part of Lawrence County, which were known to the hunters and early settlers as deer licks, and later were much resorted to for their medicinal qualities. Besides the foregoing, there are many limestone springs, of which the two most famous are the "Big Springs" at Huntsville and Tusculumbia.

Settlement.—The earliest settlers of the Tennessee Valley came from Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina. One of the earliest parties of immigrants came down Elk River (q. v.) in canoes from Tennessee about the year 1807. Immigrants of similar stocks have since contributed largely to the population of the valley and their descendants survive in its leaders in every walk of life.

See sketches of counties and towns located in the valley.

REFERENCES.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 1, Tennessee Valley region (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 8, 1896); Smith, *Underground water resources of Alabama* (Ibid, *Monograph* 6, 1907), pp. 100-107; Geol. Survey of Ala., *Report*, 1881 and 1882 (1883), pp. 407-436; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), pp. 432-435; Betts, *Early history of Huntsville* (1916); *Northern Alabama* (1888); Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American agriculture* (1909), vol. 1, pp. 56-57; and *Cyclopedia of American horticulture* (1909), vol. 1, pp. 39-40.

TENNESSEE VALLEY RAIL ROAD COMPANY. See Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company.

TENSAS. A small coast tribe of the Natchez group, or linguistic stock. These Indians were living on Lake St. Joseph, Tensas Parish, La., in 1682 when they were visited by La Salle and Tonti. They were again visited by Tonti in 1686, and the third time in 1690. In 1698 a mission was established among the Tensas, in charge of Father De Montigny. At that date they numbered about 700. The next year Father De Montigny left them to labor among their kinsmen, the Natchez. From the positive statements made by him and by St. Cosme, the Tensas and Natchez spoke the same language.

In 1706, the Tensas were forced to abandon their ancient homes by the hostile Chickasaws and Yazooos. They found a welcome in the Bayou Goula Village, in the present Iberville Parish, La., but soon afterward they arose against their unsuspecting hosts, slew nearly all of them and took possession of their village. Later they fled southward and formed a settlement on the right bank of the Mississippi. Still later, on account of wars

with the Houmas, they moved to Bayou Man-shac, whence in 1715 they were carried by the French to Mobile, and a place assigned to them two leagues above the fort. They subsequently moved across the river, on which they resided, and to which their name was given. Here they so increased that they numbered 100 cabins. They never became Christianized, but always adhered strongly to their ancestral worship. In 1764, after very nearly a half century in what is now Alabama, they followed their French friends across the Mississippi River, and again settled in Louisiana.

REFERENCES.—Margry, *Decouvertes* (1876), vol. 1, pp. 567, 600-602; *Ibid* (1878), vol. 3, p. 556; French, *Historical Collections of Louisiana* (1846), vol. 1, p. 62; Swanton, *Indian Tribes of the Lower Mississippi Valley and Adjacent Coast* (Bureau of American Ethnology, *Bulletin* 43, 1911), pp. 21, 22, 264, 265, 270-272.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT. See Alabama Territory; Mississippi Territory.

TESTING LABORATORY, THE STATE. See University of Alabama.

THANKSGIVING DAY. See Special Days.

THLOBLOCCO. An Upper Creek town in Macon County, on Thloblocco Creek, a northeastern tributary to Cubahatchee Creek and about four miles east of the Montgomery to Tuskegee Highway. Little history of the town is known.

A mound and some aboriginal evidences, now practically obliterated, are to be seen here.

REFERENCES.—Miscellaneous data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

THOMASTON. Post office and station on the Myrtlewood branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in the east-central part of Marengo County, about 15 miles east of Linden. Altitude: 300 feet. Population: 1910—700. It has a privately owned electric light plant, a \$12,000 county high school building, a \$5,000 city school building, a public park and lake, and an everflowing artesian well 1,100 feet deep. The Planters' Bank & Trust Co. (State), is its only banking institution. Its industries consist of a cotton ginnery and warehouse, a cottonseed oil plant, a brick-works, an ice factory, 2 gristmills, 2 wood-working plants, 3 blacksmith shops, and a lumber mill.

It was named for the founder, Dr. C. B. Thomas, who owned the land on which it is situated. The platting of the site, and the promoting of its settlement were handled by the Marengo Improvement Co., which was composed of Dr. Thomas, John Wanamaker and ex-Gov. Stone of Philadelphia, Pa. Among the early settlers were the Thomas Chapman, Fox, Buck McNeill, Anderson, Moseley, Hollis, and Golden families.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

TOUCH OF HOME LIFE, 1918

THOMASVILLE. Post office and station on the Southern Railway, in the northeast corner of Clarke County, secs. 23 and 24, T. 11, R. 3 E., 18 miles northeast of Grove Hill. It is situated on the watershed between the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers. Altitude: 289 feet. Population: 1900—686; 1912—1,181. The Farmers Bank & Trust Co., is its only bank. The community existed before the Indians left the State. It is situated in what is known as "Choctaw Corners," or the line between the lands of the Choctaw and Creek Nations. Robert Mott and Thomas Vick were the first settlers. It is on the Jackson military road, and Jackson and his army halted at the spring which is now within the limits of the town. The town was established July 4, 1837, and named for one of the builders of the railroad.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

THOMPSON. Post office and station on the Central of Georgia Railway, in northern part of Bullock County, on Bughall Creek, 7 miles west of Union Springs. Altitude: 389 feet. Population: 1880—300; 1900—146; 1910—263. It was settled in the early years of the State by the Thompson, Pickett, and Jones families, all large slave owners and planters.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

THORSBY. Post office and incorporated town in the central part of Chilton County, on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, about 10 miles north of Clanton. Population: 1910—426. The Bulletin of Thorsby Institute, a bimonthly, established in 1910, is published there. Its industries are a gristmill, a sawmill, and the raising and shipping of strawberries both to the southern and the northern markets.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

THORSBY NORMAL AND BUSINESS COLLEGE. See Commercial Education.

THREE PER CENT FUND. See Two and Three Per Cent Fund.

TICK ERADICATION. The work of eradicating cattle ticks is carried on by the live stock sanitary board in cooperation with the authorities of the different counties, under enactments of the legislature of 1915. An act of March 5, provides the method of submitting to the voters of each county the question whether or not tick eradication shall be undertaken in that county. A petition of one-fourth of the qualified electors of the county is prerequisite to the calling of an election, and the question cannot be voted on oftener than once every two years. On September 2, this act was amended by the addition of the provision, "that nothing in this act shall be construed to require that an election be held for the purpose of taking

up the work of tick eradication in those counties in which such work is now being conducted by order of the board of revenue, courts of county commissioners, or other like governing bodies of any such county, and by order of the State live stock sanitary board heretofore made. And such counties in which such work is now being conducted shall be required to hold an election as provided under this act, and the provisions of the law relating to such work shall be applicable to such counties without holding an election as provided for herein." By act March 24, \$25,000 per annum for four years was appropriated for the work, but the State's total expenditure in any county is restricted to an amount equal to the expenditure of the county itself for the same purpose. An act of September 2, empowered the boards of revenue, courts of county commissioners, or other like governing bodies of the different counties to make appropriations for the purpose of constructing and maintaining dipping vats for use in tick eradication, and to make rules regulating the establishment and use of such vats.

Genesis.—Tick eradication work was begun in the State during the year 1907, under authority of the act of March 12, establishing the live stock sanitary board. The first work was done in Baldwin County. A preliminary canvass of the county was made by Dr. Robbins, of the Bureau of animal industry, and Dr. I. S. McAdory, both working under the provisions of the Alabama law. The purpose of the canvass was to inform the people of the methods and plans proposed for tick eradication and to discover infested cattle and premises. Upon its completion, a meeting of the farmers was called to decide whether they wanted the work to be continued in the county or not. The decision was against its continuance. About the same time the work was taken up in Limestone and Madison Counties, and both of them would have been wholly freed of cattle ticks within a short time if the law had not been so amended as to prohibit operations in counties which do not have stock laws applying to more than half their territory. In 1908 the State and Government authorities adopted and announced the policy of working only in counties which would help by furnishing one or more inspectors to assist them. This policy continued until the passage of the law of March 5, 1915, cited above, imposing upon the people of the counties the duty of choosing by special elections whether or not they should participate in the benefits of the Government and State eradication work.

In 1920 there were 503,257 herds containing 3,153,613 head of cattle dipped and inspected for cattle ticks. During the year 4,210 square miles of Alabama's tick infested area was released from Federal quarantine. About 2,136 square miles in Escambia, Jefferson and Mobile Counties had to be re-quarantined for lack of proper cooperation in the work; resulting in the reinfestation of these

areas. By January, 1921, the whole area of the state was operating under the law and the greater part was tick free.

See Veterinarian, the State.

REFERENCE.—Bureau of Animal Industry, Reports; State Veterinarian, Reports.

TIMBER BELT. The timber belt of Alabama at present so called on account of the ratio of its heavily timbered to its total acreage, lies south of the black belt, extending entirely across the lower one-third of the State. The name is indicative of its principal characteristic, namely, a magnificent growth of long- and short-leaf pine timber. It includes all or the major portion of Baldwin, Butler, Choctaw, Clark, Coffee, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Escambia, Geneva, Houston, Mobile, Monroe, Pickens, Washington, and Wilcox Counties, a total area of approximately 16,535 square miles, or 10,582,400 acres. Some of the foregoing counties are also included in the black belt, canebrake, and wiregrass sections, but as more than half of the area is at present forested and formerly a much larger proportion of it was covered with timber, they are included in the timber belt.

The area above described does not, however, by any means represent the whole of the timber resources of the State. There are several other regions, comprising probably nearly 20,000 square miles, which are still more or less heavily forested. The Tennessee Valley, containing about 4,900 square miles, at one time was practically one great forest of hardwood and red cedar. There was never any pine in the valley, but it has been and still is known as the hardwood section of the State. The coal region, or mineral district, comprising about 6,400 square miles, is more or less heavily timbered to the extent of three-fourths of its area. The Piedmont Plateau, containing approximately 5,450 square miles, is still a timbered country in about half its area. However, by far the larger part of the wholly uncut forests of the State is included within the limits of the section first above described as the timber belt. While the most common, and probably the most valuable, timber of the timber belt consists of the two varieties of pine, there are large quantities of various other trees. Among the most plentiful and best-known varieties are cypress, sweet gum, beech, magnolia, cedar, ash, walnut, and hickory.

Subsections.—Within the timber belt, as described above, are included three smaller areas which have sufficiently distinct characteristics to set them off as separate sections. The southwestern pine hills, a practically uninhabited region, bordering on the coast strip, and including the Mobile Delta, contains about 5,550 square miles. It is the most typical timber region in the entire timber belt, about four-fifths of its area being heavily forested. The section known as the southern red hills includes two narrow belts along its edges—the post oak flatwoods on the north, and the lime hills on the southwest, containing altogether about 9,635 square miles. About 62

per cent of its area is still forested. As indicated, the commonest trees are the pines, long-leaf, short-leaf, spruce and loblolly. The central pine belt covers 7,450 square miles. It extends entirely across the State to the north of and immediately adjoining the black belt. It traverses, from east to west, Russell, Macon, Montgomery, Autauga, Perry, Hale, Greene and Pickens Counties. About three-fourths of its area is still wooded, but most of it has been considerably cut over. There are many varieties of trees in it, but pines of the various kinds greatly predominate, making up probably more than 40 per cent of the whole. Among others there are considerable quantities of bay, beech, poplar, red maple, water oak, white oak, post oak and red oak. The lime sink, or wiregrass, section contains 1,350 square miles, in the southeastern corner of the State. It was once almost as heavily timbered as any other section, but has been deforested to a considerable extent.

The soils of the various subsections included in the timber belt vary from the heavy, black, prairie soils of the black belt to the light, sandy soils of the pine hills. With appropriate methods of cultivation and by the use of proper fertilizer, plentiful yields of practically every agricultural crop may be obtained in any of the regions. The natural advantages of the timber-belt region, including favorable agricultural and climatic conditions, have brought its lands, especially those in the new or more recently cleared sections, into great demand within the last few years. It is possible that at present the counties of the wiregrass and southwestern pine hills regions are receiving a greater number of immigrants from other States than those of any other section of Alabama.

See Agriculture; Appalachian Valley Region; Black Belt; Canebrake Region; Forestry; Piedmont Plateau; River and Drainage Systems; Soils and Soil Surveys; Tennessee Valley; Valley Regions; Timber and Timber Products; Wiregrass Section.

REFERENCES.—Smith, *Coastal Plain of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 6, 1894); *Agricultural features of the State* (Ibid, *Monograph* 1, 1884), *passim*; Harper, *Economic botany of Alabama*, Pt. 1, Geographical report (Ibid, *Monograph* 8, 1913); and "Forest resources of Alabama," in *American Forestry*, Oct., 1913, vol. 19, No. 10, pp. 657-670; Riley, *Alabama as it is*, (1893), pp. 194-243; *Alabama's new era* (Dept. of Agriculture and Industries, *Bulletin*, vol. 2, 1912), p. 27; *Ibid*, vol. 3 (1913), pp. 31-34.

TIMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS.

Fifty of the trees growing in the State are useful for lumber. The pines and oaks are far in excess of all other trees, and the pines make up nine-tenths of the rough and seven-eighths of the finished lumber manufactured. The oaks, poplar, sweet gum, hickory, tupelo gum and cypress rank next in importance for this use.

The first houses were built of hewn logs but the sawmill was not slow in following

the pioneers. In some communities the whip-saw was first introduced, while in others the small circular saw was installed. A sawmill was often built in connection with a grist-mill, in order to have the use of the milldam and race, which served as power for both. With the development of the country and the realization of the splendid possibility of the pine forests for lumber, large mills were built, naval-store centers were established, crews were brought in to work out masts for ships, and the business of turpentine orcharding was inaugurated in a small way. It is recorded that as early as 1777 small lots of pine were manufactured into tar at Mobile. The second-growth, or short-leaf pine, was utilized in making charcoal which was used by the early iron furnaces for fuel prior to 1860 and even later.

Red Cedar.—Through the Tennessee Valley section, there were extensive growths of red cedar. The best trees were found scattered throughout the hardwood forests, and Morgan and surrounding counties made up 20 to 30 per cent of this growth. On the limestone rock ridges the growth was dense, the trees large and free from knots and finely adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for telegraph and telephone poles. For the 18 years prior to 1900 the Western Union Telegraph Co. shipped from the Tennessee Valley with Falkville as a center, an average of 175,000 poles a year, and during the year 1890 there were shipped from Falkville alone 97,500 poles valued at \$146,000. These trees were from 120 to 160 years old. Much of this north Alabama growth has been used by the pencil industry. The heaviest growth of this tree still intact is in the central section of the State between the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers. The shipment of small trees for piling and for electric light wires and such purposes has been little less than that for telegraph and telephone poles. The cedar, however, is fast disappearing, due largely to too rapid consumption. In addition forest fires and stock grazing have combined to keep down the new growth.

Sawmilling.—The output of the sawmills in Alabama for 1909, according to Harris and Maxwell, in "The Lumber Trade Journal," May 1, 1912, was 1,465,623,000 feet of timber converted into lumber, and valued at nearly \$24,000,000. Forty per cent of this rough lumber was further manufactured in the State into finished products, thereby greatly increasing its value. Ninety per cent of the output was pine of the several kinds. Of the annual cut 770,000,000 feet is used in the rough, or is shipped out of the State to be further manufactured. Nineteen industries within the State for manufacturing purposes, used 726,816,900 feet, 36,000,000 feet of which was imported.

These figures do not include the timber used for posts, crossties, and the slabs and lumber refuse which is used for fuel, nor the timber cut and corded and shipped or brought into the cities on wagons for fuel. No figures are available for such materials.

Considering all the foregoing the United

States Census estimate of standing timber for 1909 gave 200,000,000 feet of cypress and 38,000,000,000 feet of the several pines, still intact.

Planing mills and finishing factories it will be seen use a very large percentage of the rough lumber manufactured. They make planed lumber and planing mill products, sash, doors, blinds, packing boxes and crates, baskets, cars, vehicles and parts, excelsior, chairs, tobacco boxes, agricultural implements, furniture, show cases and store fixtures, handles, spokes, hubs, shuttles, spools, bobbins, sporting and athletic goods, refrigerators and kitchen cabinets, caskets and coffins, ships and boats, woodenware, toys and novelties, wheels, cotton gin parts, lathes, shingles, pencils, brooms and barrel staves.

The last named industry is large, there being 12,978,000 tight cooperage staves, those for barrels and kegs meant to contain liquids, and 14,977,000 slack cooperage staves, those intended not to hold liquids, all made in 1909. Four million sets of pine headings, and 150,000 sets of oak hoops were also produced.

The cut of lumber in Alabama in 1909, as given by Harris and Maxwell, supra, was:

Yellow pines	1,322,950,000 feet
Oaks	67,485,000 feet
Yellow poplar	26,701,000 feet
Red cedar	13,693,000 feet
Red gum (sweet gum) ..	10,541,000 feet
Tupelo gum	6,227,000 feet
Hickory	5,079,000 feet
Cypress	3,340,000 feet
Maple	2,231,000 feet
Ash	2,146,000 feet
Cottonwood	1,683,000 feet
Chestnut	637,000 feet
Elm	561,000 feet
Beech	497,000 feet
Basswood	461,000 feet
Black walnut	332,000 feet
Sycamore	207,000 feet
Birch	7,000 feet
All others	870,000 feet

The latest available statistics give about 600 sawmills and 100 other establishments of a woodworking character, large enough to ship their products. There are 200 woodworking plants of a higher rank than sawmills. Among the extensive plants in the State are the Jackson Lumber Co., of Lockhart, the capital of which is \$1,800,000; and the Kaul Lumber Co., of Birmingham. Both concerns control extensive timber lands throughout the State.

Turpentine.—The turpentine industry, begun in Mobile as early as 1777, has been continuously more or less active, and forms one of the leading industries of the State. At the beginning tar was the chief product. During the past 20 years Alabama has ranked third in the production of naval stores. The records of 1909 show 175 turpentine stills in operation, 1,445 crops being worked (10,500 boxes or cups allowed to each), 2,840,000 gallons of turpentine produced at a value of \$1,254,000, and 310,000 barrels of 280 pounds each, of rosin at a value of \$1,214,000. The industry has declined in recent

years, but from 1904 to 1909 the State produced 10 per cent of all the turpentine and rosin made in the United States. Wood distillation, a comparatively new branch of the industry made up a large part of these figures. Alabama leads all other States. There were 46,478 cords of soft wood (mostly stumps, knots, etc.) converted by distillation into charcoal, turpentine, rosin, etc. Of the total for the United States, 40.3 per cent made by this process, was produced here in 1909.

Organization.—Sporadic efforts have been irregularly made to organize the lumber men of the State, particularly the yellow pine manufacturers. The Alabama-West Florida Lumber Manufacturers' Association, organized probably in the nineties, was one of these. Another was the Long Leaf Yellow Pine Manufacturers of Alabama and Georgia, which held a called meeting in Montgomery, May 5, 1899. The Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association was of wider scope, and undertook the adoption of standard classification, grading and dressing rules. The local organizations, however, although of praiseworthy purpose, accomplished little, and were only short-lived.

See Forests and Forestry; Jackson Lumber Company; Kaul Lumber Company; Manufacturing and Manufactures; Plant Life; Timber Belt.

REFERENCES.—Mohr, *Plant life of Alabama* (1901), *Notes on the red cedar* (1901), and *Timber pines of the Southern United States* (1896); Harper, *Economic botany of Alabama*, pt. 1 (1913), and "Forest resources of Alabama," in *American Forestry*, Oct., 1913, vol. 19, pp. 657-670; Harris and Maxwell, "The wood-using industries of Alabama," in *The Lumber Trade Journal*, New Orleans, May 1, 1912; Hill, "Timber resources of Alabama," in *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1907, pp. 315-316; U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Forest products*, 1912 (1914), and *Manufactures*, 1909, vol. 10 (1913); Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910); Alabama-West Florida Lumber Manufacturers' Association, *constitution and by-laws* (n. p. n. d., p. 8); manufacturers' convention, proceedings, May 5, 1899, p. 8; U. S. Bureau of Corporations, *The Lumber Industry* (1914), Parts 1-3, *index*.

TOBACCO. According to the official estimates there were three thousand acres of tobacco, with a two million one hundred thousand pounds production, and valued at four hundred and twenty thousand dollars, for the State of Alabama in 1920. The estimated yield per acre was seven hundred pounds, with a value of one hundred and forty dollars. The yield is greater than 1919, but shows less valuation. For the entire State the value of the crop is about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars short of that of 1919.

The planting of tobacco in this State has increased materially during the last three years. In 1916, the Bureau of Crop Estimates estimated two hundred acres in tobacco, with an average yield of three hundred pounds. In 1910, the Alabama acreage was two hun-

dred and eleven, scattered in small areas over the entire State, the largest acreage in any one county being seventeen in DeKalb. The average yield per acre that year was four hundred and twenty-five pounds.

The soils of the State are not especially suited to the growing of the plant. Houston County, in its lower sections, has some fine land, which produces a high grade of tobacco, but this cannot be claimed for any other section of the State.

REFERENCES.—*Alabama Markets Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 4, January, 1921; Mss. records in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

TOHOMES. See Mobilians, Naniabas and Tohomes.

TOMBECBE, FORT. A French fortified post on the Tombigbee River, at what is now Jones Bluff, in Sumter County, near where the Alabama Great Southern Railroad crosses the river.

In anticipation of his campaign against the Chickasaws, Bienville in 1735 sent De Lusser up the Tombigbee to establish a base of supplies, which would later serve as a permanent establishment for trade. The site chosen was just below the Choctaw-Chickasaw boundary, and was well located as a point for the control of the Indians.

In the spring of 1736 Bienville arrived at the fort, which he found unfinished. Here he remained for several days, after which he moved his army against the Chickasaws. In the battle of Ackia the French were disastrously defeated, and with difficulty they retreated, only after losing many of their bravest men. Upon returning to Fort Tombecbé, Bienville placed De Berthel in command, with a garrison of 30 French and 20 Swiss soldiers.

In 1752 Marquis De Vaudreuil, who had succeeded Bienville, made a second and also unsuccessful expedition against the Chickasaws. On his return to Mobile, he, like Bienville, stopped at Fort Tombecbé, which he ordered enlarged and strengthened.

In 1759, Bossu, a captain of the French marines, made the trip up the river from Mobile with provisions for the fort, now commanded by Chabert. It took 36 days to accomplish the trip. Bossu kept a journal of his travels, which was almost wholly given up to a description of the manners and customs of the Choctaws. It was printed in French in 1768; and in the only English edition, 1771, in two volumes as *Travels through that part of North America formerly called Louisiana*.

At the close of the French and Indian War, 1763, Fort Tombecbé went into the hands of the British. From the date of its establishment it had been a powerful factor in retaining the friendship of the Choctaw Indians. James Adair, the Indian trader, ascribes the Choctaw invasions of the Carolinas to French influence. But the French authorities at Mobile had the additional motive of maintaining the fort to keep the Choctaws hostile to the Chickasaws, who always favored the Eng-

lish. The British renamed the post Fort York, and continued to maintain it because of its favorable location with reference to the Indians. However, they abandoned it in 1768.

But few evidences of the old fort now remain, and the site is covered with large cedars and undergrowth. On June 12, 1915, the Colonial Dames in Alabama erected a suitable monument to permanently mark the spot on which it was located.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 283-285, 302, 314, 318; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 526; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 127, 195, 196, 222, 246, 259; Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1898-99, vol. 3, pp. 228, 229; Hamilton, *Mobile of the five flags* (1913), p. 184.

TOMBIGBEE RIVER. One of the main branches of the Alabama-Tombigbee River system which drains the larger part of Alabama as well as a considerable portion of eastern Mississippi. Its length is about 503 miles, 298 miles within the State of Alabama, and its width from 125 to 400 feet, with a mean low-water depth of 2 feet below Demopolis, and 1 foot above. The river rises in northeastern Mississippi, whence it flows southward to its junction with the Alabama (q. v.), 45 miles north of Mobile Bay, to form the Mobile River (q. v.). That portion of the river above the confluence of the Warrior and the Tombigbee is popularly known as the Little Tombigbee. Its principal tributaries in Alabama are the Warrior (q. v.), the Sipsey (q. v.), the Luxapallila (q. v.), and the Butahachee (q. v.), of which the Warrior is most important, forming, with the Tombigbee and Mobile Rivers, a water route of transportation from the Warrior mineral district to the Gulf. Besides these, there are seven other tributary rivers and creeks worthy of mention: Browns and Mackeys Creeks, which unite and form the Tombigbee; Bull Mountain Creek, which joins it at Smithville, Miss.; Old Town Creek or West Fork, at Amory, Miss.; Sakatonchee River, about 6 miles above Columbus, Miss.; Lubdub Creek, near Aliceville, Ala.; Noxubee River, at Gainesville, Ala.

Topography and Geology.—The width of the Tombigbee River Valley is approximately 3 miles, and the river, in its meandering course through the alluvial plain, which is overflowed during floods, occasionally comes in contact with the cliffs of rotten limestone of the "black belt," or with the red clay hills to the north and east of the "black belt." This gives high bluffs at various points on the river. The bed of the river over almost the whole distance is composed of blue rock or rotten limestone. In nearly all places the surface is of sand and gravel. The section of the river between Columbus, Miss., and Demopolis, Ala., 149 miles, flows either through or along the edge of what is known as the "black belt" or "prairie land." This land is very rich and productive, and belongs to the geological formation known as the Selma chalk, or rotten limestone. The soil is soft and sticky when wet, but is baked by

the sun into a hard crust resembling rock. Cultivation and the wear of traffic pulverize the soil into a fine powder, practically free from grit, which is washed into the river by heavy rains, making the Tombigbee a heavy silt-bearing stream. The counties of Alabama traversed by, or contiguous to the river, are Pickens, Greene, Sumter, Marengo, Clarke, Washington, and Choctaw.

Navigability.—Originally steamboat navigation of the river was practicable only during high water as far as Aberdeen, 199 miles above Demopolis, the channel being 70 feet wide and 1 foot deep below Columbus, 149 miles above Demopolis, and 50 feet wide and 1 foot deep from Columbus to Aberdeen. The channel was obstructed by shoals, logs and overhanging trees.

Improvement for Navigation.—The improvement of the Tombigbee River by the United States Government was commenced under the project of 1871, which contemplated the removal of obstructions and the widening and deepening of existing channels through various bars between Columbus and Demopolis. In 1879 this project was modified so as to provide for a channel of navigable width and 3-foot depth at low water between those points. Under these plans a total of \$63,382.98 was expended. In 1890 the present project for the improvement of that section of the river was adopted. It provides for securing a channel 6 feet deep at low water, by snagging, tree cutting, bank re-vestment, bar improvement, and the construction of locks and dams, at an estimated cost of \$779,400. In 1902 this project was merged with the project for the canalization of the Black Warrior, Warrior (q. v.), and the Tombigbee.

Above Columbus, the present project, which is also the first, provides for securing a high-water channel as far as Walkers Bridge, 169 miles, by the removal of obstructions at an estimated cost of \$47,000 and \$6,500 annually for maintenance. The river and harbor act of February 27, 1911, consolidated the improvements from Demopolis to Walkers Bridge and made one appropriation for the entire section. Since that time work has been restricted to improvement at and below Aberdeen, Miss. The present general project for the improvement of the Warrior-Tombigbee-Mobile River system has for its object the securing of a 6-foot channel at low water from Mobile to Sanders Ferry on the Mulberry Fork of the Black Warrior, and to Nichols Shoals on the Locust Fork of the same river, by the construction of 17 dams and 18 locks, the extra lock being at Dam 17 where the lift of 63 feet is equally divided between 2 locks in tandem. The locks are from 320 feet 8 inches to 332 feet long between miter sills, with a clear width of 52 feet and a depth of 6½ feet over sills at low water.

The total estimated cost of these improvements is \$9,497,000. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, this project was about 98 per cent completed. All the locks and dams were completed and a

6-foot channel obtained as projected. The total cost of the work, up to that time, was \$9,137,989.93.

Water Power and Flood Control.—The questions of water power, flood control, and land reclamation do not enter into the problem of improving the Tombigbee River. Only intermittent water power could be developed, and this during the low-water stages of the river, as the dams would be drowned out during a large part of the year.

Appropriations.—The dates, amounts, and the aggregate of appropriations by the Federal Government for improvement of this stream, as compiled to March 4, 1915, are in Appropriations for Rivers and Harbors (House Doc. 1491, 63d Cong., 3d sess., 1916). (See Warrior River.)

REFERENCES.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Annual report*, 1896, App. P, pp. 1437-1447; 1906, App. R, pp. 362-368, 1272-1279; 1907, App. R, pp. 376-382, 1370-1379; 1909, App. R, pp. 416-423, 1412-1426; 1910, App. R, pp. 465-474, 1564-1577; 1911, App. R, pp. 497-508, 1702-1717, with maps; 1912, App. R, pp. 615-626, 1921-1938; 1914, App. R, pp. 687-699, 2187-2206; 1915, pp. 760-773, 2531-2549; U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Reports on survey and preliminary examination of Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers* (H. Ex. Doc. 156, 51st Cong., 1st sess.); *Report of examination of Tombigbee River from Demopolis, Ala., to Columbus, Miss.* (H. Doc. 1334, 59th Cong., 2d sess.); U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Reports on preliminary examination and survey of Tombigbee River from Demopolis, Ala., to Columbus, Miss.* (H. Doc. 1137, 64th Cong., 1st sess.)

TOMBIGBEE TURKEY TOWN. See Fakit Chipunta.

TOMEEHETTEE BLUFF. See McIntosh Bluff.

TOMONPA. An Alibamu town in Elmore County, situated on the right or west bank of the Coosa River, fronting the falls. The only available information concerning this town as to location, is found on Danville's map, 1732, and De Crenay's map, 1733. On the latter the town site has changed from its location at the falls, and is placed a few miles lower down on the same side of the stream, but apparently opposite Fort Toulouse. The name on the latter is spelled Tomopa. A later reference is found in a French census of 1760, in which the Thomapas are given 70 warriors, and are located a quarter of a league from Fort Toulouse. The town evidently lost its identity, and was absorbed by other villages in the vicinity.

REFERENCES.—Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 188, 190; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives* (1911), p. 94.

TOUALE. A town, located a short distance from Ikan' hatki, on the Tallapoosa River. The name would indicate that it was a Choctaw or Alibamu town. If so it would be included in the group of towns of that tribe in this region. It is noted on De Crenay's map on the Tallapoosa River, but a

little distance from the river, south of Fushatchi. The word Towhall in Choctaw is a term used to describe the open woods, in which grow only low brush, with glades running through it. The location on the map and (1910), p. 190; Alabama History Commission, the signification of the name would place the town in the open fields near No. 4 prison camp, a short distance above Pickett Springs.

REFERENCES.—Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile Report* (1901), p. 398.

TOULOUSE, FORT. A French fortified post on the east bank of the Coosa River, about a mile above its junction with the Tallapoosa and 4 miles down the river from the present town of Wetumpka, Elmore County. It is said to have been built at the invitation of the principal chief of the Alibamons, during a war between the English and the Creeks. Such an opportunity was immediately seized, and Bienville is credited with erecting the fort in 1714. The site was particularly well chosen as it commanded the Indians and the great trade route from the Carolinas to the Louisiana country, and was at the head of navigation of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers. It was also a great factor in checking the military and commercial advance of the British.

The fort was first called "Aux Alibamos," but was later changed to Toulouse in honor of Comte Toulouse, son of Louis XIV, and head of the French Navy. It was considered most formidable with its four bastions, manned with two cannon each and an abundance of ammunition and firearms. However, the chief object of the French in locating the fort was not for military purposes, but as a center from which to control the Indians, and as a trading post. The first commandant was Mandeville. He had many successors; and the fort was always occupied by one priest.

The period during which Marchand was commandant, probably about 1722, was marked by peculiar hardships and trouble, and ended in a mutiny of the soldiers of the garrison, who killed him and then made their escape. Lieut. Villemont, second in command, overtook the deserters, and had them shot. But more important than either discipline or mutiny is the story of the marriage, according to Indian customs, of Marchand with the Indian princess Sehoy, by whom he became the father of a little girl, who years later, married the Scotch trader Lachlan McGillivray, and herself became the mother of the distinguished Alexander McGillivray. Many influential and aristocratic families of south Alabama are to-day proud of their descent from this union.

Another commandant around whom is woven a romantic story is D'Aubant. It is said that he was married to a Russian princess, and that he brought her to the fort, building a cabin in a field nearby that she might have more comfortable quarters.

During all the varied history of the fort, it continued to hold an important place in the relations of the French with the Indians. The cordial and affable manners of the French

and their fair dealing gave them the respect and friendly regard of the natives.

After the treaty of Paris, when France ceded all of Louisiana east of the Mississippi River to the English, the French commandant Chevalier Lavigne at Toulouse spiked the cannon, destroyed much of the property, and abandoned the fort. The first British governor of West Florida, Capt. George Johnston, ordered a detachment of soldiers to Fort Toulouse, which they garrisoned and occupied for a short time. They were soon withdrawn, and the place in a few years fell into ruins. However, the old fort was still to render another service, for Gen. Andrew Jackson in 1814, at the close of the Creek War marched his forces to the site of the old French fort, one hundred years after its erection by Bienville. He caused it to be repaired; here he established a cantonment; and here, August 9, 1814, concluded a treaty of peace with the Creeks.

Because of its historic associations, 5.26 acres of land, including the site, was purchased by the State department of archives and history, August 19, 1911, for \$265, from Hardy Simmons, the owner, a former negro slave. On July 25, 1912, a granite shaft, erected near the center of this tract and overlooking the Coosa River, was formally unveiled and dedicated by the Colonial Dames of Alabama, under the leadership of Mrs. Harvey E. Jones, to perpetually commemorate the notable events of which the old fort was the center. Later, May 21, 1915, Peter Forney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, placed a marker on the site to preserve the memory of the presence of Gen. Jackson in 1814.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 192-196 and other references in the index; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 96 and index; Hamilton, *Mobile of the five flags* (1913), pp. 78, 79, 117, 130; Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1897-98, vol. 2, pp. 42-45, 132, footnote, Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 396.

TOWN CREEK. Post office and station on the Southern Railway, in the northwestern part of Lawrence County, about 20 miles northwest of Moulton, about 2 miles east of Town Creek, and 8 miles south of the Tennessee River. Altitude: 545 feet. Population: 1890—201; 1900—280; 1910—344. It has a branch of the Tennessee Valley Bank, of Decatur.

The earliest settlers were the Towne, Edwards, Jones, Hall, Seay, Pruitt, Brocken, Houston, Bates, Hazlewood, and Odom families. The town was first known as Jonesboro.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

TOWNLY. Post office and station on the "Frisco" Railway in the west-central part of Walker County, about 12 miles southwest of Jasper. Population: 1910—235.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

TOWNLEY MINING CO. See Pratt Consolidated Coal Co.

TRAILS AND INDIAN ROADS. See Roads and Highways, Historic.

TRAVELERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. An organization of traveling salesmen who sell by the aid of samples, price lists and the like, numbering throughout the United States 300,000 members. The organization was formed in Alabama in 1891 by J. J. Gilmore, who later became connected with the steel corporation, and who was first president of the state division.

The first post formed in the state was "Post A," in Montgomery, after which posts were formed in Birmingham, Mobile, Selma, Anniston, Tuscaloosa, Demopolis, Decatur, Gadsden, Huntsville and Sheffield. The membership on January 1, 1917, was approximately 1,700.

REFERENCES.—Letter from W. R. Mabry, secretary, Alabama Division, T. P. A., in Alabama State department of archives and history.

TREASURER, COUNTY. A county office in existence during the whole history of the State, dating from an act of December 17, 1819. However, in the belief that the office was no longer needed, since it had become a mere custodian of funds, it was abolished by act of the legislature, September 15, 1915.

From the creation of the office until 1839, county treasurers were appointed by the county courts for terms of three years; and absence from the county for four months vacated the office. From 1839 to 1903, they were elected by the commissioners' courts of roads and revenue for similar terms; and from 1903 until the office was abolished, by the voters of the counties for terms of four years.

From 1819 to 1826 the compensation of the county treasurer was fixed by the judge of the county court, and never exceeded 5 per cent on the money paid out. An act of January 19, 1839, increased the maximum allowable compensation to 10 per cent on the money paid out; and an act of March 5, 1903, prescribed that the compensation of the county treasurer should be fixed by the court of county commissioners, "in no case exceeding two and one-half per cent on the money received, and two and one-half per cent on the money paid out by him, nor in any case exceeding the aggregate sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) in any one year."

When the office was established, the law provided that county treasurers should furnish bonds in such sum as the different county courts might direct. In 1839 the amount of the bond was fixed by law at double the amount of the estimated county revenue. In 1907 it was enacted that additional bonds should be furnished whenever any special fund was to be received by the county treasurer.

See Depositories of County Funds.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, pp. 676-677, 682, 736, 757-759, 764; *Code*, 1907, secs. 208 et seq.; *Acts*, 1819, pp. 42-46; 1825-26, p. 11;

1838-39, pp. 19-23; 1892-93, p. 1091; *General Acts*, 1903, pp. 115, 406, 449; 1915, pp. 348-350: *Townsend v. Everett*, 4 Ala., p. 607; *Wilson v. Cantrell*, 19 Ala., p. 642; *Moore v. Madison County*, 38 Ala., p. 670; *Arrington v. Van Houston*, 44 Ala., p. 284; *Randolph Co. v. Hutchins*, 46 Ala., p. 397; *Barbour Co. v. Clark*, 50 Ala., p. 416; *Edmondson v. DeKalb Co.*, 51 Ala., p. 103; *Commissioners v. Moore*, 53 Ala., p. 125; *Morrow v. Wood*, 56 Ala., p. 1; *Speed v. Cocke*, 57 Ala., p. 209; *Barnes v. Hudman*, *Ibid.*, p. 504; *Lewis v. Lee Co.*, 66 Ala., p. 480; *Boothe v. King*, 71 Ala., p. 479; *Coleman v. Pike Co.*, 83 Ala., p. 326; *Grayson v. Latham*, 84 Ala., p. 216; *Burvin v. Hawkins*, 101 Ala., p. 326; *Jackson Co. v. Derrick*, 117 Ala., p. 348.

TREASURER, THE STATE. A constitutional State executive officer, who is elected by the people for a term of four years. No person not 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States 7 years, and of the State 5 years next preceding his election is eligible to the office; he is prohibited from receiving any fees, costs or perquisites other than his prescribed salary; he may be removed only by impeachment before the State senate, for wilful neglect of duty, corruption in office, incompetency, intemperance, or an offense involving moral turpitude while in office, on charges preferred by the house of representatives; he is ineligible to succeed himself; and he must keep his office at the State capitol.

Duties.—The statutory duties of the State treasurer are to receive and keep the moneys of the State; to pay all warrants legally drawn by the State auditor; to take and keep on file, in chronological order for each fiscal year, receipts for all payments; to keep account of the receipts, including taxes, licenses, or other revenues, and the expenditures of the public money, "so that the net proceeds of the whole revenue, as well as every branch thereof, and the amount of disbursements, [will] distinctly appear"; to give information in writing to the legislature, or to the governor, when required; to make an annual report showing the amount paid in by each county, distinguishing such counties as have made partial payments from those which have paid in full; to act as agent for the State, to receive and receipt for the two and three per cent fund.

Payment of Interest on State Bonds.—Since January 22, 1885, it has been the duty of the treasurer, with the written approval of the governor, "to designate some well-known, responsible, solvent bank or banking house" in New York City as fiscal agent of the State. Payments of accrued interest on State bonds are made through this fiscal agent. It is the further duty of the treasurer to prepare an advance estimate for the governor of the amount needed for the payments to be made at the next interest period; and to remit to the fiscal agent by express or otherwise, and without taking out special insurance except upon specific instructions from the governor, the necessary funds.

Reports.—From the creation of the office the treasurer was required by law to make

reports, and give information to the legislature and the governor. In 1815 regular reports for the fiscal year closing November 1, were required. When the State government was organized in 1819 the constitution contained the provision that "a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be published annually," and the limits of the fiscal year established in 1815 continued in effect.

In 1848 it was made the duty of the treasurer to make a report to each house, during the second week of every biennial session of the legislature, showing the amount paid into the treasury for the two preceding fiscal years, arranged by counties, distinguishing such counties as had made partial payments from those that had paid in full; and showing the disbursements of State funds, with the amount, the name and office of the payee, and the purpose for which paid, together with an exact statement of the balance in the treasury to the credit of the State.

In the code of 1852 the fiscal year was changed so that it should end September 30, and a provision was included that an account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money must be published annually in two papers at the seat of government. The treasurer is now required to report annually, in writing, to the governor, and "to condense his report, as far as is consistent with an intelligent understanding of its material parts, and to have fifteen hundred copies of the same printed for the use of the legislature, as soon as possible after the close of the fiscal year," but the requirement of newspaper publication has been repealed.

History.—The office of treasurer is one of the four original executive offices provided for in the constitution of 1819. It was first established by the General Assembly of Mississippi Territory in 1803 as "Territorial Treasurer," was continued without change in the organization of Alabama Territory, and was carried forward into the State government, with only one change—the substitution of the word "State" for "Territorial" in the official title. The office continued unchanged under the constitutions of 1861 and 1868, except that elections thereto were made biennially instead of annually as before.

Development of Powers and Duties.—The duties assigned to the treasurer by the Territorial legislators were not dissimilar to, though naturally less numerous and complex than, those now imposed on the State treasurer. The act of 1803 required him to receive and keep the moneys of the Territory; to disburse the same according to law, taking receipts for all payments made; to keep accounts of receipts and expenditures of public money; to make reports and give information to the legislature, or the governor, in person or in writing, as might be required; "and generally to perform all such services relative to the finances as he shall be directed to perform."

He was further required to prepare for the legislature at the commencement of each session, a report on the subject of finances,

which should contain estimates of the public revenues and expenditures, and to keep records in suitable books of all money received for taxes, debts, fines, penalties, forfeitures, or any other account whatsoever, and the amount of disbursements for all purposes.

By an act of March 1, 1806, the treasurer was forbidden to pay or receive any public money except on warrants issued by the auditor of public accounts; and an act of February 6, 1807, made it incumbent upon him to examine all such warrants before payment to see whether issued agreeably to law or not.

On February 4, 1807, the legislature directed the Territorial treasurer to procure from the United States Government a set of standard weights and measures and to send, within 12 months from the passage of the act, tested duplicates of them to the clerk of each county court. In 1828 the duty of caring for and distributing standard weights and measures was transferred from his office to that of the secretary of state.

Upon the organization of the State of Alabama, a law was passed, December 17, 1819, providing that the State treasurer should perform the duties and be subject to the responsibilities formerly appertaining to the Territorial treasurer.

Special duties have been assigned to the State treasurer at various times, some of them temporarily, and some permanently. He was appointed the agent on the part of the State to receive from the United States Government the three per cent fund, December 31, 1822; was made custodian of the funds of the State university, subject to the order of the board of trustees, in 1823; was required to pay over all money to the State bank, where it was held subject to his draft or check, in 1824; and was directed to examine the books of the clerk of the supreme court twice each year and report all defaults to the attorney general, in 1824.

Reorganization and Enlargement of Powers.—The offices of the treasurer and of the comptroller of public accounts were reorganized by the legislature, March 3, 1848. Numerous changes in the administration of the offices were made, and several additional safeguards were thrown about the transaction of the public business, particularly in the office of the treasurer. It was made the duty of the comptroller to keep a record of all accounts between the State and the treasurer, and to countersign and enter all receipts for money paid into the treasury, and no such receipts should be evidence of payment unless so countersigned. These regulations were intended to constitute a system of "checks and balances" against the treasurer's office for the greater financial security of the State.

The duty of submitting a financial report or budget to the legislature was at this time taken from the treasurer and given to the comptroller. The administration of the two and three per cent funds, and the custody of all bonds and other securities belonging to the State, were also transferred from the treasurer to the comptroller, the former being responsible only for the care of the actual

money received upon the certification of the comptroller.

The penalties for diversion or misuse of the State's funds provided in the act were forfeiture of office, future ineligibility for any State office of profit or trust, and liability to the State in twice the amount of the sum misapplied. The act further prescribed that the treasurer's and the comptroller's offices should be kept open for business from 10 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon every day except Sundays, the Fourth of July and Christmas.

Ex Officio Duties.—The State treasurer has, at different times, been charged with various ex officio duties. In 1877 he was made a member of the board for the assessment of railroad property, which in 1885 became the State board of assessment. In 1889 it became his duty to approve, with the governor and the auditor, the contract made by the secretary of state for newspaper publication of all laws passed by the legislature at each session. In 1893 the legislature required his presence at the destroying of all fertilizer tags remaining on hand in the office of the commissioner of agriculture at the close of the year. In 1903 the capitol building commission was created to supervise the enlargement and improvement of the capitol grounds and building, and the treasurer is a member. In 1915 the governor, the auditor, and the treasurer were constituted the State board of purchase.

Terms of Office, Salaries and Clerical Assistance.—When the office of Territorial treasurer was created no definite term of office was specified, the act of 1803 simply providing for his appointment by the governor "from time to time." The State constitution of 1819 required his annual election by joint vote of both houses of the legislature, and that of 1861 changed the term of office to two years. The constitution of 1901 provides for popular election of the treasurer every four years.

The salary of the first State treasurer fixed by the act of December 13, 1819, was \$1,000 a year, payable quarterly. In 1848 it was increased to \$1,200; on February 10, 1852, to \$1,500; on February 22, 1866, to \$2,800. It was reduced to \$2,100 on January 19, 1876; and increased to \$3,000, February 22, 1907.

The first clerical assistance for the treasurer was provided by act of February 23, 1866, which authorized the temporary employment of a clerk (salary not stated), whenever it appeared to the governor and the treasurer that the work demanded it. Permanent employment of three clerks, at a salary of \$1,500 each, was authorized March 4, 1903. On August 6, 1915, the present salaries for the clerical force were authorized, namely, one chief clerk at \$1,800; two assistant clerks at \$1,500 each; one assistant clerk at \$1,200; and one stenographer at \$750. One of the assistant clerks is designated as pension clerk.

Bonds.—The amount of the guaranty bond first required of the Territorial treasurer was \$20,000. On December 18, 1811, the amount

was increased to \$60,000. In 1823 the law charging the State treasurer with the custody of the State university funds increased his bond to \$100,000. In the code of 1852 the amount was increased to \$250,000.

On December 1, 1898, the legislature amended previous laws as to the amount and character of the bond to be given by the treasurer, established the amount at \$150,000, and required that it be made by two or more guaranty companies which are qualified to transact business in the State, and shall have deposited with the State treasurer at least \$50,000 in securities. The premium on the bond, limited to \$500 a year, is paid by the State. In all actions upon such bonds, the State courts have exclusive jurisdiction. It is provided, however, that if the treasurer can not procure bond in guaranty companies which are "satisfactory to himself and the governor," he may make bond with personal sureties to be approved by the governor.

Examination of Books and Accounts.—In 1848 the governor was given general supervision over the offices of the treasurer and the comptroller, and empowered to appoint a competent person to examine their books and accounts and report the result to him. Previously these offices had been subject to periodical examination by a committee of three members from each house of the legislature, during the first month of each biennial session. The committee usually submitted a formal report, showing the results of its investigations, which were printed in the journals.

On December 8, 1862, the legislature directed the governor to appoint three commissioners to examine the books, accounts, and vouchers of the treasurer and other State officers once each year or oftener, and report in writing and under oath. Since February 16, 1885, the examination of the records and accounts of all State executive offices has been in charge of the State examiners of public accounts (q. v.), who work under the direction of the governor.

Defalcations.—In 1849 it was discovered that the accounts of Samuel G. Frierson, State treasurer, whose term of office expired in 1846, showed an apparent deficit of \$21,574.56, representing payments received from the United States Treasury to apply on the three per cent fund. Subsequently an additional apparent deficit of \$14,556.07 was discovered. Gov. Reuben Chapman directed the attorney general to institute legal proceedings against the former treasurer for the recovery of the amounts due the State. In his message of November 27, 1849, the governor submitted his correspondence with Mr. Frierson for the consideration of the legislature. An adjustment of the shortage was finally effected.

On January 31, 1883, Gov. E. A. O'Neal notified the legislature that State Treasurer Isaac H. Vincent was short in his accounts, and had left the city. The legislature appointed a joint committee, February 23, to investigate his accounts, conduct, bond, etc., and made an appropriation for its expenses.

On February 22 the governor, the auditor, and the secretary of state were authorized to settle with the sureties on Vincent's bond. Investigation showed the amount of the defalcation to be \$230,569.65; and the governor offered a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest of the fugitive treasurer.

In his biennial message of November 12, 1884, Gov. O'Neal stated that settlement had been made with the sureties on Vincent's bond, for an amount equal to only a small portion of the amount in default; and that he was still making every possible effort to discover Vincent's whereabouts and have him brought to trial. On November 10, 1886, he reported to the legislature that "every considerable detective agency in this country has been furnished information of his great crime, advised of the large reward offered for his apprehension, and supplied with photographs of him and description of his person, manner and habits, and the cooperation of American consular and commercial agents abroad has been solicited. No clue to his hiding place has yet been found."

In 1887 a citizen of a county adjoining the one in which the ex-treasurer had formerly resided, went to Texas, brought Vincent back to Montgomery, and claimed the \$5,000 reward, which was paid to him in cash.

Vincent was tried at the fall term of the City Court of Montgomery in 1887 on 39 indictments for embezzlement, was convicted on three counts, and was sentenced, December 7, to serve 5 years in the penitentiary on each count, a total of 15 years. The trial brought out the fact that the embezzled funds had been used by Vincent in cotton speculation, extending over a considerable period of time. He began serving the sentence at once, being assigned to the Pratt coal mines, but was in a state of failing health almost from the first.

Early in 1893 numerous petitions for his pardon were circulated and signed by citizens of several different counties. On May 23, 1893, Gov. Thomas G. Jones issued a full pardon, believing, according to his proclamation, that the ends of justice had been attained by the prisoner's service of nearly two-thirds of his sentence, less deductions for good behavior.

The foregoing represent the only defalcations, so far as the records go, in the office of State treasurer during the 98 years of its history.

Treasurers.—Jack Ferrell Ross, 1819-1822; John C. Perry, 1822-1829; Hardin Perkins, 1829-1834; William Hawn, 1834-1840; Samuel G. Frierson, 1840-1846; William Graham, 1846-1860; Duncan B. Graham, 1860-1865; Lyd P. Saxon, 1865-1868; Arthur Bingham, 1868-1870; James F. Grant, 1870-1872; Arthur Bingham, 1872-1874; Daniel Crawford, 1874-1878; Isaac H. Vincent, 1878-1884; Frederick H. Smith, 1884-1888; John L. Cobbs, 1888-1892; J. Craig Smith, 1892-1896; George W. Ellis, 1896-1900; J. Craig Smith, 1900-1907; Walter D. Seed, 1907-1911; John Purifoy, 1911-1915; William L. Lancaster, 1915-.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Biennial reports*, 1847-1859, 1888; *Annual reports*, 1865-1886, 1889-1916, 54 vols. Earlier reports may have been published, but copies are not available.

See Auditor, The State; Examiners of Public Accounts.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1819, art. 4, sec. 23; 1861, art. 4, sec. 23; 1865, art. 7, sec. 1; 1868, art. 5, secs. 1-3, 18-20; 1875, art. 5, secs. 1, 3-5, 7, 19, 23-25; 1901, secs. 112, 114-116, 118, 132, 136, 137; Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, pp. 757-764, 765, 766, 878-880; Clay, *Digest*, 1843, pp. 575-577, 586, 596; *Code*, 1852, secs. 52, 371; 1867, p. 163; 1907, secs. 616-633; *Acts*, 1848, pp. 112-116; 1849-50, p. 89; 1862, p. 106; 1882-83, pp. 141, 155; 1884-85, p. 412; Gov. R. Chapman, "Message," in *Senate Journal*, 1849-50, p. 53; Gov. E. A. O'Neal, "Message," *Ibid.*, 1882-83, p. 307, and *Ibid.*, 1884-85, pp. 14-16, and *Ibid.*, 1886-87, p. 31; Joint Committee of the General Assembly, *Report of investigation of conduct, transactions, etc., of Isaac H. Vincent, lately State treasurer* (1883); State treasurer, *Report*, 1883, p. 5; and publications *supra*. Ala. History Commission, *Report* (1901), p. 105; and publications *supra*.

TRINITY. Post office and station on the Southern Railway in the northwest part of Morgan County. It is located very near the Lawrence County line and about 8 miles west of Decatur. Altitude: 633 feet. Population: 1900—191; 1910—198. It is incorporated under the municipal code of 1907.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

TRIPOLI, OR POLISHING POWDER. Tripoli proper, the infusorial or diatomaceous earth, or "fossil flour," of organic origin, is found abundantly in many localities in the lower part of the State, e. g., in the recent swamp deposits near Mobile; in the second-bottom deposits of the Alabama River at Montgomery; in the buhrstone and Clayton formations of the Tertiary. The first two are of fresh-water origin, the last, of marine. Polishing powder of a very different origin occurs in many localities in northern Alabama. It results from the thorough leaching of the cherty limestones and Knox dolomites of the Silurian, and of the Fort Payne division of the lower Carboniferous. It is a porous rock of finely divided siliceous matter, known as "rotten stone." It is prepared for use by crushing, grinding, and bolting. The largest deposits are in Talladega, Calhoun, and Lauderdale Counties.

REFERENCE.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Bulletin* 9, 1904), p. 63.

TROY. County seat of Pike County, near the center of the county, about 4 miles southeast of Conecuh River, and on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and the Central of Georgia Railway, about 51 miles southeast of Montgomery. Altitude: 581 feet. Population: 1870—1,058; 1880—3,000; 1890—3,449; 1900—4,097; 1910—4,961. It was incorporated by the legislature, February 4,

1843. It has a city hall, a jail, electric lights, waterworks, sanitary sewerage, fire department, and paved sidewalks in the business section. Its banks are the First National, the Farmers & Merchants National, W. B. Folmar, Banker (State), Troy Bank & Trust Co. (State). The Troy Messenger, daily except Sunday and weekly, established in 1866, and the Semi-Weekly Herald, established in 1904, are published there. Its industries are 3 cottonseed oil mills, 2 fertilizer plants, a sawmill, a planing mill, and woodworking plant, a gristmill, a tannery, a shoe factory, cotton ginneries, 4 cotton warehouses, a cotton compress, machine shops, and the public utilities mentioned above. It is the location of the Troy State Normal School. The Masonic Lodge was organized in 1841, and the hall erected in 1843.

The town is situated on a series of radiating ridges, whose common center is the courthouse square. It was first settled by the Murphree, Love, and Henderson families, in 1824. The first log house erected was for "Granny" Love, by Peter J. Coleman. She, with her two sons, Andy and Bill, kept the first tavern. In 1838 the seat of justice was moved from Monticello to Troy. John Coskrey and John Hanchey donated 30 acres of land, and the line which divided their lands, running east and west, was made the middle line for the courthouse square. Robert Smiley, the county surveyor, laid off the town. In 1839, the commissioners, Andrew Townsend, Jacynth Jackson, William Cox, Alexander McCall, Daniel Lewis, Obadiah Pitts, James Arthur, and Edmund Hobdy moved the seat of justice to Troy and installed the county offices in a log courthouse, which in the early fifties was replaced by a frame structure, which in turn was replaced in 1888 by a substantial brick building, since added to and improved.

On the southwest corner of the square stood "Granny" Love's tavern, built of materials from the old courthouse at Monticello. On the northeast corner stood the pioneer home of "Granny" Wood.

Among the early settlers were the Murphree, Henderson, Mullins, Hill, Worthy, Gardner, Adams, Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Ogletree, Blain, Morris, Goldthwaite, Anderson, Joel Murphree, Soles, Johnson, Wiley, Love, Fannin, Copeland, Wood, Hobdy, Culver, Freeman, Urquhart, Barron, Rice, Baugh, Thompson, Darby, Parks, Wiley, Seegar, Hartsfield, Floyd, Brown, and Allred families.

The town was known as Zebulon, and as Centreville, before Luke R. Simmons named it Troy.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1842-43, pp. 93-94; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 504; Garrett, *Public men of Alabama* (1872), p. 398; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

TROY BUSINESS COLLEGE. See Commercial Education.

TROY RAILROAD COMPANY. See Mobile and Girard Railroad Company.

TROY NORMAL SCHOOL. Co-educational State normal school, located at Troy.

Believing that the educational interest of the State would be greatly advanced by establishing and maintaining a Normal School somewhere in South Alabama, the General Assembly of 1886-7 established a Normal School at Troy, in Pike County.

This school was established for the purpose of educating white male and female teachers for the public schools of Alabama and aims: (1) "To give thorough and systematic instruction in the branches usually taught in the common schools; (2) To add such other branches of general culture as will increase the knowledge of students and inspire them with a love for learning and a zeal in teaching; (3) To direct their observation and afford them such opportunities as will help to acquire a mastery of the theory of teaching and give skill in its practice; (4) To form as far as possible correct habits, physical, mental and moral."

By the act of creation which was approved February 26, 1887, three thousand dollars was appropriated "out of the general educational revenue apportioned to the whites, for the support and maintenance of the school." It was further provided that none of this appropriation should be expended "for any other purpose than the payment of the salaries of the faculty." A board of directors consisting of the following was named in the act of February 26, 1887: O. C. Wiley, John B. Knox, John D. Gardner, Frank Baltzell, James Folmer, I. W. Foster, Joseph A. Adams, B. R. Bricken, P. Jeff Ham. Upon their organization Hon. John B. Knox was elected president and Hon. Charles Henderson, Secretary and Treasurer.

In establishing a school at Troy the State required the town to furnish "grounds and buildings adequate to the school's needs." To fulfill its part of the contract the city council of Troy purchased the lands of the estate of the late William M. Murphree. This plot consisted of four acres in the central part of the city, and after its purchase was deeded to the city. Upon it stood a frame building containing five rooms, which was occupied by the city school.

Soon a handsome two story brick structure, about 80 by 100 feet, with nine rooms and the necessary halls, was constructed in the center of the grounds, and was appropriately furnished. The total amount expended by the city of Troy for grounds, buildings and appliances was \$25,000.

Though there was an appropriation of \$3,000, it was soon found to be inadequate and the college was run for two years in association with the city schools. In June, 1889, the State Normal Board, aided by Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent, secured from the Peabody fund an appropriation, after which the Board assumed the full financial management of the school, although the city schools continued for a number of years under the control of the president of the college.

The entire separation of the city school

from the State Normal school took place in June, 1890.

The first faculty consisted of Edwin R. Eldridge, LL. D., President, pedagogy, psychology and ethics; Edward M. Shackelford, A. M.; James M. Dewberry, L. I.; Charles R. McCall, A. M.; A. A. Persons, M. Sc., Secretary; Mrs. O. Worthy; Miss Ettie Martin; Miss Irena McCall; Mrs. D. N. Baldwin; P. B. Steifer. In addition to this group of teachers, there was later created a "sub-faculty" consisting of seniors who were assistant teachers.

The first class graduated in 1888, and consisted of Miss Kittie Corley, of Tennessee; Miss Celeste Darby, of Troy; Miss Ernesta Locke, of Troy, and James M. Murphree, of Troy. Aided by the Peabody Agent, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, summer normal schools or institutes with courses lasting three weeks were organized in 1889. Such an institute was held at the Troy Normal from August 26 to September 13. Its objects were to afford facilities for the study of normal methods to teachers who were in the work and who could not attend the normal school until their schools were dismissed. The only expenses attached to the school were an enrollment fee and the price of board and lodging. Every year since then the summer Institute has been held at Troy Normal School, and there has been much good work done for the advancement of teaching in Alabama.

One of the objects of the school's establishment was to give free tuition to indigent young people, who in consideration of their tuition were pledged to teach for two years in the public schools of Alabama. If they did not desire to teach they could pay a nominal tuition, which was done in many cases.

By act of the General Assembly, approved February 21, 1893, it was provided, "That in connection with the college a public school, or other school, may be maintained as an internal part of the State Normal College, as a model training school to illustrate and practice the best methods of teaching."

In 1895 the annual appropriation for the payment of salaries was increased from \$3,000 to \$5,000, by an act approved February 18th, and again to \$7,500 in 1900; in 1903, \$10,000; in 1907, \$15,000; and finally it was raised to \$20,000 in 1911. Desiring that the more remote counties should be represented at the school a system of scholarships is maintained, by which "Each senator and each representative, except from a county in which a State Educational Institution for whites is located, is authorized to nominate one or more teachers of his county, or district, with the attestation of the superintendent of the county of the nominee to the State Superintendent of Education, who may issue a scholarship with free tuition and incidental fee for two years, valid so long as the holder shall attend the College.

"In addition to the above, each member of the Board of Trustees of the College is entitled to appoint one student who shall be

exempt from charges for tuition and incidentals."

The plan of organization embraces three departments: the college proper, the model school and the adjunct division. There are four classes in the college proper—Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior. At the end of the senior year a Bachelor's Degree is given according to the course taken. There is also a strong post-graduate course in connection with the collegiate department.

The Model School Department is a distinctive feature of Normal work, because section 13, of the act establishing the state normal school, provides that "there may be established a public school or other school," in connection with it.

The adjunct department, including vocal and instrumental music, elocution, physical culture and art, "are in charge of specialists in their several lines." Special instruction in these departments is subject to the ordinary rate of charges for such work.

In 1911 an act was passed and approved on April 18th, creating "a board of Trustees for the government and control of the several state normal schools for whites, and for the making and enforcing of a course of study for the said state normal schools and for the rural schools of the State." The new board of trustees was to consist of eight members. The Governor and Superintendent of Education are ex-officio members and chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Board, while six were to be appointed.

Under the provisions of this act the old board of directors was abolished and a new board created, consisting of Gov. Emmet O'Neal, chairman; Henry J. Willingham, secretary; Dr. Erwin Craighead, Robert B. Evins, W. W. Lavender, Charles S. McDowell, Jr., John D. McNeel, and John B. Weakley.

The first president of the school was Joseph Macon Dill, 1887-88, who was succeeded by Edwin R. Eldridge, who served until 1898, when Edward M. Shackleford who has served since that time became president.

Every department is fitted out with apparatus to suit its peculiar work. The Board of Trustees, appreciating the fact "that work done experimentally is sure to make its impression," has fitted up the chemical, biological, and physiological departments so as to give the students every advantage of practical work and application.

The school is equipped with a Carnegie library which contains about 5,000 books and several thousand magazines.

There are two literary societies, "The Calhoun," founded in 1888 and reorganized in 1900-01, and "The Gladstone," organized on March 1st, 1900, with eighteen members. The purpose of these societies is "to furnish profitable and pleasant entertainment" for their members, "to encourage and promote literary research, to train its members in practical parliamentary procedure, and to quicken their perceptive, argumentative, and oratorical powers."

The Y. M. C. A. was organized in 1895, and the Y. W. C. A. in 1909.

The athletic association was formed in 1909. Since that time the school has had athletic teams in many contests.

The Alumni Association of the State Normal School at Troy was organized in 1890, and in 1891 was reorganized. Its purpose is "Mutual improvement, the keeping green in memory the friendships and pleasant incidents of school life, and the promotion of Alma Mater." A badge composed of two pieces of ribbon, blue and white, was used, and in 1892 permanently adopted. In 1892 the first alumni program was rendered. An annual program has occurred regularly since that time.

Dr. Eldridge, president of the school, gave the association its first banquet in 1894.

Indigent students are aided by loan funds, which have been subscribed by various classes and as memorials to graduates of the school.

At various times three different periodicals have been issued from the institution. The first was called the "Normal Ray," the second the "Normal Exponent," and the last the "Palladium." The first two were edited by the school authorities, but the last was a student venture, and on account of financial troubles was temporarily discontinued but has since reappeared.

The following are the publications of the Troy Normal School to be found in the Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.:

State Normal Exponent; quarterly.

Dec., 1893, to July, 1898, v. 1, no. 1 to v. 4, no. 4.

Dept. has: Vol. 1, Dec., 1893-July, 1894, No. 1, 4.

Vol. 2, Oct., 1894-Mar., 1895, No. 1-2.

Vol. 3, Mar., 1898, No. 7.

Vol. 4, July, 1898, No. 4.

State Normal business college Journal; quarterly.

Dept. has: Vol. 1, Dec., 1899-Nov., 1900, No. 1-3.

Vol. 2, June, 1901, No. 1.

The Palladium; monthly.

Dept. has: Vol. 1, Mar., 1904-Mar., 1905, No. 1-8.

The Palladium, 1912 annual.

Presidents of The School.—

1887-8—Joseph Macon Dill.

1888-99—Edwin R. Eldridge.

1899—1919—Edward M. Shackleford.

Presidents of the Board of Trustees of Troy Normal School.—

1888-90—John D. Gardner.

1890—John B. Knox.

1890-1911—O. C. Wiley.

1911-15—Emmet O'Neal.

1915—Charles Henderson.

Secretaries of The Board of Trustees.—

1888-1900—Charles Henderson.

1900-02—Walter C. Black.

1902-11—L. H. Bowles.

1911-15—Henry J. Willingham.

1915—William F. Feagin.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Brochure of the State Normal College, Troy, Alabama, 1901-1902.

Folder, pp. 15.

State Normal Institute called to meet at Troy, Pike Co., Ala., for three weeks, Aug. 26 to Sept. 13, 1889.

Outline of courses.

8 vo. pp. 25.

Aug. 11 to Sept. 5, 1890.

8vo. pp. 25.

Aug. 17 to Sept. 13, 1891.

8vo. pp. 25.

State Normal School, Troy, Alabama. Motto—"Educate the Mind to Think, the Heart to Feel, and the Body to Act." Catalog for three terms, from its founding by the Legislature of Alabama, September, 1887, to January, 1889, and Presentation and Discussion of the Facts, Principle, Purposes, and History of Normal Schools (etc., 1 line), Troy, Alabama. John Post, Printer, 1889.

8 vo. pp. 48.

Year of 1889-90.

8 vo. pp. 76.

Advance sheets for catalogue of 1889-90.

8 vo. pp. 22.

Year of 1898-1899.

8 vo. pp. 49.

Year of 1899-1900.

8 vo. pp. 50.

1900-1901. 8 vo. pp. 66.

1901-1902. 8 vo. pp. 55.

1902-1903. 8 vo. pp. 55.

1903-1904. 8 vo. pp. 51.

1904-1905. 8 vo. pp. 55.

1905-1906. 8 vo. pp. 58.

1906-1907. 8 vo. pp. 59.

1907-1908. 8 vo. pp. 68.

1908-1909. 8 vo. pp. 71.

1909-1910. 8 vo. pp. 59.

1910-1911. 8 vo. pp. 64.

1911-1912. 8 vo. pp. 92.

1912-1913. 8 vo. pp. 58.

1913-1914. 8 vo. pp. 63.

1914-1915. 8 vo. pp. 64.

Bulletins.

Vol. 1. No. 2—April, 1914.

Vol. 2. No. 1—Oct., 1914.

Vol. 2. No. 2—Jan., 1915.

Vol. 3. No. 1—Oct., 1915.

Catechism of English Grammar, by C. L. McCartha, 1907.

Extracts from State Normal Exponent, 1898.

Folder of information as to appointment of students by a member of the Legislature, 1898.

Memorial of board and faculty to legislature, 1892.

The Old Oaken Bucket, n. p. n. d.

To the College Patrons, n. p. n. d.

Clark: History of Education in Alabama, pp. 258.

Acts of Alabama 1886-87, pp. 959-962.

Acts of Alabama 1888-89, pp. 306-8; 721.

TROY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARY. See Libraries.

TRUCK GARDENING. Trucking, or truck gardening, or the farm gardening of vegetables commercially, or for the market, has

in the last twenty-five years been developed as an industry in Alabama. This industry has developed because of the growth of towns and urban centers. During the entire history of Mobile, small farms or truck gardens were successfully operated, and the production supplied the local market, but always in a small way, and the business never assumed anything like organized proportions. Nothing was grown by this class of producers other than for the Mobile market. The towns of Anniston, Bessemer, Birmingham, and other towns in the mineral region of the State have so increased in population as to demand systematic development of the trucking industry, and in connection therewith has been developed a general commercial business of trucking for the northern markets.

Trucking or marketing associations have been formed for the purpose of facilitating packing, shipment, deliveries, and collections.

The commercial vegetable crops consist of cabbage, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, asparagus, radishes, lettuce, snapbeans, squash, and cucumbers.

In Baldwin and Mobile Counties cabbage, radishes, snapbeans, and cucumbers are grown extensively.

Lettuce for shipment is grown in Mobile County only.

In Butler County radishes are raised, and several carlots shipped to the northern markets.

In other counties in South Alabama, cucumbers are being extensively planted and used for shipment to the pickling plants in the north.

In Lauderdale County, on the Tennessee River, just under the bridge from Sheffield to Florence, twenty-eight acres, in two farms, are planted in asparagus, all of which is successfully raised for the market.

REFERENCES.—Watts, *Vegetable Gardening* (1913); Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* (1901).

TRUSTEES OF INSTITUTIONS. The appointment of trustees of state institutions, other institutions, or official agencies for the conduct of public business has usually been vested in the governor. However, the state senate has at times, been given this authority, and some times the joint vote of both houses of the legislature has been authorized in making selections.

In the case of religious institutions, educational institutions controlled by religious bodies or others, or private eleemosynary institutions, the trustees are usually chosen by the general body, that is, the body in which the ultimate power resides.

However, in comparatively recent times, because of the criticism against the abuse of the power on the part of the executive, the practice has grown up whereby boards have been given self-perpetuating features. The constitution of 1901, providing that when the term of any member of the board of trustees of the University of Alabama should expire, "the remaining members of the board,

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shall, by secret ballot, elect his successor; provided, that any trustee so elected shall hold office from the date of his election until his confirmation or rejection by the senate, and if confirmed, until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, and until his successor is elected." It is made the duty of the superintendent of education to certify to the senate, the names of those who have been elected since the last meeting. The section of the constitution contains the following:

"The senate shall confirm or reject them as it shall determine for the best interest of the university. If it reject the names of any members, it shall thereupon elect trustees in the stead of those rejected. In case of a vacancy on said board, by death, or resignation of a member, or from any cause other than the expiration of his term of office, the board shall elect his successor, who shall hold office until the next session of the legislature." The governor is ex-officio president of the board.

Sec. 3589 provides for the amendment of the charters of educational institutions. On September 10, 1915, an amendment was adopted to that section, discriminating between the procedure in the case of trustees, according to method of selection. The provision is that "if the trustees are not self-perpetuating, but are appointed or elected by any persons or organization other than the trustees themselves, a resolution embracing the desired amendments to the charter shall be submitted to the person or organization having the power to elect or appoint the trustees, and such resolutions shall be approved by the person or organization having the power to appoint or elect the trustees."—Acts of Ala., 1915, p. 382.

The Alabama boys' industrial school provided for a self-perpetuating board of trustees.

The act of February 27, 1901, creating the department of archives and history, provided for a self-perpetuating board of trustees.

TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION, THE ALABAMA. A commission of nine members, established by the legislature September 22, 1915, "for the purpose of disseminating as widely as possible, knowledge of tuberculosis and the methods of preventing and caring for the same; promoting and encouraging the establishment and maintenance of hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis in such areas as may seem advisable and controlling the administration thereof; cooperating as fully as possible with all anti-tuberculosis organizations, and assisting in the activities of said organizations." The members of the commission were first appointed by the governor, for terms ranging from one to four years, but at the expiration of these appointments, elections are to be made by written ballot of the remaining members for four-year terms, subject to the approval of the Senate at its next session. Four of the members must always be physicians, and the State

Health Officer is, ex officio, a member. The members serve without salaries or other emoluments, except that the secretary, who is the executive officer of the commission, may be paid a reasonable compensation from the funds at its disposal, and all members are entitled to their actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties. The commission meets at least once a year and has power to adopt by-laws for its own government. The secretary makes a detailed report of its transactions to the governor. The commission is empowered to acquire by gift, purchase or otherwise, any real or personal estate suitable for furthering the purposes of its creation, and may hold the same in trust or in fee, and control or dispose of it at discretion.

Provision is made for the establishment of county tuberculosis hospitals, upon petition of a majority of the qualified voters, and authorizes courts of county commissioners or boards of revenue to appropriate funds for the purchase of sites, construction of buildings and maintenance expenses, with the approval of the state commission. These county hospitals are intended for the care of patients who have passed the incipient stage, and are to be supervised by a hospital board of three members, one elected by the county commissioners, one by the county board of health, and one by the municipal government of the largest town in the county. The secretary of the local board is its executive officer, and is also the superintendent of the hospital. He must be a physician of adequate training, who has made a special study of tuberculosis and the approved methods of identifying and treating it. His salary and conditions of service are arranged by the hospital board. Fees are charged patients for treatment, but those unable to pay the regular rates may be treated at reduced fees, and indigent persons without charge. The cost of maintaining the hospitals, above the income from fees, is paid by the counties from which the patients come.

The subject of special facilities for the treatment and study of tuberculosis first received recognition from the State government in 1907, when a law was passed, establishing a State sanatorium for the study of tuberculosis. Something had been done by private effort in various localities in the way of establishing fresh-air camps, conducting anti-spitting crusades, etc., but these commendable philanthropies had been without State support or encouragement, moral or financial. The passage of the law above referred to marked the beginning of a new public policy with reference to the "white-plague," but, unfortunately, so far it has been little more than a policy or plan, for small progress has been made toward accomplishing the objects of the legislation, and most of the work of prevention and cure is still done through unofficial and private agencies.

See Sanatorium for Consumption and Tuberculosis, the Alabama; Tuberculosis.

REFERENCE.—General Acts, 1915, pp. 648-653.

TUKABATCHI. An Upper Creek town in Elmore County, situated on the west bank of Tallapoosa River, opposite and a little above Big Talisi. It was about two miles and a half below the falls, and below the modern town of Tallassee. Tukabatchi was the ancient capital of the Upper Creeks, but at what time it obtained this distinction is not known. De Crenay's map, 1733, notes this town as Totepaches, and places it on the south side of Tallapoosa River, apparently on Cubahatchee Creek. Some time subsequent it moved across the river. At different times the town appears to have occupied two separate locations in its present vicinity. One was near the influx of the Wallahatchee Creek. The other, occupied in 1775 was its well known site on the right bank of the Tallapoosa, on the beautiful plateau about a mile from the bend of the river and opposite the influx of Yufabi. By the French census of 1760 the Totepaches had 200 warriors, and were located 10 leagues from Fort Toulouse. The English trade regulations of 1761, assigned "Tuckabatchee including Pea Creek and other plantations, Choctawhatchee, Euchees and Co.," with 90 hunters, to James McQueen and T. Perryman.

Tecumseh came to Tukabatchi, and held a council with the Upper Creeks in the fall of 1811. This visit to Tukabatchi was to it as the national center, although he visited other parts of the nation, including Big Talisi across the river.

The meaning of the word is uncertain. The inhabitants have a tradition that their ancestors fell from the skies, or according to others, they came from the sun. Another story is that they did not originate on this continent, but when they arrived from their country they landed at the "jagged rock," Tchato tchaxa lako, and that they brought with them certain metallic plates, which they long preserved with great care. Adair records that they consisted of 5 copper and 2 brass plates, and that they were preserved under the "beloved cabin in Tuccabagy square." They believed that they were a different people from the Creeks. The town was anciently known under two names, Talua fatcha-sigo, "incorrect town," that is a town deviating from strictness. Ancient forms of the name were Tugibaxtchi, Tukipahtchi and Tukipaxtchi.

At this town several national councils were held, accounts of which appear in Hawkins and Milfort. It was at the council held there in 1799, November 27, that the classification of the towns was made, and for which warriors were appointed.

It is believed that the town included a number of Shawnees. It suffered much in later wars with the Chickasaws. Because of its importance a traders' trail from Kasihta to the upper part of the Creek nation crossed the river at Big Talisi and Tukabatchi. In 1799 it could muster 116 warriors. The census of 1832 ranks this town as the largest among the Creeks with 386 houses.

See Holthlewalli; Talimuchasi.

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 333; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), pp. 27, 51, 52; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190; Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth annual report* (1899), pt. 2, map 1; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives*, vol. 1, p. 194; Georgia, *Colonial records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 523; Adair, *American Indians* (1775), pp. 178-179; Schoolcraft, *American Indians* (1854), vol. 5, p. 283; Milfort, *Memoire* (1802), pp. 40, 266.

TUKABATCHI TALAHASSI. See Talimuchasi.

TUKPAFKA. An unidentified Upper Creek village, on the Chattahoochee River, probably in Chambers County. A creek of the same name is one of the upper tributaries of Potchushetchi, but what relation, if any, there was between the name of the creek and the location of the town is unknown. Hawkins says that Niuyaka was settled from this town about 1777, but Swanton is authority for the statement that the modern Creeks have a tradition that Tukpafka belonged to a group with Wakokayi and Weogufki, and that they were entirely distinct from the Okfuski group, to which Niuyaka belonged. The word means "punkwood, spunk, rotten wood, tinder." It contained 126 families in 1832.

See Niuyaka; Wakokayi; Weogufki.

REFERENCES.—Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), pp. 45, 46; Gatschet in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1900), p. 412.

TULAWAHAJAH. An old Creek Indian town in Shelby County, on the west side of the Cahaba River, almost due south of Birmingham.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript records in Alabama Department Archives and History.

TURKEY CREEK. An old Creek Indian town, on Turkey Creek in Jefferson County, probably a few miles north of Trussville.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript records in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

TURKEY TOWN. Choctaw Indian village on the Tombigbee River, at E. S. Thornton's upper landing in the West Bend section of Clarke County. Very few facts concerning it are preserved.

REFERENCES.—Ball, *Clarke County* (1882), p. 164.

TURKEY TOWN. A Cherokee town founded about 1770, and situated in the bend of Coosa River opposite the town of Centre, in Cherokee County. It was a place of great importance in the Nation, and was named for one of its most noted chiefs, "The Turkey." Here under his leadership, originated many of the hostile expeditions against the white settlers of Tennessee and Kentucky.

REFERENCES.—O. D. Street, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 420;

Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 146, 556; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 840.

TUSCALOOSA—Post office and station on the Mobile and Ohio and the Alabama Great Southern railroads in the south central part of Tuscaloosa County. It is located on the Warrior River, at the falls, about 60 miles southwest of Birmingham and about 175 miles northwest of Montgomery. Altitude: 223 feet. Population: 1870—1,689; 1890—4,215; 1900—5,094; 1910—8,407; 1920—including Courthouse, 15,605.

In 1809, when the government at Washington was establishing trading posts throughout Mississippi Territory, a Creek chief, by name Ochechemotla, obtained the consent of the Choctaws to locate a settlement known as Black Warrior Town at the falls of the Warrior River. This settlement was visited by Tecumseh, the Shawnee chief, on his return from the Alibamo towns. This expedition had been undertaken with a view to enlisting the Southern Indians in a general uprising against the whites. After the massacre at Fort Mims and the sanguinary events following in its wake, the garrison at Seminole Fort at Warrior Town was captured and the settlement was destroyed.

In 1815 Isaac Cannon and John Willson came to Warrior Town selecting an old Indian field, near Seminole Fort, as a place of settlement. The early inhabitants came to this section from the upper districts of the Carolinas and Georgia, first migrating to Tennessee and later to Alabama. Patrick Scott, Jonathan York, John Barton, Joseph Tilley and William Willson were among these early settlers. William Willson built the first log hut near where the old State capitol now stands and Jonathan York built the first board shanty in the county of Tuscaloosa. The first frame residence of any size was erected by William R. Colgin and the first brick residence by Dr. James Guild.

Tuscaloosa was incorporated by an Act of the general assembly of Alabama, approved December 13, 1819, and comprehended the fraction of land known as the south fraction of Section 22, Township 21, Range 10 west. The limits were extended by an act of the legislature of 1825-26, so as to include fractional sections of 21 and 22, and sections 23, 26, 27, and 28 of the same township and range. On January 12, 1828, a new charter was granted and this and all subsequent charters confine its limits to fractional sections of 21 and 22 south of the Warrior River. The population in 1817 numbered about 200 people and had increased to 600 at the time of the land sales in 1821.

In 1826, the State Capitol was removed from Cahaba to Tuscaloosa where it remained until its removal to Montgomery in 1845. On December 29, 1827, Tuscaloosa was selected by the general assembly as the location of the State University.

Among its early schools were: "The Thrashing Machine," opened in 1829 by William Price, Sims' female academy opened the

same year, the Tuscaloosa female academy organized August 1, 1831, Alabama central female academy, Alabama female institute chartered in 1824, the University high school incorporated in 1887 and several private schools of the highest type. The present system of public schools ranks with the best in the State. The Baptists in 1817 built the first church, which was soon followed by a frame structure erected by the Methodists. The Presbyterians early erected a house of worship and during the years 1829-30, Christ church was built by the Episcopalians of the city. The Catholics erected a church in 1845 but before this date had held services in various buildings and private homes.

In 1820, the first newspaper, the "American Mirror" was published by Thomas M. Davenport. This paper was merged into the "Tuscaloosa Chronicle" in 1827. The "Alabama Sentinel" was edited by Washington Moody in 1826 and contained the proceedings of the first sessions of the legislature held in Tuscaloosa. These were followed by the "Alabama State Intelligence," 1827, the "Spirit of the Age," a weekly journal established by A. M. Robinson, 1829, the "Independent Monitor," 1836, the "State Journal and Flag," 1842, which later became the "Tuscaloosa Observer," 1845, the "Blade," 1871, and the "Clarion," 1879. The "Tuscaloosa News and Gazette," the present city paper, was established in 1888.

Tuscaloosa has coal mines in its immediate vicinity, is the trade center for cotton growing and lumbering district, farming district and a pickle growing industry. Iron ore, timber and fire clay are found in its district. The division point of the Mobile and Ohio railway shops, cast iron pipe shops, hosiery mills, box factories and blast furnaces are among its industries.

The Warrior River is navigable as high as Tuscaloosa. The United States government has built locks and dams in the upper Warrior in order to secure slack-water navigation.

See also: State Capitals, University High School, Insane Hospitals, Alabama female institute.

REFERENCES—Northern Alabama illustrated; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen edition), 1900; DuBose, *Alabama History*, 1915; Brewer, *Alabama*, 1872; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1919.

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY. Created by an act, February 7, 1818. Its original northern boundary was that of the present counties of Marion and Winston; as far east as the Sipsey Fork of the Tuscaloosa, and down the same to include the present east boundary of the county; as far south as Five Mile Creek in the present Hale County, and from the mouth thereof due west to the Tombeckbee River; up the same to Cotton Gin Port; thence northeast to the present line of Marion. By an act of February 13, 1818, the dimensions of the county were reduced by the establishment of Marion County. The dimensions of the county were again

reduced by the creation of Greene County, by legislative act, December 13, 1819, and by the creation of Pickens County, by act of December 19, 1820. The final shape and dimensions of the county were given by the act of December 20, 1820, when part of Perry County was added to Tuscaloosa. It has an area of 1,355 square miles, or 867,200 acres.

It bears the name of the river which flows through it. The name is from the Choctaw, "tashka," warrior, "lusa," black.

A courthouse and jail were in Tuscaloosa at the time of its incorporation in December, 1819. In 1822 as a result of an election held by the people it was moved to Newtown, which had been incorporated in December, 1820, under the name of "the Lower Part of the Town of Tuscaloosa." Soon after the town of Tuscaloosa was laid off and it was moved back to this place.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the west-central part of the state and is bounded on the north by Fayette and Walker Counties, on the east by Jefferson and Bibb, on the south by Hale and Greene, and on the west by Greene and Pickens Counties. The surface features range from hilly and broken in the northeastern part to gently rolling over the upland Coastal Plain country. Roughly, three-fourths of the county lies in the Coastal Plain, the northeastern one-fourth being within the Appalachian province. The Black Warrior River and its principal tributaries in the northeastern section of the county have cut their channels to depths of several hundred feet, and the county contiguous to these drainage lines is rough and broken to mountainous. This is a region of Paleozoic shales and sandstones. In the coal measures region the soil is sandy and seldom very fertile. The bottom lands are the best farming lands in the county. The high level lands of the lower half of the county are also very fertile. A variety of clays afford material for the manufacture of bricks, earthenware and tiles. The county is well drained by the Black Warrior, North Fork, and Sipsey Rivers and their many tributaries. The forests abound with the long and short leaf pine, poplar, ash, white oak, hickory, beech, walnut, cypress, sycamore, sweet and black gum, elm, maple, and many other species. The climate is equable and temperate throughout the year and the annual precipitation is 52 inches.

Aboriginal History.—The first record of Tuscaloosa is on DeLisle's map of 1707, spelled Taskaloussas. If, according to the view of the writer, the town of Maubila, destroyed by DeSoto in 1540, was in the southern part of Greene County, as the chief of this town was "the suzerain, of many territories, and of a numerous people," it is likely that Taskaloussa may have existed in 1540 as one of the towns of the Maubila confederacy. It is not implied by this statement that there is any connection between the name of the Maubila Chieftain, Tuscalusa, and that of the town bearing same name on the Black Warrior. It cannot be determined whether the Taskaloussas on DeLisle's

map was an inhabited village, or one that had been abandoned and the name still adhered to the locality. The people of Maubila were certainly a Choctaw-speaking people and all the Choctaw names found on ancient maps on the Alabama River, from Autauga down to Baldwin County, are certainly memorials of the Maubila Indians, whose habitat covered this wide extent of country. The people of Tuscaloosa doubtless followed the southern drift of the Maubila Indians after the destruction of their chief town. The second notice of Tuscaloosa is by Captain Bossu, writing in 1759. He had charge of three boats, which were ascending the Tombigbee to Fort Tombeche, having aboard soldiers, munitions of war, and prisoners. When about sixty leagues from Mobile perhaps near Forkland he met a party of Choctaws, who told him that they had crossed the river, meaning the Black Warrior, "at a place, called in their language, Taskaloussas." This statement implies an abandoned place, and the party evidently crossed the river at the shallow ford above the falls, the place being called Taskaloussas from the name of the dead town. But Adair in his "American Indians" is the best evidence that there were no inhabited Indian towns on the Black Warrior in the eighteenth century. He states that about the close of 1747 the French for a while contemplated moving their garrison from Fort Tombeche and establishing it on Potagahatche "in order to decoy many of the Choctaws to settle there by degrees, and intercept the English traders, on their way up from our settlements." The absence of inhabited towns on the Black Warrior is plainly shown by this language. In short, if Tuscaloosa had been an inhabited town at any time during the French dominion they would certainly have kept its warriors constantly employed against the English traders traveling the Carolina-Chickasaw trading path. Potagahatche as spelled by Adair and Patagahatche as spelled on Mitchell's map of 1755, restored to the correct Choctaw form, "Apotaka Hacha," was the Choctaw name of the Black Warrior River. In Choctaw, "Apotaka" means, edge, border. "Apotaka Hacha," Border River, so named because it was the border or frontier river between the Choctaw and Creek Countries. Towards the close of the eighteenth century Apotaka Hacha as the name of the river began to pass out of use, and it began to be called Tuscaloosa or the translated name, Black Warrior.

The eastern boundary line claimed by the Choctaws at the treaty of Hopewell in 1786 was recognized by the Creeks. Early in the nineteenth century, a body of Creeks, were permitted by the Choctaws to form a settlement within their boundary at the falls of the Black Warrior, on the site of the ancient town. The name of the Creek chief was Ochooche-Emathla; the Creek name of the town has not been preserved. The town became decidedly hostile at the outbreak of the War of 1813. On October 4, 1813, before the Choctaw nation had declared war against the Creeks, nine Choctaw warriors left Major

Pitchlynn's house and went to Tuscaloosa. They found that the people, two hundred in number, had abandoned the place, except a few men and women in a stockade fort, who were preparing to go in canoes down the river. All the stock had been removed and the corn was left unharvested in the field. The Choctaws soon returned to Pitchlynn's with their report. Very soon after the Choctaws had left, the place was visited by Colonel Coffee commanding a detachment of Tennessee soldiers. After securing some supplies from the fields and cribs, Coffee ordered the town to be burnt. The Creeks, however, did not leave the county for they had other towns and fields in the vicinity unknown to Colonel Coffee.

Early in December two Choctaw chiefs, Humming Bird and Talking Warrior, made an expedition against the Creeks on the Black Warrior, in which they killed four Creeks and several renegade Choctaws. But the final expedition was made in January, 1814, when a Choctaw force of four hundred men under Col. John McKee crossed the Black Warrior. They utterly routed the Creeks, burnt two towns, one fort, destroyed a great deal of corn, killed some live stock, and altogether did their savage work so well that the Creeks in despair utterly abandoned the Tuscaloosa country. No settlements were made on the Tuscaloosa by the Choctaws after the Creek war, and the country became an American possession by the Choctaw treaty of the Trading House, October 24, 1816.

At several points on the Black River, notably at McCowin's Bluff, R. H. Foster Landing, Jones' Ferry Landing, Hill's Gin Landing, and Foster's Ferry Landbridge, are mounds which in a few instances show burials, but none are burial mounds. Aboriginal cemeteries are found in connection with some, and a short distance above the last named point is a large burial site from which numbers of objects have been secured, being turned up from time to time, by the plough. During the year 1875, two immense earthenware vessels were ploughed up on the plantation of Mr. H. Wynn. Five miles north of Cooling, just above the confluence of Little Creek with Big Hurricane Creek, there formerly existed very evident remains of a fortification, thought to have been aboriginal. Town sites are found in some other points in the county away from the rivers, but remains are not numerous.

Early Settlement and History.—The first settlers came in 1816 and settled on the site of the town of Tuscaloosa. These early settlers were largely of Scotch-Irish extraction, with a sprinkling of English, coming from the Carolinas, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Georgia. Among the first settlers were Thomas, Jonathan and Emanuel York, John Barton, a blacksmith, William Wilson, Patrick Scott, Josiah Tilley, Pleasant H. Dearing, and John G. King. In 1817 the population increased largely, all of whom settled at Tuscaloosa and vicinity. Among these was Joshua Halbert who was the first white man that ever drove a farm wagon on the

site of Tuscaloosa, and who kept the first tavern in the town. Other settlers were John and Matthew B. Click, James Penn, Abel Pennington, Dr. John L. Tindall, Marmaduke Williams, John Smith, the first sheriff, Ebenezer Horton, the first coroner, Dr. Jephtha V. Isbell, probably the first physician, Thomas Lovell, tavern keeper, Irvin Powell, first tax collector, Richmond Carroll, blacksmith, Simon L. Perry, Henry T. Anthony, Hiram P. Cochran, Manly Files, and William Strong.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 4,715.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 3,054.

Foreign-born white, 10.

Negro and other nonwhite, 1,651.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, 1.

3 to 9 acres, 222.

10 to 19 acres, 659.

20 to 49 acres, 1,593.

50 to 99 acres, 895.

100 to 174 acres, 709.

175 to 259 acres, 298.

260 to 499 acres, 240.

500 to 999 acres, 74.

1,000 acres and over, 24.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 861,440 acres.

Land in farms, 450,211 acres.

Improved land in farms, 163,119 acres.

Woodland in farms, 257,968 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 29,124 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$7,659,502.

Land, \$4,733,058.

Buildings, \$1,327,129.

Implements and machinery, \$347,104.

Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,252,211.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,624.

Land and buildings per farm, \$1,285.

Land per acre, \$10.51.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 4,560.

Domestic animals, value, \$1,211,691.

Cattle: total, 16,481; value, \$244,058.

Dairy cows only, 7,676.

Horses: total, 2,290; value, \$222,692.

Mules: total, 5,174; value, \$662,968.

Asses and burros: total, 21; value, \$2,335.

Swine: total, 20,752; value, \$73,208.

Sheep: total, 2,923; value, \$4,538.

Goats: total, 1,930; value, \$1,892.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 101,594; value, \$36,122.

Bee colonies, 2,970; value, \$4,398.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 2,416.

Per cent of all farms, 51.2.

Land in farms, 333,756 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 99,958 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$4,843,311.
 Farms of owned land only, 1,982.
 Farms of owned and hired land, 434.
 Native white owners, 1,977.
 Foreign-born white, 9.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 430.

Farms Operated by Tenants

Number of farms, 2,283.
 Per cent of all farms, 48.4.
 Land in farms, 106,693 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 59,483 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$1,834,036.
 Share tenants, 1,015.
 Share-cash tenants, 40.
 Cash tenants, 1,088.
 Tenure not specified, 140.
 Native white tenants, 1,063.
 Foreign-born white, 1.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 1,219.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 16.
 Land in farms, 9,762 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 3,678 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$382,840.

Live Stock Products.

Dairy Products.

Milk: Produced, 1,601,008; sold, 66,661 gallons.
 Cream sold, 1,240 gallons.
 Butter fat sold, —.
 Butter: Produced, 653,268; sold, 77,559 pounds.
 Cheese: Produced, 40; sold, 40 pounds.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$145,111.
 Sale of dairy products, \$31,910.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 208,984; sold, 49,083.
 Eggs: Produced, 462,739; sold, 178,670 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$140,740.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$45,550.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 22,468 pounds.
 Wax produced, 1,042 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$2,558.

Wool, Mohair and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 1,839.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$1,170.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 511.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 10,018.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 424.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 10,477.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 824.
 Sale of animals, \$153,929.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$112,918.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$2,775,285.
 Cereals, \$573,152.
 Other grains and seeds, \$28,284.
 Hay and forage, \$88,707.
 Vegetables, \$240,266.
 Fruits and nuts, \$57,377.
 All other crops, \$1,787,499.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 49,135 acres; 626,010 bushels.
 Corn, 43,393 acres; 565,566 bushels.
 Oats, 5,694 acres; 60,062 bushels.
 Wheat, 5 acres; 105 bushels.
 Rye, 42 acres; 257 bushels.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, —.
 Rice, —.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 2,559 acres; 7,935 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 19 acres; 165 bushels.
 Peanuts, 597 acres; 10,036 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 6,151 acres; 5,780 tons.
 All tame or cultivated grasses, 2,626 acres; 2,566 tons.
 Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 1,130 acres; 1,040 tons.
 Grains cut green, 2,131 acres; 1,982 tons.
 Coarse forage, 264 acres; 192 tons.
 Special crops:
 Potatoes, 211 acres; 13,481 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 1,517 acres; 112,884 bushels.
 Tobacco, 125 pounds.
 Cotton, 59,325 acres; 19,076 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 273 acres; 2,937 tons.
 Sirup made, 40,069 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 435 acres; 1,585 tons.
 Sirup made, 16,772 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 96,001 trees; 59,371 bushels.
 Apples, 22,206 trees; 11,787 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 64,720 trees; 43,560 bushels.
 Pears, 2,965 trees; 1,723 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 5,609 trees; 2,101 bushels.
 Cherries, 241 trees; 118 bushels.
 Quinces, 232 trees; 63 bushels.
 Grapes, 4,618 vines; 55,295 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 1,593 trees.
 Figs, 1,275 trees; 26,944 pounds.
 Oranges, 303 trees; 100 boxes.
 Small fruits: total, 12 acres; 21,968 quarts.
 Strawberries, 11 acres; 20,328 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 182 trees; 4,635 pounds.
 Pecans, 101 trees; 1,235 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,655.
 Cash expended, \$133,136.
 Rent and board furnished, \$27,622.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 3,210.
 Amount expended, \$122,479.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 1,874.
 Amount expended, \$88,424.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$24,629.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 1,318.
 Value of domestic animals, \$262,642.
 Cattle: total, 2,958; value, \$75,612.
 Number of dairy cows, 1,189.
 Horses: total, 727; value, \$93,445.
 Mules and asses and burros: total, 520; value, \$87,385.
 Swine: total, 1,608; value, \$5,505.
 Sheep and goats: total, 353; value, \$695.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. *Official Postal Guide*. Figures indicate the number or rural routes from that office.

Abernant.	Kellerman.
Brookwood—1.	McConnells—1.
Buhl—1.	Moore's Bridge.
Coaling.	Northport—4.
Coker—2.	Olmsted Station.
Cottondale—2.	Peterson.
Duncanville—2.	Ralph—1.
Echola.	Rickey.
Elrod.	Rockcastle.
Fosters.	Samantha—1.
Goethite.	Sandlin.
Greeley.	Searles—1.
Hagler.	Sylvan.
Holman.	Tuscaloosa (ch.)—4.
Holt.	University.
Hull.	Vance—1.
Jena.	Yolande.

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1820	5,894	2,335	8,229
1830	8,807	4,839	13,646
1840	9,943	6,640	16,583
1850	10,571	7,485	18,056
1860	12,971	10,229	23,200
1870	11,787	8,294	20,081
1880	15,216	9,741	24,957
1890	18,261	12,091	30,352
1900	21,509	14,638	36,147
1910	28,533	19,026	47,559
1920			53,680

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1819—Marmaduke Williams; John L. Tindall.
 1861—Robert Jemison, jr.; William R. Smith.
 1865—Moses McGuire; John C. Foster.
 1867—Elisha W. Peck; Hugh McGown.
 1875—Ezekiel A. Powell; Andrew C. Hargrove.
 1901—G. A. Searcy; J. Manly Foster; William C. Fitts.

Senators.—

1819-20—Thomas Hogg.
 1822-3—Levin Powell.
 1825-6—Levin Powell.
 1828-9—Levin Powell.
 1831-2—Levin Powell.
 1833-4—James Guild.
 1834-5—Constantine Perkins.
 1836-7—Samuel Johnson.
 1837-8—George W. Crabb.
 1838-9—Dennis Dent.
 1840-1—Dennis Dent.

1843-4—Dennis Dent.
 1847-8—Dennis Dent.
 1851-2—Robert Jemison.
 1853-4—Robert Jemison.
 1857-8—Robert Jemison.
 1859-60—Robert Jemison.
 1863-4—Ezekiel A. Powell.
 1865-6—Ezekiel A. Powell.
 1868—J. F. Morton.
 1871-2—John M. Martin.
 1871-2—J. M. Martin; J. DeF. Richards.
 1872-3—John M. Martin.
 1873—John M. Martin.
 1874-5—J. M. Martin.
 1875-6—J. M. Martin.
 1876-7—A. C. Hargrove.
 1878-9—A. C. Hargrove.
 1880-1—A. C. Hargrove.
 1882-3—A. C. Hargrove.
 1884-5—E. H. Moren.
 1886-7—W. C. Cross.
 1888-9—A. C. Hargrove.
 1890-1—A. C. Hargrove.
 1892-3—W. G. B. Pearson.
 1894-5—Frank S. Moody.
 1896-7—Frank S. Moody.
 1898-9—F. S. Moody.
 1899 (Spec.)—F. S. Moody.
 1900-01—George D. Johnston.
 1903—George Doherty Johnston.
 1907—F. S. Moody.
 1907 (Spec.)—F. S. Moody.
 1909 (Spec.)—F. S. Moody.
 1911—Frank S. Moody.
 1915—J. C. Brown.
 1919—J. T. Beale.

Representatives.—

1819-20—James Hill; Hardin Perkins; Julius Sims.
 1820-1—James Hill; Hardin Perkins; Jephtha V. Isbell.
 1821 (called)—James Hill; Hardin Perkins; Jephtha V. Isbell.
 1821-2—Marmaduke Williams; Levin Powell; Simon L. Perry.
 1822-3—Marmaduke Williams; James Hill; Thomas C. Hunter.
 1823-4—James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John L. Tindall.
 1824-5—Robert E. B. Baylor; H. Perkins; J. L. Tindall.
 1825-6—Marmaduke Williams; Seth Barton; J. L. Tindall; Richard Inge.
 1826-7—Marmaduke Williams; Hardin Perkins; Harvey W. Ellis; Benjamin Whitfield.
 1827-8—Henry W. Collier; Hardin Perkins; Harvey W. Ellis; William H. Jack.
 1828-9—Willis Banks; Hardin Perkins; Seth Barton; Benjamin Whitfield.
 1829-30—Willis Banks; Hardin Perkins; Harvey W. Ellis; Marmaduke Williams.
 1830-1—Marmaduke Williams; Thomas Hogg; Eli Shortridge; Moses Collins.
 1831-2—Benjamin B. Fontaine; William H. Terrell; James Foster; John R. Drish.
 1832 (called)—Marmaduke Williams; Con. Perkins; Pleasant N. Wilson; John R. Drish.
 1832-3—Marmaduke Williams; Con. Perkins; Pleasant N. Wilson; John R. Drish.

1833-4—Marmaduke Williams; Thomas Williams; Harvey W. Ellis; Jolly Jones.
 1834-5—Dennis Dent; Samuel G. Frierson; Eli Shortridge; Jolly Jones.
 1835-6—Dennis Dent; Samuel G. Frierson; Jacob Wyzer; Abel H. White.
 1836-7—Dennis Dent; Samuel G. Frierson; Harvey W. Ellis; George W. Crabb.
 1837 (called)—Dennis Dent; Samuel G. Frierson; Harvey W. Ellis; George W. Crabb.
 1837-8—Benjamin F. Porter; William Simonton; Pleasant H. May; M. Williams.
 1838-9—Benjamin F. Porter; Jabez Mitchell; Reuben Searcy; M. Williams.
 1839-40—Benjamin F. Porter; Jabez Mitchell; John D. Phelan; M. Williams.
 1840-1—Robert Jemison, jr.; Jabez Mitchell; H. Perkins; James G. Blount.
 1841 (called)—Robert Jemison, jr.; Jabez Mitchell; H. Perkins; James G. Blount.
 1841-2—Robert Jemison, Jr.; Jabez Mitchell; H. Perkins; William R. Smith.
 1842-3—Benjamin F. Porter; Marion Banks; William P. Merriwether; William R. Smith.
 1843-4—Jabez Mitchell; Marion Banks; William P. Merriwether; B. W. Huntington.
 1844-5—Jabez Mitchell; Robert Jemison, Jr.; William P. Merriwether; Peter Martin.
 1845-6—James Guild; Benjamin F. Porter; A. Wynn.
 1847-8—Benjamin F. Porter; Robert Jemison, Jr.; H. Perkins.
 1849-50—Moses McQuire; R. Jemison, Jr.; H. Perkins.
 1851-2—James B. Wallace; Marion Banks; R. H. Clements.
 1853-4—Joshua L. Martin; Newbern H. Brown.
 1855-6—Ezekiel A. Powell; Newbern H. Brown.
 1857-8—Ezekiel A. Powell; Newbern H. Brown.
 1859-60—Newton L. Whitfield; Newbern H. Brown (resigned).
 1860—Ezekiel A. Powell.
 1861 (1st called)—Ezekiel A. Powell.
 1861 (2d called)—William H. Jemison; John Campbell Spencer (died).
 1862—Thomas P. Lewis.
 1862 (called)—Thomas P. Lewis.
 1862-3—Thomas P. Lewis.
 1863 (called)—Thomas P. Lewis; W. A. Bishop.
 1863-4—Thomas P. Lewis; W. A. Bishop.
 1864 (called)—Thomas P. Lewis; W. A. Bishop.
 1864-5—Thomas P. Lewis; W. A. Bishop.
 1865-6—Newton L. Whitfield; James A. McLester.
 1866-7—Newton L. Whitfield; James A. McLester.
 1868—S. W. Jones; C. C. Page.
 1869-70—S. W. Jones; Ryland Randolph.
 1870-1—Newton N. Clements; W. S. Wyman.
 1871-2—N. N. Clements; W. S. Wyman.
 1872-3—N. H. Brown.
 1873—N. H. Brown.

1874-5—H. H. Brown; N. N. Clements.
 1875-6—H. H. Brown; N. N. Clements.
 1876-7—H. H. Brown; N. N. Clements.
 1878-9—W. G. Cochran; W. G. B. Pearson.
 1880-1—H. H. Brown; M. Donoho.
 1882-3—H. H. Brown; S. A. M. Wood.
 1884-5—H. H. Brown; A. C. Hargrove.
 1886-7—N. N. Clements; N. L. Whitfield.
 1888-9—N. N. Clements; William G. Cochran.
 1890-1—N. N. Clements; J. W. Foster.
 1892-3—F. M. Barbour; J. P. Gaines.
 1894-5—J. J. Mayfield; W. S. Patton.
 1896-7—N. N. Clements; W. W. Brandon.
 1898-9—H. B. Foster; W. W. Brandon.
 1899 (Spec.)—H. B. Foster; W. W. Brandon.
 1900-01—W. W. Brandon; H. B. Foster.
 1903—John Manly Foster; Charles Bell Verner.
 1907—Fleetwood Rice; J. M. Foster.
 1907 (Spec.)—Fleetwood Rice; James C. Brown.
 1909 (Spec.)—Fleetwood Rice; James C. Brown.
 1911—James C. Brown; Fleetwood Rice.
 1915—Fred Flite; J. T. Bealle.
 1919—H. T. Burks; A. S. Van de Graff.
 REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 549; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 332; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 119; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 168; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 203; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1912), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 151; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley Regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

TUSCALOOSA MILLS, Cottondale. See Cotton Manufacturing.

TUSCALOOSA RAILWAY AND UTILITIES COMPANY. A public utility corporation, incorporated July 1, 1915, under Alabama laws, as a consolidation of the Birmingham-Tuscaloosa Railway & Utilities Co. and the Tuscaloosa Ice & Light Co.; capital stock authorized and issued, \$300,000; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$800,000; property owned—14 miles of electric railway, spurs and side tracks connecting all steam railway lines at Tuscaloosa and serving wholesale houses and manufacturing plants; an auxiliary power plant; a gas plant supplying the city; an ice plant with a capacity of 85 tons a day; a retail coal yard; and franchises for the electric and gas plants continuing 30 years, and that for the railway, perpetual. Electric light and power current is obtained, under a long-term contract, from the Alabama Power Co. (q. v.); gas has been obtained from the Semet-Solvay Co. under a contract calling for 65,000 cubic feet per day. The company controls all public utilities in Tuscaloosa except the water supply, which is owned and operated by the city. The railway was operated

by steam until 1914, when it was extended and equipped for electricity; and the light plant has been in operation about 20 years and is equipped with 68 miles of modern service lines in Tuscaloosa and vicinity; offices: Tuscaloosa.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, pp. 726-727.

TUSCUMBIA. County seat of Colbert County, in the northern part of the county, 2 miles south of the Tennessee River, and on the Southern Railway, the Northern Alabama Railroad, and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Sheffield, 5 miles southwest of Florence, and about 43 miles west of Decatur. Altitude: 466 feet. Population: 1870—1,214; 1880—1,369; 1888—2,500; 1890—2,491; 1900—2,348; 1910—3,324.

It was incorporated by the legislature, under the name of Ococoposa, December 20, 1820, and an amended charter was issued to the town of Tuscumbia by act of January 13, 1827. The powers of the corporation were enlarged by act of February 4, 1840. Its banks are the Colbert County Bank (State), and a branch of the Tennessee Valley Bank of Decatur. The *Alabamian-Dispatch*, a Democratic weekly established in 1831, the *Colbert County Reporter*, a Democratic weekly established in 1911, and the *American Star* (Negro), a semimonthly established in 1901, are published there.

Its industries are iron foundries, sawmills, gristmills, a wagon factory, a fertilizer plant, an electric light plant, an electric street car system, cotton ginneries, a cotton factory, cotton warehouses, and waterworks. It is the location of the Deshla Female Academy, founded by David Deshla in memory of his son, Gen. James Deshla, who was killed at the Battle of Chickamauga. Its churches are Methodist Episcopal, South, established by Thomas Strongfield in 1822, Baptist, founded by J. Davis and J. Burns in 1823, Presbyterian, organized by Rev. Dr. Blackburn in 1824, Episcopal, organized in 1852, and Roman Catholic, dedicated in 1869 by Bishop Quinlan of Mobile.

Tuscumbia occupies the site of a Cherokee Indian village, which was destroyed by Gen. James Robertson in 1837. The small stream on which the village was situated was called Ococoposa, or more correctly, "Oka Kapassa," meaning, in the Chickasaw-Choctaw dialect, cold water. The stream is now known as Spring Creek. When the town was established by the whites, it was given the aboriginal name of the creek, and it was incorporated under that name. On June 14, 1821, the legislature changed the name from Ococoposa to Big Spring, and again changed it to Tuscumbia on December 31, 1822. The latter name is a corruption of the Choctaw-Chickasaw words "Tashka ambi," or "Tash-kambi," meaning the warrior who kills.

The first settler at the big spring was Michael Dickson who arrived in 1815, and was soon followed by Isalah McDill, James McMann, Hugh Finley and — Matthews. In

1817 Capt. John T. Rather, Col. Thomas Hindman, Col. David Deshla, Henry S. Foote, Anthony Winston, Thomas Hereford, and Joseph S. Sloss settled there. Later came the Sherrod, Warren, Armstrong, Lindsay, Thompson, Barton, Blocker, Beaumont, and Meredith families.

The first railroad south and west of the Alleghanies, was built in 1831 from Tuscumbia to the river's edge, a distance of 2 miles. (See Tuscumbia Railway Company.) The second railroad in the State was built in 1833 from Tuscumbia to Decatur, a distance of 44 miles. (See Tuscumbia, Courtland & Decatur Railway Company.) The town suffered greatly from the devastation of the War, losing most of its buildings and public records. It has been the residence of Gen. Hindman, C. S. A., Gen. James Deshla, C. S. A., killed at Chickamauga, Gov. Robert B. Lindsay, J. N. Thompson, Capt. Arthur Keller, and Miss Helen Keller.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1820, p. 94; 1821, p. 40; 1822, p. 131; 1826-27, pp. 46-47; 1839-40, pp. 46-48; Saunders, *Early settlers* (1899), pp. 33, 257; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 425 et seq.; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 780; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915; *The North Alabamian*, Tuscumbia, circa 1897.

TUSCUMBIA, COURTLAND AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY. The second railway company incorporated in the State, chartered by the legislature, January 13, 1832, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. By the terms of the charter the company was to build a railroad connecting with the east end of the Tuscumbia Railway and extending eastward via Courtland to the town of Decatur, a distance of 44 miles. The charter was amended, February 2, 1839, to authorize an extension of the road westward from Tuscumbia to the Mississippi line, to connect with a projected road through Mississippi, and also with the Memphis & LaGrange Railroad at LaGrange, Tenn. An increase of \$300,000 in the capital stock was authorized for the purpose, but the extension was never built. In 1847 the railroad between Tuscumbia and Decatur was sold under foreclosure proceedings, and purchased by David Deshla who reorganized it under authority of an act, February 10, 1848, as the Tennessee Valley Railroad Co. Subsequently the last-named company was acquired by the Memphis & Charleston Railway Co. (q. v.) and merged with its lines, finally becoming a part of the Southern Railway system.

The plan for the construction of a railroad between Tuscumbia and Decatur originated with the planters of the rich Tennessee Valley, who were desirous of securing a convenient and cheap method of transporting their cotton to market. Muscle Shoals interposed an almost insuperable obstacle to the navigation of the Tennessee River between Tuscumbia and Decatur by boats of more than the lightest draft. The first method proposed for circumventing this obstacle was the construction of a canal around the shoals, but

about the time the project for a canal took definite shape, the suggestion was made that a railroad could be more quickly and cheaply built, and would accomplish the same purpose. A convention met at Courtland in 1831, advocating the construction of such a railroad. A committee was appointed which prepared an address to the public, demonstrating the utility, practicability, and the superior advantages of a railroad over a canal. A copy of the address was submitted to the legislature by Gov. Samuel B. Moore with his message of November 22, 1831. A charter for the proposed railroad was obtained in January 1832, and construction was under way within a short time thereafter.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1832, pp. 67-70; 1839, p. 99; 1848, pp. 146-155; Gov. S. B. Moore, "Message," Nov. 22, 1831, in *S. Jour.* 1830-31, pp. 7-16; Clarke, "Railroads and navigation," in *Memorial record of Alabama* (1893), vol. 1, pp. 318-328; *Jefferson County and Birmingham illustrated* (1887); Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910).

TUSCUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY. Chartered January 16, 1830; authorized capital, \$20,000. The charter limited its property holdings, both real and personal, to a total of \$50,000. The company was organized for the purpose of "erecting a railway from Tuscumbia to some eligible point on the Tennessee River." A track consisting of iron straps laid upon wooden stringers was built from Tuscumbia to a point on the southern bank of the Tennessee River opposite Florence, the location of Sheffield, a distance of about 2 miles.

Although this road during its separate existence was never operated with a steam locomotive and had few of the characteristics of our modern railways, yet it was the first railway in the State, because it was chartered as a railway, and later did actually become part of a line which was operated solely by steam locomotives.

The road was sold under foreclosure in 1848. Its purchasers added it to the line of the Tuscumbia, Courtland & Decatur Railroad Co. (q. v.), between Tuscumbia and Decatur, and reorganized the two companies as the Tennessee Valley Railroad Co. An increase of \$50,000 in the capital stock was authorized with which to repair and improve the property. The consolidated roads were later absorbed by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co. (q. v.), and finally became part of the Southern Railway system (q. v.).

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1830, and 1847-48, *passim*; *Jefferson County and Birmingham illustrated*, (1887); Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910).

TUSKAHOMA. A village and post office in Choctaw County, on the west side of the Tombigbee River. The word is Choctaw, meaning Redwarrior, that is, Tashka, "warrior," homma, "red."

REFERENCE.—La Tourette, *Map of Alabama* (1838).

TUSKEGEE. The county seat of Macon County, on the Tuskegee Railroad, a connection of the Western of Alabama Railway, and in the central part of the county, on the headwaters of Caleebee Creek, about 45 miles east of Montgomery. Population: 1872—incorporated by the legislature, February 13, 1843, and a new charter issued, December 14, 1898. It adopted the municipal code of 1907 in January, 1908. It has a jail, 2 fire stations, an electric light plant, waterworks and standpipe, 3 miles of sanitary sewerage, 2 miles of improved streets, and concrete sidewalks in the business section. Its tax rate is 5 mills, and its bonded indebtedness, \$54,000. Its banks are the Farmers State Bank, the Bank of Tuskegee (State) and the Macon County Bank (State). The Tuskegee News, a Democratic weekly established in 1865, the Bulletin of Experiment Station, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, (negro), established in 1898, and the Bulletin of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, (negro), a quarterly established in 1905, are published there. Its industries are a cottonseed and peanut oil mill, a fertilizer plant, 2 ice plants, a turpentine still, a gristmill, lumber mills, a lumber and brick works, 2 machine repair shops, a Farmers' Alliance warehouse, 2 cotton warehouses, and the various industries of the Tuskegee Institute. It is the location of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute (negro), the Welch School (negro), a negro preparatory school, and a private school for whites in the buildings formerly occupied by the Alabama Conference Female College, now the Woman's College at Montgomery. In the center of the town is "Monument Square," containing a whole block, in which the Daughters of the Confederacy have erected a Confederate monument. It is also used as a public park and playground.

Tuskegee was settled soon after the French and Indian War of 1763. Under the resulting treaty, France ceded Alabama to England, and the fort at Tuskegee was garrisoned with English troops under George Johnson. Gen. Jackson secured possession of it in 1813. From 1836 the region rapidly filled up with white settlers. The town was named in honor of the Creek chief, Tuskegee, whose village was in the triangle formed by the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers.

Macon County was established in 1832, and the town of Tuskegee laid out in 1833. General Thomas Woodward is said to have built the first house on the present site, and selected the place as the county seat. James Dent built the first house on the courthouse square, after the sale of town lots.

Among the early settlers and residents were the Dougherty, Abercrombie, Chappell, Larkins, Williams, Motley, Clanton, Clough, Carter, Ligon, Battle, Cobb, Law, Perry, Massey, Mason, Thompson, Wood, Heard, Howard, Laslie, Fraser, Bilbro, Chilton, Dryer, Alley, Breedlove, Foster, Gautier, Hurt, MacGruder, and Zachry families.

Tuskegee is located on an Indian trail, which eventually became the highway from Fort Mitchell to Montgomery.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1842-43, pp. 84-85; 1898-99, pp. 206-215; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp. 337 *et seq.*; Roche, *Historic sketches of the South* (1914), pp. 132-133; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 206; Hodgson, *Manual* (1869), p. 6; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 784; Campbell, *Southern business directory* (1854), p. 20; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE. A State school for the education of colored males and females, located at Tuskegee, Macon County, established by Act of February 10, 1881, and opened on the 4th of July, 1881, in a rented church shanty with twenty-five pupils and one teacher. The Act of creation provided for \$2,000 for the payment of salaries of teachers, but no provision was made for the erection of a building. During the first session of the school, the present location, consisting at that time of one hundred acres, with three small buildings thereon, was purchased by Northern friends of the colored race. In 1884 the State appropriation was increased to \$3,000. The control of the institution was vested in a board of three commissioners named in the Act of creation, as follows: Thomas B. Dryer, M. B. Swanson, and Lewis Adams. By Acts of December 13, 1892, and February 21, 1893, the name of the school was changed to Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute with the following trustees: George W. Campbell, S. G. Hale, Louis Adams, Oliver Howard, Henry D. Smith, B. T. Washington, George S. Chaney, R. C. Bedford, Warren Logan, C. N. Dorsette. The board of commissioners was composed of George W. Campbell, S. G. Hale and Louis Adams. As set forth in the Act of February 21, 1893, the purposes of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute are: "the instruction of colored teachers and youth in the various common academic and collegiate branches, the best method of teaching the same, the best method of theoretical and practical industry in their application to agriculture and the mechanic arts."

The Educational plant in 1920 consists of 2,345 acres of land; 103 buildings, large and small, used for dwellings, dormitories, class rooms, shops, barns, which together with the equipment, stock-in-trade, live stock and personal property, is valued at \$1,279,248.45. This does not include 19,910 acres of public land remaining unsold from 25,500 acres granted by Act of Congress, and valued at \$300,000.00, nor the endowment fund which latter at the present time amounts to about \$1,500,000.00. One of the gifts that has contributed to this sum is a bequest of \$38,000.00 from the estate of Mrs. Mary E. Shaw, a colored woman, of New York. The first effort on the part of the students to perpetuate the work of the school was made on December 1,

1890, when the Olivia Davidson Fund, in memory of the "first lady principal," was started. Normal and Industrial Departments are maintained while there are more than forty different trades and professions taught. Special courses in music, art, expression and nurse-training are also offered.

Carnegie Library.—Completed in 1902. Its cost was about \$20,000, and it contains in addition to the library proper, an assembly room which is used as a lecture room for senior and graduate students; a seminary room where the students who are preparing essays may work; and an historical room where relics connected with the history of the school are kept. The library contains at present about 20,000 books.

Organizations.—Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., male and female literary societies, orchestra, Glee Club, and agricultural and industrial clubs.

The male students are organized into a corps of cadets of two battalions and drill every day.

A large number of medals and prizes are awarded for meritorious work in the different departments.

Dr. Booker T. Washington (q. v.) was the founder and its only president to the time of his death in the latter part of 1915, when Major Robert R. Moton was elected his successor.

REFERENCES.—The Tuskegee Kind of Education, by Robert E. Park; Industrial Education and The Public Schools, by Booker T. Washington; Extension Work—Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School, by Clement Richardson, 1914; Working Out the Race Problem, Special articles in the Chicago Record-Herald, by Arthur M. Evans; Announcement for summer school for teachers; Post Graduate Courses, Circular; Address of Booker T. Washington, at Carnegie Hall, N. Y. Home Missionary meeting, March 3, 1894; Some facts concerning Booker T. Washington, in mss. form; The Successful Training of the Negro, by Booker T. Washington, in *World's Work*, August, 1903; Industrial Work of Tuskegee Graduates and Former Students, Monroe N. Work, 1911; A Day at Tuskegee, by George D. Jenifer; Opinions of Educators regarding the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School; Teachers' Leaflet No. 2, "Nature Study and Children's Gardens," by Geo. W. Carver; Farmers Leaflets, Begun in October, 1901, No. 1 to No. 16; Bulletins of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School Experiment Station, Bul. No. 1, Feb., 1898; Negro Education not a failure, address by Booker T. Washington, in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden, New York, On Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, 1904; The Tuskegee Student, May 7, 1910, Vol. XXII, No. 19; The Southern Letter, August, 1907, Vol. 23, No. 8; The Southern Letter, January-December, 1914, Vol. 30, No. 1-12; January, April, May, June, October, 1915, Vol. 31, Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 10; Negro Self-Uplifting, Frances E. Leupp; Report of The Principal of Tuskegee Normal and

Industrial Institute to the Trustees, 1911, 1912 and 1914, others missing; Catalogues: 188—1915; Up From Slavery, Washington; The Story of My Life and Work, The Story of the Negro, Washington; announcements, letters, folders, etc.

TUSKEGEE RAILROAD COMPANY. Chartered by the legislature February 20, 1860. The building of the road was planned in order to connect the town of Tuskegee with the main line of the Montgomery & West Point Railroad (see Western Railway of Alabama). Its incorporators were David Clopton, William Foster, Cullen Battle, Robert Lygan, James W. Echols, S. B. Payne, George W. Campbell, A. J. Fannin, John C. H. Reid, W. S. Swanson, and A. D. Edwards. The charter authorized a right-of-way from Chehaw, on the Montgomery & West Point Railroad, to Tuskegee, 100 feet in width and as much more as needed for depots, sidings, and borrow-pits; and capital stock, \$75,000.

The road was graded and rail laid before the commencement of the War, but the track was torn up during hostilities. In 1871 the franchise and property were sold to E. T. Varner, Mrs. L. V. Alexander, and Campbell & Wright, of Tuskegee, who formed a copartnership for the purpose of completing and operating the road, each of them owning a one-third interest. They rebuilt and put it in operation January 1, 1872. The cost of completing and equipping it with one locomotive, one passenger coach, one baggage car, two box cars, and two platform cars, was \$53,497.65. It was operated as a copartnership under the firm name of E. T. Varner & Co., of which E. T. Varner was president, G. W. Campbell, first vice president, W. H. Wright, secretary, treasurer and general manager, until October 8, 1902, when it was reorganized under the general law of the State, with a capital stock of \$75,000 in shares of \$100 each, all of which was issued and is outstanding. E. T. Varner has been its president during the road's entire existence and was for several years its treasurer and general manager also. On June 30, 1915, the length of the road was, main track, 6.12 miles; side tracks, 1.34 miles; total, 7.46 miles; investment in road and equipment, \$106,147.01; with no funded indebtedness nor mortgages.

REFERENCES.—Acts, 1860, pp. 285-291; Railroad Commission of Ala., *Annual reports*, 1894 to 1914; State Auditor, *Annual reports*; *Poor's manual of railroads*; *Annual report of Company to Ala. Pub. Service Commission*, 1915.

TUTALOSI. A group of Seminole towns, in southwest Georgia along the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers. Very little is known of the details of their early history, which, however, are not immediately connected with Alabama. The word means Fowl Towns, and the general group of towns of the name are called Fowl Towns.

The people of this town moved west of the Chattahoochee River into what is now Henry County, Alabama, but the exact site of their new town has not been identified. The date

of the migration is likewise unknown. The people of Tatalosi were originally settled from Hitchiti, so that the new settlement referred to, on the west side of the Chattahoochee, is to be classed with the villages of the Hitchiti lineage. Very little is known of its history. On June 16, 1814, Col. Hawkins, Indian agent, wrote a letter to the Big Warrior, Little Prince, and other chiefs of the Creek Nation. Among other things he says "Let the chiefs of Tuttellasse and Okete Yacne come, also, and treat them kindly. They have left us, we did not drive them away. If they have done no mischief, they have nothing to fear; if they have, they must give up the guilty. And, whether guilty or not, they must be safe in coming to see and talk with us." From this it is very evident that the town had come west of the Chattahoochee prior to the date of the letter, and it may be that it was in the vicinity of the Indian town of Okitayakni, the latter located at Prospect Bluff. A stream in Russell County, formed by the junction of Silver Run and Watermelon creeks and bearing this name, suggests that the town may have been located near here. An aboriginal site is reported between Vilula and Pittsview on this stream.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Reports* (1901), vol. 1, p. 413; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 854; Manuscript records in Alabama Department Archives and History.

TUXTUKAGI. An Upper Creek town in Randolph County, on the Tallapoosa River, and about 20 miles on a direct line from Niuyaka. The settlements were located on each side of the stream. The modern village of Malone occupies the old site in part. The trail from Hillabi to Etowa, in the Cherokee country, passed the town. It had its origin in the building by the Okfuski of corn cribs in that vicinity, to support themselves during the hunting season. It is mentioned as Totokaga in 1791. Hawkins spells the name Tootohcaugee. On an old map of Alabama and Georgia, London, 1831, the town is located on the right bank of the Tallapoosa and about midway between Niuyaka and Lutchapoga, and is spelled Tuckahatchee. It is mentioned as Cornhouse in the census list of 1832. The word means "corn cribs set up," that is, Tuxtu, "crib," kagi, "fixed" or "standing." Cornhouse Creek, noted on some old maps as Hoote arches, and which flows into the Tallapoosa at Malone's Ferry doubtless received its name from the old Indian town. It was tributary to Okfuski.

REFERENCES.—Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 46; Gatschet, in Alabama *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, History Commission, *Report* (1901), p. 413; p. 834.

TWO AND THREE PER CENT FUNDS. Monies paid to the state by the treasurer of the United States, from money arising from the sale of government lands within the limits of Alabama.

When Alabama became a state all unappro-

priated government lands reverted back to the general government, the state having relinquished all claim to it. In consideration five per cent of all money being derived from the sale of such lands was to be turned over to the state. By an act of December 31, 1822, the treasurer of the state was designated to receive the money which was due Alabama. The funds were divided into a "Two Per Cent Fund" and into a "Three Per Cent Fund." The former was to be disposed of by the Federal government, the latter by the state authorities. This plan continued until 1841 when both "Funds" were turned over to the state. The two per cent fund was to be used for internal improvements.

At each session of the legislature, proper disposition of the "Two and Three Per Cent Funds" is made.

Below appears a list of the amounts paid Alabama on these accounts:

Year	3% Fund	2% Fund
1821	\$ 950.00	.....
1822	800.00	.....
1824	32,969.01	.....
1825	10,753.66	.....
1826	12,958.28	.....
1827	6,540.36	.....
1828	5,325.64	.....
1831	15,155.37	.....
1832	26,081.11	.....
1833	19,790.62	.....
1834	25,319.32	.....
1836	145,166.86	.....
1837	34,112.00	.....
1842	17,909.76	.....
1848	.....	\$119,207.61
1844	.....	103,884.77
1848	21,574.56	.....
1849	8,435.15	11,358.90
1850	58,905.90	66,449.26
1852	13,940.06	5,557.90
1854	8,325.10	5,550.07
1855	16,105.38	10,736.92
1858	31,938.44	21,292.29
1860	2,768.77	1,845.85
1861	4,324.49	2,882.99
1879	4,685.65	3,123.77
1883	5,094.88	3,396.58
1884	5,876.14	3,917.43
1887	2,541.13	1,694.08
1888	15,113.02	10,075.34
1889	7,876.71	5,251.14
1890	572.61	381.74
1892	834.63	556.41
1893	317.40	211.60
1894	221.17	147.44
1895	227.24	151.49
1896	144.09	96.06
1897	143.78	95.85
1898	179.63	119.75
1899	84.62	56.42
1900	200.00	133.33
1901	172.18	114.78
1902	259.84	173.22
1903	250.15	153.43
1904	270.09	180.06
1905	439.45	292.97
1906	383.60	255.74
1907	635.34	423.56

Year	3% Fund	2% Fund
1908	863.79	575.85
1909	323.83	215.88
1910	550.29	366.86
1911	449.51	299.67
1912	540.77	360.52
1913	359.64	239.76
1914	360.74	240.50
1915	269.21	179.47
1916	125.58	83.72

Total \$570,496.54 \$380,330.98

REFERENCES.—Letters and manuscripts in Alabama State Department of Archives and History; *Acts of Alabama*, 1821-22, 1841, etc.; U. S. Statutes, 1819 and 1841.

TYPHOID FEVER. See Epidemics.

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UKTAHASASI. A branch village of the Hillabi. It was situated 2 miles from Hillabi town on the right bank of the stream of that name, near the influx of Sandy Creek. Hawkins spells the name Ook-tau-hau-zau-see. The word is Oktaha, "sand," sasi, "a great deal." The name Sandy Creek preserves in translation the name of the town. Its location was about 5 or 6 miles due east of the present Kellyton.

REFERENCES.—Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 43; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 865; Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), p. 413.

UNOUAULA. A small Indian village in Coosa County, probably situated on the Coosa River near the influx of Huxaguluee Creek.

REFERENCES.—Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth annual report*, 1899, pt. 2, map 1; La Tourette, *Map of Alabama* (1838).

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA. A secret political society, which originated in the Northern States in the latter part of 1862, whose members were pledged to uncompromising and unconditional loyalty to the Union, and to the repudiation of any belief in State rights. The objects of the league were "to preserve liberty and the Union of the United States of America; to maintain the Constitution thereof and the supremacy of the laws; to sustain the Government and assist in putting down its enemies; to protect, strengthen, and defend all loyal men, without regard to sect, condition or race; and to elect honest and reliable Union men to all offices of profit or trust in National, State, and local government; and to secure equal civil and political rights to all men under the Government." The movement which crystallized in the organization of the Union League originated among the attaches of the United States Sanitary Commission, and the first local league is believed to have been organized in Ohio, in September, 1862. In December of the same year, the Philadelphia Union League was organized, and it was followed, in January, 1863, by the New York

Union League Club. Within a few months, similar leagues or clubs had been installed in nearly every part of the North.

Alabama State Council.—The constitution of the National Council of the Union League of America provided that the organization should consist of a national council, one council for each State, Territory and the District of Columbia, "and of such subordinate councils as may by them be established . . ." The national council was composed of representatives elected by the several state, territorial, and district councils, and it had general superintendence of the league.

The constitution adopted by the Alabama State Council, which doubtless was the same as or very similar to those of the other state councils, set forth the object of the league in language identical with that of the general constitution; and provided that the state council should have "the general superintendence of the league throughout the State, with power to make all rules, regulations and orders necessary to effect the designs of the league, provided the same do not conflict with this constitution or the constitution of the national council." The officers were a president, first and second vice presidents, recording and corresponding secretaries, chaplain, treasurer, marshal, sergeant at arms, and an executive committee. For "Qualifications for Membership," it was provided that "All loyal citizens of the age of eighteen years and upward are eligible for membership in the League; also aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens. No member of this League shall be absolved from the obligations imposed in its ritual." Attached to the constitution and forming a part of it, was a group of seven "Instructions to Deputies," one of which directed them to "instruct the councils that they should hold their meetings once in each week, and that they should follow the ceremony as nearly as possible. Advise them to enlist all loyal talent in their neighborhood, and that they have speakers whenever they can."

The Union League entered Alabama before the close of the War, probably in the first part of 1864. Local leagues are known to have been established in Huntsville, Athens, Florence, and probably elsewhere in northern Alabama, as early as the spring of 1865. When it first entered the State, the league was thought to be an organization of respectable northern men of union sentiments, and quite a number of substantial citizens of north Alabama joined. However, comparatively few native white "Unionists" were admitted during the first few months of the league's existence, as the members from the North and those who belonged to the Union Army did not care to associate with them more than was necessary. Later, natives were quite freely admitted, and still later, the membership was made up more and more of negroes. As the number of negro members increased, the better class of white members withdrew, until the mem-

bership of the league, particularly in the counties where the negro population was in excess of the white, was made up almost wholly of the blacks. The proportion of white to negro members of the league has been variously estimated, but accurate figures are not accessible; neither is the total of its members at any time on record.

Within a few months after its entrance into the State, there was a league in nearly every community of north Alabama, and within a comparatively short time, the membership was made up almost wholly of negroes, with a few carpetbaggers and scalawags who controlled and trained them for their political duties. The conduct of the leaguers was frequently such as to create the impression among the respectable citizens that they were banded together, not so much for political purposes, as to commit depredations upon the white people. Meetings were usually held in negro churches or school-houses, nearly always at night, and when returning from them the negroes generally made raids upon the livestock, poultry, fields and gardens of the whites. Sometimes they stopped in front of the homes of white men who had incurred their dislike, and made threats against them, firing volleys to awaken and intimidate. The league at Tusculumbia received instructions from Memphis to use the torch. Arrangements were made to carry out the instructions and burn the whole town. Upon the night selected for the burning they met and divided themselves into squads, "three for an advance guard, three to carry the coal-oil and matches, and the balance to remain behind. . . ." However, first one negro and then another suggested that this or that white man was a good man, and at last it was agreed that only the girls' school building should be burned. Several of the perpetrators of this deed were caught and summarily dealt with by the Ku Klux Klan.

Membership and Methods.—In securing new members for the league, systematic canvasses were made from plantation to plantation in nearly every county in the northern part of Alabama. It was testified before the Congressional Ku Klux Committee that boys 15 years of age were eligible for membership. The chief attraction of the league to the negroes was its secret work. Its elaborate ritual, designed to impress the superstitious and illiterate mind, was prepared in the North for the use of the leagues in the South. No such rituals were used among the intelligent members in the Northern States. The most prominent feature of the proceedings was the administering to initiates of the most solemn oath of secrecy. An equally solemn oath to carry out the instructions of the officers of the league was taken by every candidate, and drastic punishment was visited upon violators of this oath. Testimony was elicited by the Ku Klux Committee to the effect that in some cases traitors to the league were put to death.

Political Activities.—The prime object of the Union League was to control the suffrage

BOLL WEEVIL MONUMENT, ENTERPRISE

Commemorating the passing of the "all-cotton" system of farming and the advent of greater prosperity through diversification, erected by the citizens of Enterprise, Coffee County, 1919.

of the freedmen. No one was admitted to membership who would not first agree to vote none but the Republican ticket. Soon after its establishment, the league began to select candidates for nearly all the offices, and took active steps to see that its members carried out their pledge. Arrangements were made at polling places to have representatives of the league examine the ballot of every negro who presented himself, and they did not hesitate to substitute a Republican for a Democratic ballot. In the beginning, the negroes seemed to be more concerned about the prospective division of confiscated property than in politics; but as it became apparent that there would be little property to divide among them, they took more interest in politics and in the assertion of their rights. The teachings of the carpetbagger leaders of the league soon began to bear fruit in an increasing insolence and a more defiant attitude of the blacks toward the whites. Stealing increased proportionately. The league was really a political machine to further the interests of the national Radical party.

These facts appear from a document, in the Alabama department of archives and history, which was widely circulated among the negroes of the South in 1867-8, by the Union Republican Congressional Committee at Washington, through the league, entitled "The Position of the Republican and Democratic Parties—a dialogue between a white Republican and a colored citizen."

"This document was popularly known as the 'Loyal League Catechism,' and was intended to convince the freedmen that the Radicals and the Republicans were 'one and the same party,' and that the members were 'all in favor of freedom and universal justice,' and all desirous 'that slavery should be abolished, that every disability connected therewith should be obliterated, not only from the national laws but from those of every State in the Union.' In answer to the question, 'Why cannot colored men support the Democratic party?' the 'catechism' stated, 'Because that party would disfranchise them, and, if possible, return them to slavery and certainly keep them in an inferior position before the law.'

In April, 1867, the "Alabama Grand Council of the Union League of America" adopted a set of six resolutions, in the course of which it was declared, among other things, "that we hail with joy the recurrence to the fundamental principle . . . 'that all men are created equal;' that we welcome its renewed proclamation as a measure of simple justice to a faithful and patriotic class of our fellow-men, and that we firmly believe that there could be no lasting pacification of the country under any system which denied to a large class of our population that hold upon the laws which is given by the ballot." It was further stated "that we consider willingness to elevate to power the men who preserved unswerving adherence to the Government during the war as the best test of sincerity in professions for the future;" and

"that if the pacification now proposed by Congress be not accepted in good faith by those who staked and forfeited 'their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor' in rebellion, it will be the duty of Congress to enforce that forfeiture by the confiscation of the lands, at least, of such a stiff-necked and rebellious people;" and, what was the kernel of the whole matter, "that the assertion that there are not enough intelligent loyal men in Alabama to administer the government [to hold the offices] is false in fact, and mainly promulgated by those who aim to keep treason respectable by retaining power in the hands of its friends and votaries."

Cause of Organization of Ku Klux Klan.—While the activities of the Freedmen's Bureau stirred up strife between the races and increased misunderstandings and friction in all dealings between whites and blacks, the Union League, or "Loyal League," as it was popularly known, was the chief disorganizing factor, and to its activities more than to any other cause was due the organization of the Ku Klux Klan. It was not until southern men realized that nearly all the negroes were banded in a secret, oath-bound league, under the direction and control of alien and irresponsible politicians, against the white people of the South, that they began to cast about for some practicable method of frustrating their designs. The loyal leaguers threatened to burn and massacre, and the whites believed that they might carry out their threats. The Ku Klux Klan was organized primarily for the protection of the homes and families of its members and all other respectable people, and it was only incidentally and as a result of the political activity of the loyal league, that the Ku Klux took on a political character. It was testified before the Ku Klux Committee even by Radical witnesses that the clan was generally understood to have been organized to counteract the influence of the loyal league.

Decline of the League.—After the election of 1868, the league was not active except in the larger towns. During 1869, many of the councils were transformed into clubs which took no active part in political contests. The Ku Klux Klan undoubtedly was the principal cause of the decline of the league. In the election of 1870, the Radical leaders missed the solid support furnished by the league in previous elections, and sent out urgent appeals from headquarters in New York for its reestablishment to assist in carrying the national election. No definite date for the final disappearance of local leagues from the State can be fixed.

See Freedmen's Bureau; Freedmen's Savings Bank; Ku Klux Klan; Reconstruction.

REFERENCES.—Committee on affairs in the insurrectionary States, *Report on Ku Klux conspiracy*, Alabama testimony (H. Rept. 22, 42d Cong., 2d sess.), *passim*; Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), pp. 552-558; and *Documentary History of Reconstruction* (1907, vol. 2, pp. 2-29; and "Union League documents" in *West Virginia Uni-*

versity documents relating to Reconstruction (1904); and "Formation of the Union League in Alabama," in *Gulf States Historical Magazine*, Sept. 1903, pp. 74-89; Herbert, *Why the Solid South?* (1890), pp. 41-45; Damar, *When the Ku Klux rode* (1912), pp. 47-50; Lester and Wilson, *Ku Klux Klan* (Fleming ed., 1905), pp. 77-82; Miller, *Alabama* (1901), pp. 246-248; "Ritual of the Union League," in *Montgomery Advertiser*, July 24, 1867.

UNION SPRINGS. County seat of Bullock County, in the north-central part of the county, on Chunnennuggee Ridge, and the junction of the main line of the Central of Georgia Railway with the Mobile & Girard branch of that road. It is 40 miles southeast of Montgomery, 55 miles southwest of Columbus, Ga., and 40 miles north of Troy. It is located on a plateau, where, in springs that give the town its name, the Conecuh River, and Oakfuskee, Old Town and Cubahatchee Creeks, have their sources. Altitude: 485 feet. Population: 1870—1,455; 1880—2,200; 1890—2,049; 1900—2,634; 1910—4,055. Its banks are the First National, the Bullock County Bank (State), and the Merchants & Farmers Bank (State). The Union Springs Herald, a Democratic weekly established in 1866, and the Bullock County Breeze, a weekly established in 1902, are published there. Its industries are a cottonseed oil mill, a fertilizer plant, cotton ginneries, cotton warehouses, a sawmill, a planing mill and woodworking plant, a gristmill, a feed mill, a wagon and carriage factory.

The locality was settled in 1836, by the Norman, Powell, Pickett, Mabson, Farley, Sessions, Stakeley, Gachet, Foster, Fielder, McCall, McAndrew, Pierce, and Houghton families. In 1866, Bullock County was formed and in 1867 Union Springs was made the county seat. Among the public men and residents were Dr. William Mabson, Dr. Samuel Hogan, Dr. Lewie Sessions, Dr. C. H. Franklin, Judge D. A. McCall, Judge S. T. Frazer, Hon. Richard H. Powell, J. T. and J. D. Norman, Judge Foster, Hon. Hugh Foster, Rev. Sterling Foster, Frank McCall, Hon. T. Sidney Frazer, Hon. S. P. Rainer, and Hon. D. C. Turnipseed.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp. 144-145; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 271; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 184-189; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 789; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

UNION SPRINGS AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. See Birmingham and Southeastern Railway Company.

UNION SPRINGS COTTON MILLS CO., Union Springs. See Cotton Manufacturing.

UNION SPRINGS PUBLIC LIBRARY. See Libraries.

UNION VETERANS, SONS OF. A national organization of the sons of soldiers, who participated in the Federal armies in the War of Secession.

This organization is not active in this State, but there are a few local members.

REFERENCES.—Mss. data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

UNIONTOWN. Town on the Southern Railway, in the southwest corner of Perry County, 20 miles southwest of Marion. Altitude: 284 feet. Population: 1850—300; 1870—1,444; 1880—810; 1888—1,200; 1890—854; 1900—1,047; 1910—1,836; 1915—2,000. It has municipally owned waterworks and electric light plant, and a sewerage system under construction. Its banks are the Farmer's Bank (State), the Canebrake Loan & Trust Co. (State), and the Planters & Merchants Bank (State). Its industries are an ice factory, a cotton mill, 2 cottonteed oil mills, a cotton compress, 4 cotton ginneries, 3 cotton warehouses, and 2 lumber yards. The Canebrake Herald, a Democratic weekly established in 1887, is published there.

The locality was settled in 1818 by the Wood brothers, for whom the town was named Woodville. In 1861 the present name was adopted. The settlement was on the road from Cahaba to Tuscaloosa, cut through the original forests in 1818. It is in the fertile and wealthy agricultural section known as the Canebrake.

REFERENCES.—*Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 702; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. An association of traveling salesmen who sell by the aid of samples, price lists, etc. The organization was founded January 16, 1888, by eight commercial travelers of Columbus, Ohio, at the "Neil House, and this group of founders comprised the original Supreme Council of the order."

There are subordinate councils of the grand councils holding jurisdiction over them, and the supreme council or legislative body of the order. There were in 1917, 550 subordinate councils, and 29 grand councils, with a total membership of approximately 78,000.

The Grand council of Alabama was instituted November 11, 1905, at Birmingham, with the following subordinate councils under its jurisdiction: Birmingham, instituted, December 8, 1900; Mobile, December 19, 1903; Spring City Council, Huntsville, January 2, 1904; Montgomery, December 10, 1904; Selma, December 17, 1904; Florence, July 6, 1907; Anniston, October 31, 1908; Alabama Council, Birmingham, April 3, 1917. The official magazine of the organization is the "Sample Case."

REFERENCES.—Letter from Walter D. Murphy, Supreme secretary, Columbus, O., in Alabama State department of archives and history.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, ALABAMA DIVISION. The Alabama branch of a national organization of former soldiers of the Confederacy, employees of the Confederate Government are not eligible to membership unless enrolled in the military service.

The United Confederate Veterans are not confined to the Southern States, but have camps from New York to the Pacific Northwest.

The Alabama division has headquarters in Selma. The 21st annual State Reunion will be held in Anniston, during the spring of 1921. Major D. M. Scott, is present commander of the Division. Complete records of the organization can be consulted in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

REFERENCES.—*Publications*, in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY, ALABAMA DIVISION. A voluntary, patriotic organization, composed of various chapters throughout the State. It represents one unit of The General Confederation, United Daughters of the Confederacy. Its objects are to guard Confederate history; to record the facts of "virtue, valor and sacrifice; the inspiring reflection that despite its bitter disappointments and sorrows, it proclaims to all the world that we came through the years of trial and struggle, with our battered shields pure, our character as a patriotic and courageous people untarnished, and nothing to regret in our defense of the rights and honor of our Southland."

The scope of its work covers: history revision; collecting of war relics into museums; preservation and marking of historic spots; aiding old soldiers and their families; chapter organization; children's chapters and work; monuments, in Alabama and elsewhere; crosses of Honor; educational scholarships, educational contests for U. D. C. and C. of C. medals for same; preservation of Alabama Confederate history.

History—Supervision.—A committee composed of cultured men and women have charge of examining the histories offered for use in the schools of Alabama; also the works on American literature. Their object is to secure absolutely unbiased authors who will neither praise nor censure, but will simply state facts.

War Relics.—The gathering of material for a Confederate museum was begun in December, 1896. The rich results have been turned over to the Alabama State Department of Archives and History. It comprises scrap-books, diaries, flags, canon, guns, canteens, uniforms, newspaper files, books, portraits, and correspondence, both official and private.

Preservation of Historic Spots.—Memorial highways; battle grounds within Alabama's limits and the battle fields of the South on which Alabama troops fought; the numerous buildings in Montgomery, connected with Confederate history, both locally and as the capital of the Confederacy; homes of Alabamians who were leaders in the Confederate cause or won fame on the field of honor; care of the graves of all Confederate soldiers.

Old Soldiers' Fund and Soldiers Home.—The Alabama Division, both as separate chapters and from its Division treasury aids indigent veterans and their widows. Since the establishment of the Soldiers' Home at Moun-

tain Creek a Committee of Daughters of the Confederacy make frequent visits to the Home and have a friendly supervision over the hospital.

Chapter Organization.—The object: to multiply the centers of local patriotic interest and in this manner to preserve local history; foster intelligent contemplation of events; assist in educating the masses.

Children's Chapters.—The object: to teach descendants of the Confederate soldier the true history of the period, and to instill in them a proper appreciation of the exalted principles for which the Confederate soldier fought.

Monuments.—The object: to raise funds for the erection of monuments to Confederate soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice in defense of their country. Mrs. L. G. Dawson was chairman of the committee when created, and the first money raised, \$5,000, was contributed to the Sam Davis monument, at Franklin, Tenn. The first monument erected by the Alabama Division outside the State was the shaft to her fallen sons on the battlefield of Shiloh. The Division presented an oil painting of Emma Sansom to the Alabama State Department of Archives and History; contributed to the funds for a monument at Petersburg, Va., and the Confederate monument at Arlington, Va., and to each of the other great memorials erected by the General U. D. C., the last being on the battlefield at Gettysburg.

Educational Activities.—1. Scholarships in high schools to universities, for both sexes, the beneficiaries being necessarily lineally descendants of Confederate soldiers. 2. Awards in examination contests and essays, for children and for adult membership.

Historical Work.—Is to collect local and general historical data, such as specific incidents of the period, diaries, letters from camp, hospital, prison and battlefield, and to forward them to the State historian of the division, who in turn deposits them in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

Organization.—The U. D. C. was organized in Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1894. The first chapter in Alabama was organized by Miss Sallie Jones at Camden, as the Alabama Charter Chapter, No. 36, March 26, 1896. The Alabama Division was organized at Montgomery, April 8-9, 1897, on which date its first meeting was held. Meets annually.

Objects.—"Social, charitable, historical and memorial, to preserve historical spots."

—*Constitution.*

First Officers, 1897-98.—Miss Sallie Jones, president; Mrs. Wm. A. Gayle, 1st vice pres.; Mrs. Joseph F. Johnston, 2nd vice pres.; Mrs. Rosely Lewis, cor. sec.; Mrs. Alfred Bethea, rec. sec.; Mrs. A. W. Cawthorne, treas.; Mrs. M. S. McKissick, registrar; and Mrs. Amella G. Gorgas, historian.

Publications.—"Minutes," published annually (8 vo.).

Southern Cross of Honor, History and Rules.—The idea of the Southern Cross of Honor, to be given by the United Daughters

of the Confederacy to the Veterans and descendants of the deceased Confederate soldiers and sailors, originated with Mrs. Mary Ann Cobb Erwin, Athens, Ga.

The design offered by Mrs. S. E. Gabbett, Atlanta, Ga., chairman of the committee appointed by Mrs. Katie Cabell Currie, President General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, at Hot Springs, Ark., November, 1898, to procure designs, was accepted, at Richmond, Va., November, 1899. The members of the committee were: Mrs. S. E. Gabbett, Chairman, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. C. Helen Plane, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Mary Ann Cobb Erwin, Athens, Ga. Upon the resignation of Mrs. Erwin, Miss Mildred Lewis Rutherford, Athens, Ga., was appointed in her place.

The rules formulated by the Committee were found insufficient to meet the many questions that arose regarding the bestowal of the Cross, so at the request of Mrs. Gabbett, who had been appointed Custodian of the Cross, at Richmond, 1899, Mrs. Edwin G. Weed, President General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, enlarged the Committee, at Montgomery, Ala., November, 1900.

In consideration of the fact that the Custodian of Cross of Honor has for a number of years been a legal U. D. C. officer, the Committee on Cross of Honor was abolished by action of the Dallas Convention, 1916.

SOUTHERN CROSS OF HONOR RULES.

RULE I.

To Whom Given.

Section 1. Confederate Veterans. Oldest living lineal descendants of Confederate Veterans. Widows of Confederate veterans.

How to Obtain the Honor Cross.

Section 2. Veteran members of Camp shall be furnished blanks by the Chapter President nearest to Camp, which shall be filled out, showing date of enlistment, where enlisted, the Company, Regiment and Command in which they served, date of parole, if discharged, state reason for it, whether for disability, detail, or at close of war.

His papers must be signed by Commander and Adjutant of Camp, giving name and number of same.

Veterans Not Members of Camps.

Section 3. Must get and fill applications with the same data required of Camp members and must have application attested to by two Veteran members of Camps, giving name and number of Camp.

Section 4. A Veteran only can secure a second Cross. To do this he must certify to Chapter President that the Cross has been lost, and must furnish a copy of the certificate upon which the lost Cross was granted. If second Cross is lost, a certificate may be given in testimony that a Cross has been awarded and lost.

Chapter Presidents should see to it that all Crosses given have the names of the Veterans engraved upon them.

Section 5. A Veteran may bequeath his Cross to any one of his lineal descendants; if he dies without bequeathing it, the oldest living lineal descendant.

If a Cross is awarded and Veteran dies before receiving it, the Chapter President shall give it to the oldest lineal descendant or to the widow under provision of these rules.

Section 6. Upon receipt of certificate from a reputable physician that Veteran is dying, the Cross may be given at once; not waiting for regular Memorial days.

Section 7. The Confederate Veteran only can under any circumstance have the honor of wearing the Cross.

RULE II.

Section 1. The oldest living lineal descendant may secure the father's Cross by giving the same proof of eligibility as that required of his Veteran ancestor, but cannot wear it.

Section 2. The widow may receive her husband's Cross, providing there is no living lineal descendant. If there is, she must present with her application the avowal of the oldest living lineal descendant that the right of such to the Cross is waived in her favor, and must give the same proof of eligibility which her Veteran husband would have to furnish. Also she must be a Confederate woman and have endured all the hardships and privations of the war period, '61 to '65. She cannot wear the Cross.

RULE III.

Section 1. Each State and Territorial Division must elect or appoint a State Recorder of Southern Honor Cross, who shall furnish Chapter Presidents with all needed blanks for bestowal of Crosses. Also it shall be the duty of State Recorders to see that all applications shall be sent by Chapter Presidents to her and see that they are filled out as to her and see that they are filled out as pro that record lists are filled alphabetically, using the surname beginning with letter nearest to "A" followed by the Christian name, continuing through the letters as they come in the Alphabet. The State Recorder shall return these papers to Chapter Presidents until all are corrected to meet the requirements of these rules before forwarding to General Custodian, nor shall she forward any unless she is sure they will be in Custodian General's hands three weeks prior to day of bestowal. There must be three lists, two sent to Custodian General, who will return one with approved applications and Crosses to Chapter President.

Section 2. State Recorders shall themselves fill out the President's order, dating it and plainly writing the name of Chapter President, giving the town and State, and, if possible, either the street and house number or post office box of Chapter President. The name of the Chapter, also the number of Crosses and amount of money enclosed in post office money order.

Section 3. After waiting one month, Chap-

ters shall send to the Division Recorder and Custodian names of veterans for whom Crosses have been received and not claimed, and these Crosses, if not engraved, may be used at the next bestowal, provided other certificates in due form have been sent to the Custodian.

Section 4. State Recorders shall make out all requests for supplies in form of orders, so that Custodian may be able to send all needed blanks at one time, checking orders and filing same in her books.

RULE IV.

Duties of Custodian General.

Section 1. She shall forward all blanks as soon as possible after order for same is received.

Section 2. The Custodian General shall carefully read all applications and see that all data required by the rules for bestowal are contained therein, that President's orders are also as required by rules and that all lists are written in alphabetical form. When the requirements are not observed, she shall return all papers to State Recorder and refuse to send Crosses until all rules are followed, and her decision shall be final.

Section 3. The Custodian General shall keep two books, one for recording the number of Crosses, amount of money, the name of Chapter President ordering Crosses, the State and Town the Chapter bestowing, and date of bestowal.

The second shall correspond with the Recipient's Record list, wherein shall be recorded in full all data which is placed upon these lists by Chapter Presidents.

Section 4. The Custodian General, State Recorder and Chapter President's books shall correspond in that each shall accurately and alphabetically record the names of Veterans' descendants and widows, together with all the data which appears upon recipient's alphabetical lists.

RULE V.

Section 1. The Crosses may be bestowed upon Veterans, descendants of Veterans, and widows of Veterans on the same days; being the Memorial days, selected by State or Territorial Divisions or Chapters in States, when no Division of United Daughters of the Confederacy exists.

Memorial Days.

Section 2. June 3rd, the birthday of President Jefferson Davis; January 19th, the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and one commemoration between June 3rd and January 19th, to be selected by each State or Territorial Division in Convention assembled.

The presentation shall be accompanied with such ceremonies as will give proper dignity to the occasion.

RULE VI.

Section 1. Where Counties have no local organization United Daughters of the Confederacy, a Veteran may receive the Cross

through the President of the nearest local Chapter or the President of Chapter in the County from which he entered the Confederate service, if desired.

Section 2. When Chapters are not able to bear the expense of purchasing Crosses for other Counties than their own, these may be furnished at the expense of the general association, upon the authority of the President General United Daughters of the Confederacy.

RULE VII.

All orders for Crosses shall be filed in the Custodian's office three weeks before the day intended for bestowal.

RULE VIII.

Any Chapter departing from these rules will not be entitled to Crosses for presentation.

Preceding the presentation of the Crosses, rules shall be read upon every occasion of the bestowal.

The President of each Chapter shall see that the Camps of Confederate Veterans and Sons of Confederate Veterans shall receive a copy of these rules for continual reference.

Southern Cross of Honor.—A Maltese cross of bronze, bearing on the obverse in the center, the Confederate battle flag with thirteen stars, surrounded by a laurel wreath. On the four arms of the cross are the words "United," "Daughters," "Confederacy," "To the U. C. V." On the reverse, in the center, surrounded by a laurel wreath the legend: "Deo Vindice, 1861-1865." On the four arms of the Cross, the words, "Southern," "Cross," "of," "Honor." The medal is suspended from a bronze bar bearing the name of the veteran upon whom it was bestowed.

Annual Meetings, 1897-1916.—The list which follows gives the number of session, place of meeting, inclusive dates, and bibliography of the Proceedings, viz:—

Organization meeting, Montgomery, April 8-9, 1897, pp. 25.

2d—Birmingham, Feb. 17-18, 1898. pp. 36.

3d—Selma, Feb. 28 and March 1, 1899. pp. 36.

4th—Opelika, May 1-2, 1900. pp. 42.

5th—Eufaula, May 14-15, 1901. pp. 59.

6th—Demopolis, May 13-14, 1902. pp. 79.

7th—Tuscaloosa, May 12-13, 1903. pp. 67.

8th—Greensboro, May 11-12, 1904. pp. 78.

9th—Mobile, May 10-11, 1905. pp. 84.

10th—Union Springs, May 9-10, 1906. pp. 108.

11th—Tri Cities, May 7-9, 1907, pp. 142.

12th—Birmingham, May 13-15, 1908. pp. 152.

13th—Huntsville, May 12-14, 1909. pp. 150.

14th—Montgomery, May 11-13, 1910. pp. 170.

15th—Mobile, May 10-12, 1911. pp. 204.

16th—Greenville, May 22-24, 1912. pp. 204.

17th—Camden, May 14-16, 1913. pp. 234.

- 18th—Tuscaloosa, May 13-15, 1914. pp. 281.
 19th—Bessemer—May 4-7, 1915. pp. 297.
 20th—Anniston, May 2-5, 1916. pp. 347.
 21st—Selma, May 1-4, 1917. pp. 297.
 22nd—Anniston, 1918.
 23rd—Gadsden, May 6-9, 1919. pp. 243.
 24th—Decatur, May 4-7, 1920. pp. 239.
 25th—Montgomery, 1921.

Presidents.—

- 1897-98—Miss Sallie Jones.
 1899—Mrs. W. A. Gayle.
 1900—Mrs. John A. Kirkpatrick.
 1901-02—Mrs. A. L. Dowdell.
 1903-04—Mrs. F. S. Wood.
 1905-07—Mrs. J. N. Thompson.
 1908-09—Mrs. Charles G. Brown.
 1910-11—Mrs. B. B. Ross.
 1912-13—Mrs. Chappell Cory.
 1914-15—Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky.
 1916-17—Mrs. Bibb Graves.
 1918-19—Mrs. J. A. Rountree.
 1920-21—Mrs. J. H. Crenshaw.

REFERENCES.—Yearbooks, circulars and correspondence in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

UNITED SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS. See Sons of Confederate Veterans.

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY. An industrial corporation, incorporated March 2, 1899, in New Jersey, as a consolidation of the nine following companies: Addyston Pipe & Steel Co., American Pipe & Foundry Co., Buffalo Pipe & Foundry Co., McNeal Pipe & Foundry Co., Lake Shore Foundry Co., Ohio Pipe Co., Dennis Long & Co., National Foundry & Pipe Works, Wisconsin Steel Co.; capital stock authorized, \$15,000,000 common, \$15,000,000 preferred, total, \$30,000,000, outstanding, \$12,000,000 common, \$12,000,000 preferred, total, \$24,000,000; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$1,028,000; property in Alabama—110 acres of land and plant of 26,000 tons annual capacity at Anniston, and 164 acres land and plant of 50,000 tons capacity at Bessemer; offices: Jersey City, and Burlington, N. J., New York, and Philadelphia. Since the organization of the company its Bridgeport, Ala., property has been sold; and in August, 1911, the Dimmick Pipe Co. of this State, was purchased. The consolidated company manufactures cast iron pipe and fittings, and other castings.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, pp. 1219-1221; 17th report of the company, Dec. 31, 1915.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS. See Congressional Representation.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION. See Constitutional Amendments, United States.

UNITED STATES COURT. Alabama came into the Union by resolution of December 14, 1819. As a territory it had no Federal courts, as organized and provided in the States. Congress, therefore, on April 21, 1820, estab-

lished a district court, and extended over the new Alabama judicial district all laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable. The judge was to have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers as were conferred on the judge of the Kentucky district. Provision was made for the appointment, not only of a judge, but also of an attorney, clerk and marshal. Four terms of the court yearly were to be held alternately in the towns of Mobile and Cahaba, beginning with the former.

On May 20, 1820, Charles Tait was commissioned first Federal District Judge, and William Crawford first District Attorney. David Files, on May 13, 1820, had been commissioned as marshal.

Congress, on March 10, 1824, altered the existing arrangement and divided Alabama into the Northern and Southern Districts. The incumbent attorney and clerk were each restricted to the Southern District, but the courts in each district were to be held by the same judge. Terms for the Southern District were to be held in Mobile and Cahaba, and for the Northern in Huntsville. New officers were required for the Northern District, and Frank Jones, formerly a member of the Tennessee Legislature, was named as District Attorney, May 17, 1824.

Mr. Crawford's term being about to expire, on January 20, 1824, he was reappointed District Attorney. He resigned in 1825, and on November 1, of the same year, Henry Hitchcock was commissioned as his successor.

In 1826 the State capitol was removed from Cahaba to Tuscaloosa, and May 22, an act of Congress was passed providing for clearing up the docket at the former place, and Mobile became the only place for holding courts in the Southern District. On May 5, 1830, a marshal for the Northern District was provided, one marshal previously serving both districts. Various acts of Congress were passed from time to time arranging and altering the dates for the holdings of courts.

Judge Tait resigned in 1826. The President appointed Senator Israel Pickens to the vacancy, and he was commissioned March 9, 1826, but declined to serve. William Crawford, who had resigned as District Attorney the previous year, was then named, and on May 22, 1826, he was commissioned. He continued in office until his death in 1849.

Although Tuscaloosa was made the State Capital in 1826, it was not until February 6, 1839, that provision was made by Congress for Federal Courts there. On this date there was a reorganization of the District courts, the Northern, Middle and Southern Districts being created, courts to be held respectively in Huntsville, Tuscaloosa and Mobile.

In 1846 the State Capital was removed to Montgomery from Tuscaloosa. Two years later, August 7, 1848, the former place was fixed by law as the place for holding courts in the Middle District.

To succeed Judge Crawford, on March 13, 1849, John Gayle was appointed. He served until his death ten years later. The next appointee was William Giles Jones, temporarily

commissioned September 29, 1859, and permanently commissioned January 30, 1860.

The formation of the Confederate States, 1861, led to the resignation of Judge Jones, and to his reappointment as Confederate District Judge by President Jefferson Davis. During the war courts were held by him in Huntsville, Montgomery and Mobile. In the last named place the old docket recites that the first term was held April 18, 1861. The date of the last entry of this court was April 6, 1865.

Acting as if there had been no secession, President Lincoln appointed George W. Lane of Madison County, District Judge, March 28, 1861. Mr. Lane was a lawyer, had long served on the State Circuit Court bench, and was a strong Unionist. He never performed any service under his Federal appointment. He died in 1863. President Lincoln, still disregarding the situation of the State, appointed Richard Busted to succeed Judge Lane, November 17, 1863, and on January 20, 1864, he received his permanent commission. Judge Busted exercised none of the duties of the office until 1865, when, after the close of hostilities, he came to the State and assumed the position. It is said that he was regularly paid, however, from 1863. He was poorly equipped for the high office, and was guilty of many irregularities. In 1874 his impeachment was threatened, and he was removed shortly afterward.

February 27, 1875, John Bruce was commissioned, and served until his death in 1901. To the vacancy thereby caused, Thomas Goodee Jones was appointed October 7, 1901; and on December 17, 1901, his appointment was confirmed by the Senate. At his death, Henry D. Clayton, member of Congress, was appointed by President Wilson, and was commissioned May 2, 1914.

By act of Congress, August 2, 1886, the Southern District was given a separate judge, and Harry Toulmin was named as the first incumbent of the new place. He was commissioned January 13, 1887, and took oath of office on the 31st of the same month. On the death of Judge Toulmin in 1917, Robert T. Irvin was appointed January 23, of that year, as his successor.

The Southern Division of the Northern District was created May 2, 1884, and provisions made for courts in Birmingham.

The Eastern Division of the Northern District was established February 16, 1903, and Anniston was named as the place for holding court therein.

By act of Congress March 3, 1905, was created the Northern District, courts to be held at Selma, and the Western Division of the Northern District, courts to be held at Tuscaloosa.

Oscar R. Hundley received the first recess appointment for this District, and was again appointed May 30, 1908, but was neither time confirmed by the Senate. He performed the duties of the office, through the administration of President Roosevelt. President Taft appointed William I. Grubb, who was commissioned May 18, 1909, and is still in office.

The Judge of the Middle District has concurrent jurisdiction in the Northern District.

In the re-arrangement made by the act of March 3, 1837, Alabama was placed in the Ninth Circuit, with terms of the Circuit Court to be held in Mobile and Huntsville. On February 22, 1838, this court was discontinued at the latter place.

For many years the District Courts for the Northern and Middle Districts had "the power and jurisdiction of a Circuit Court," but this was withdrawn by act of March 3, 1873, and the United States Circuit Court at Mobile was given jurisdiction over all business originally belonging to that court in the three districts of the State.

Within a year, however, on June 22, 1874, separate circuit courts were provided for the Northern and Middle Districts; and the act of May 2, 1884, providing a district court for the Southern Division of the Northern District at Birmingham provided that terms of the Circuit Court should be held there also.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, ALABAMA DIVISION. A patriotic society founded in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1892, whose object is to perpetuate the memory of the founders of America, with their records of service in the French War, the Revolution, and the War of 1812. It was incorporated as a national organization February 25, 1901. Its membership is composed of women who are lineal descendants from an ancestry who assisted in the War of 1812, either as a military or naval officer, a soldier, or a sailor, or in any way gave aid to the cause.

Miss Maud McLure Kelly, of Birmingham, was appointed organizing president for this state on October 8, 1908. On May 6, 1910, the first chapter in the state was organized in Birmingham. It was called the Sims-Kelly chapter, but later the name was changed to Alabama charter chapter. On January 6, 1915, the Octagon chapter in Mobile, was organized with Mrs. Charles S. Shawhan, as founder and first regent.

The state organization contributed to the placing of a memorial window in St. Michael's church, Dartmore, England. The state through the Alabama charter chapter marked the beginning of the Jackson trail in Alabama with a boulder at Huntsville and also placed another boulder at Horse Shoe Bend battle field marking the end of the said trail. This celebration took place July 4, 1914. This chapter was also the instigator of the movement agitating the building of the memorial highway to Andrew Jackson. It also presented portraits of Andrew Jackson to the high schools and maintains a cot at the children's hospital in Birmingham.

On May 17, 1917, the Alabama organization placed a boulder at Tensaw, marking the location of the famous massacre at Fort Mims.

Officers: Miss Maud McLure Kelly, honorary life president; Mrs. Harry Tutwiler Inge, president; Mrs. Gregory Little Smith, first vice-president; Mrs. John A. Lusk, second vice-president; Mrs. Robert H. Woodrow, third vice-president; Mrs. B. F. Padgett, recording

secretary; Mrs. W. A. Christian, corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. W. Croom, treasurer; Mrs. C. S. Shawhan, historian; Mrs. Stanley Finch, official reader; Mrs. B. E. Adams, auditor.

Charter members, Alabama charter chapter, Birmingham—Miss Elizabeth Benagh, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. R. E. D. Irwin, Anniston; Mrs. Griggsby T. Sibley, Birmingham; Miss Maud McClure Kelly, Birmingham; Mrs. Richard B. Kelly, Birmingham; Mrs. Willis Hitzing, Nashville, Tenn.

Charter members, Octagon chapter, Mobile.—Mrs. B. F. Adams, Mrs. W. A. Christian, Mrs. W. W. Croom, Mrs. C. P. Dumas, Mrs. R. E. Gwin, Miss Edith B. Heckert, Mrs. H. M. Hopper, Mrs. H. T. Inge, Mrs. Charles A. L. Johnstone, Mrs. Fiedlia Sledge Jones, Mrs. B. W. Padgett, Mrs. Bion Provost, Mrs. R. A. Rush, Mrs. C. S. Shawhan, Mrs. G. L. Smith, Mrs. R. E. Dumas.

REFERENCES.—Manuscripts and clippings in the State department of archives and history; Octagon chapter, Mobile, Yearbooks, 1915-16, 1916-17.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALABAMA ON. Alabama has had three representatives on the Supreme Court of the United States. The first of these was John McKinley, a native of Virginia, who had located in Huntsville in 1818. He was elected to the United States Senate from Alabama in 1826, serving until 1831. In 1831 he was elected as a representative in Congress from the Tennessee Valley district. He was at that time residing in Florence. In 1836 he was again chosen to the United States Senate, to succeed Gov. Gabriel Moore. He did not take his seat, however, having been appointed by President Martin Van Buren as an associate justice of the supreme court. His appointment was made possible at that time by the passage of an act of Congress March 3, 1837, increasing the number of justices to nine. Hon. William Smith, who had recently located in Alabama from South Carolina, was appointed and commissioned March 8, 1837, but he declined the honor. On April 22, 1837, Senator McKinley was commissioned, and on September 25, 1837, he was recommissioned after confirmation. After appointment to the bench, he removed his residence to Louisville, where he died in 1852.

To the place made vacant by the death of Judge McKinley, John Archibald Campbell, then a practicing lawyer on the Mobile bench, was appointed. Mr. Campbell was commissioned March 22, 1853. He was a native of Wilkes County, Ga., born June 24, 1811. He has a distinguished career in Alabama as a lawyer, residing both in Montgomery and Mobile. He served until May, 1861, when he resigned. He was appointed assistant secretary of war in the cabinet of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy. On the fall of Richmond, Judge Campbell was confined in Fort Pulaski, Ga., for six months. At the end of that time he was paroled, but his disabilities were never removed as he al-

ways refused to apply for a pardon. After his release he practiced his profession with great success, residing at different times in New Orleans and Baltimore. He frequently appeared in important cases before the supreme court, some of these being the celebrated slaughter house case, the New Orleans Water Works Case, and the suits of the States of New Hampshire and New York against the State of Louisiana. He died at Baltimore, March 13, 1889, and is there buried.

While not a native of Alabama, because of his residence in the State from 1866 to his appointment as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, the name of William Burnham Woods should be here noted. He was born in Newark, Kentucky, August 3, 1824. He graduated from Western Reserve College in 1841 and from Yale University in 1845. He was lieutenant colonel of the 76th Ohio regiment, and when mustered out, had attained the brevet rank of major general. In 1866, he located in Alabama, where he took a leading position in the Republican party. Under the Reconstruction acts, 1868, he was elected chancellor for the middle chancery division. However, he served only two years, when he was appointed U. S. circuit judge for the fifth district. He made his residence in Mobile. In 1880, President Hayes appointed Judge Woods as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. Judge Woods died in Washington City, May 14, 1887.

REFERENCES.—Justice McKinley: Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 297; Carson, *Supreme Court of the United States* (1892), pt. 1, pp. 300-301; Appleton, *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, vol. 4, p. 137; Lamb, *Biographical Dictionary of the United States*, vol. 5, p. 272; *National Cyclopedia of American Biography*, vol. 2, p. 470.

Justice Campbell: Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 400; Garrett, *Public Men in Alabama*, p. 285; Appleton, *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, vol. 1, p. 514; Carson, *Supreme Court of the United States* (1892), pt. 1, pp. 350-354; *Proceedings of the Supreme Court on the death of Judge Campbell* (1889); Lamb, *Biographical Dictionary of the United States*, vol. 1, p. 557; *National Cyclopedia of American Biography*, vol. 2, p. 472; George W. Duncan, *Sketch of Campbell*, in *Trans. Ala. Hist. Soc.*, vol. v, p. 107-151; and Owen, *Bibliography of Alabama in Report of the American Historical Association*, 1897, pp. 853-854.

Justice Woods: Carson, *Supreme Court of the United States* (1891), pp. 480-481; Appleton, *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, vol. 6, p. 605; Lamb, *Biographical Dictionary of the United States*, vol. 7, p. 642; *National Cyclopedia of American Biography*, vol. 2, p. 476.

UNITED STATES WEATHER SERVICE. See Climatology.

UNIVERSALISTS. A religious organization of modern origin confined mostly to the United States, and dates from the arrival of Rev. John Murray, of London, in Good Luck, N. J., in September, 1770. There were some

preachers of the doctrine in this country before this date. New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts were visited by Mr. Murray and societies sprang up as the result of his ministry. In 1780 the first church was built at Gloucester, Mass., where he settled for some time, later removing to Boston.

At a meeting held at Gloucester, Mass., in 1785, little was done towards an organization but approval was given to the name selected by the Universalists of Gloucester for their church, "The Independent Christian Society, common called 'Universalists'," and approved also the charter of compact as the form of organization for all societies. In 1791 at the second convention which was held at Philadelphia, the first Universalist profession of faith was drawn up and published. This profession consisted of five articles, outlined a plan of church organization, and was in favor of the congregational form of polity. In 1793, another convention was held at Oxford, which subsequently developed into the Convention of the New England States, then into the Convention of New England and New York, and finally into the present organization, the General Convention.

Hosea Ballow for half a century, after the Oxford convention, was the recognized leader of the movement.

The doctrinal symbol of the Universalists denomination is the Winchester Profession, adopted at the annual meeting of the General convention held in Winchester, N. H., in September, 1803, and is essentially the same as the first profession of faith in the five articles formulated and published by the Philadelphia Convention in 1790.

Universalists as a body are now practically Unitarians, so far as the person, nature and work of Christ are concerned.

Alabama Statistics, 1916.—

- Total number of organizations, 9.
- Number of organizations reporting, 9.
- Total number members reported, 609.
- Number of organizations reporting, 9.
- Total number members reported (Male), 281.
- Total number members reported (Female), 328.
- Church edifices, 7.
- Halls, etc., 1.
- Number of church edifices reported, 7.
- Number of organizations reporting, 7.
- Value reported, \$28,650.
- Total number of organizations, 9.
- Number of organizations reporting, 2.
- Value of parsonages reported, \$8,500.
- Number of organizations reporting, 8.
- Amount expenditures reported, \$3,040.
- Number of organizations reporting, 7.
- Number of Sunday Schools reported, 7.
- Number of officers and teachers, 51.
- Number of scholars, 366.

REFERENCES.—U. S. bureau of census, Religious bodies, 1916, pts. 1 & 2; New International encyclopedia.

UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL. Founded in October, 1877, by Prof. W. H. Verner, at Tuscaloosa, and was designed to be a pre-

paratory school for youths for the State University. Its exercises were conducted in various parts of the city until 1886, when Prof. Verner purchased the old convent property in the eastern suburb of Tuscaloosa, and there established a military boarding school, to which he gave the name, "University High School." Several years later the name was changed to "Verner Military Institute," and continued under that title to be a great success and power for good, until its doors were closed September 10, 1900, by the death of its principal.

Prof. H. M. Sommerville, Jr., who had been chief assistant to Mr. Verner, reopened and conducted the school after the death of its founder until the property was sold to Messrs. Pulliam and Brown, who conducted its exercises in the old Tuscaloosa Female College building until the fall of 1914, when Prof. Brown withdrew and organized a school of his own, known as "The University Training School."

The buildings of "The University High School" were situated on South University avenue, and the grounds were 315 by 635 feet. The main building was shaped like the letter H. Each wing was three stories in height with two rooms on each floor. The central portion had the same number of rooms as one of these wings, with double galleries, front and rear, 50 by 14 feet each. There was also one two-story brick house of four rooms; another of five; and another of six, and a brick stable 65 by 35 feet.

The course of study included the scientific and collegiate or classical departments.

The Adelphian literary society gave the cadets an opportunity for instruction in parliamentary law, practice in debate and elocution. Each student was required to wear a uniform of cadet grey on special occasions.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Catalogue of the officers and students of University High School for the academic year ending June 5, 1888, etc. Tuscaloosa, Ala. 8 vo.

Academic year ending June 5, 1888. 8vo. pp. 17.

Academic year ending June 4, 1889. 12 mo. pp. 15.

Academic year ending June 2, 1890. 12 mo. pp. 15.

Course of study and announcement of University High School, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 1906-1907, a select preparatory school for Boys and Young Men. Christian but Undenominational. H. M. Somerville, Jr., A. M., Principal; Carl W. McMachon, A. B., First Assistant.

12 mo. pp. 10.

Verner Military Institute.

W. H. Verner, Superintendent. 8vo. pp. 8.

UNIVERSITY MILITARY SCHOOL. Private school for the education of boys, located in Mobile. This institution was established by Julius Tutwiler Wright, who has remained as principal until the present time. The first building was located at 559 Conti Street; later a permanent home was secured at 933 Dauphin Street. One of the chief features

of the school is the military department. This branch "is equipped with light-weight Remington cadet rifles, of German make; with bayonets and accoutrements; with parade flags and guidons; and with cadet swords and belts, of the finest quality." College preparatory and business courses are offered. The school has excellent physical and chemical apparatus, and a good library of fiction and reference works. It is an accredited high school and several scholarships are maintained.

REFERENCES.—Catalogues 1901, 1905, and one not dated.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. State institution for the education of young men and young women, located at Tuscaloosa, and established by Act of the legislature, approved December 17, 1819.

Although the university was formally opened to students April 17, 1831, the beginning of the history of the institution dates back twelve years to an Act of the general assembly of Alabama, approved December 17, 1819, just three days after the state had been admitted into the federal union. The Act provided for the incorporation of "a seminary of learning," to be known as the University of Alabama.

In his message to the legislature Gov. W. W. Bibb called special attention to the liberal donations which had been made by Congress to Alabama for educational purposes. The general assembly immediately appropriated moneys, and passed a resolution authorizing the governor to appoint land commissioners to manage the lands set apart by Congress.

During the third session of the legislature, in 1821, another Act was passed providing that "His Excellency the governor, ex-officio, together with twelve trustees, two from each judicial circuit, to be elected by joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, to continue in office for the term of three years, should constitute a body politic and corporate in deed and in law, by the name of the trustees of the University of Alabama, and the governor should be ex-officio president of the board." The next session of the legislature enlarged the powers of the board, giving them authority to select a place or places which might be suitable for the location of the University, and to report so that "the legislature shall by joint ballot of both houses make choice for the site of the University."

It was stipulated in the Act of incorporation that, "all lands received by the State as a donation from Congress for a seminary of learning were vested in the trustees, who were authorized to dispose of the lands in such manner as should be best calculated to promote the object of the grant." The lands which had been donated were to be sold at minimum price of seventeen dollars per acre, the agents collecting one-fourth in cash and taking notes for the rest which was to be paid in four annual installments.

The first meeting of the board of trustees was held in the city of Tuscaloosa, on Thursday, April 4, 1822. The required oath of

office was administered by Hume R. Field.

Committees were appointed, ordinances passed, a seal selected and other business transacted before the committee reported which had been appointed to determine the bond of the treasurer, and of the agents, with recommendations as to the lands to be sold and the method of disposing of them. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Carter, Phillips, Davis and Field, reported that the bond of the treasurer was to be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that of the agents one hundred thousand dollars. The districts consisted of Cahaba, Tuscaloosa, and the Big Spring, the latter place in Franklin County.

The duties of the commissioners, as set forth by the committee, were: to examine all lands vested in the trustees lying within the district for which they had been appointed agents, and to report whether or not in their opinion the land was worth seventeen dollars an acre; they were to report also the situation and quality of the lands, and the improvements that had been made on them.

The result of a viva voce election for the agents was John Hunter, for the Cahaba District; Thomas Owen, for the Tuscaloosa District; and Quin Morton, for the district of the Big Spring. Jack F. Ross was elected treasurer over his opponent Thomas W. Farrar. All the lands which had been sold and those which remained unsold were mentioned in the first annual report of the trustees, 1823, with the exception of those lands which had been reserved as eligible sites for the University; the amounts received, the amounts of bonds received, both principal and interest, and the total amount of the installments remaining unpaid accompanied this first annual report.

Because the legislature had failed to select a site for the location of the University nothing could be done with the money in the hands of the trustees, except to convert it into United States Bank notes or specie. The money appropriated for the building also lay idle. From the sales of the University lands, rents and leases, etc., there came into the state treasury for 1823, \$52,602.75 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Board of Trustees suspended the entries of University lands, in 1825, until the will of the general assembly became known. The legislature reclassified the lands, according to the wish of the Trustees, into three groups, the first to be sold for seventeen dollars; the second for twelve and the third for eight.

With the growth of the State there was also a gradual growth of its industries and institutions. This can be seen in no clearer light than the establishment of a bank in 1823, known as the "Bank of the State of Alabama," (q. v.). With the establishment of the state bank, the office of the treasurer was abolished and "it was made the duty of the treasurer of the state to receive and safely keep all the moneys that might be paid over to him by the trustees of the University." This arrangement was continued until 1848, when all the accounts between the State and the University were adjusted and closed. These words are found in the second section of the

Act of incorporation of the state bank, "the moneys arising, or which may have arisen from the sale or rent of the lands given to this State by the Congress of the United States for the support of a seminary of learning, shall form a part of the capital of said bank." The Governor of the State and the president and directors of the board were required, "for and in behalf of the state and with a pledge of the public faith and credit, to issue to the trustees of the University of Alabama state stock or certificates of debt bearing an interest of six percent, per annum," for such amounts of the University funds as might be paid over to the bank from time to time, it was further said that the University funds so invested was not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

The trustees requested at their third meeting that they be allowed to increase the amount. This was later done, but no increase in interest was allowed, nor were the trustees made profit sharers.

Dr. W. S. Wyman has said that the investment of the moneys of the University was a forced loan, because "The University was not made a stock holder in the bank, to share in the profits, if profits there should be, (and the bank did reap large profits)."

The date set by the legislature for the selection of a site was March 22, 1828. When the board convened it was found that three places answered the qualifications and requirements as to location, fertility of soil, and health conditions. The names of those places entered were Marr's Field, Childress' place and Faber's place.

After a ballot was taken it was seen that Marr's Field, formerly called Marr's Spring, had been selected by receiving seven votes to the two each respectively of the others. The site selected was part of a level plateau, situated about a mile and a quarter from the town of Tuscaloosa proper, on the Huntsville road. It may be interesting to add it was part of the land originally granted by Congress to the institution.

On March 24, 1828, an estimate was presented by Capt. William Nichols, for two blocks of dormitories, one block of professor's houses, a chemical laboratory and lecture rooms.

A tract of land, containing fifty acres, adjoining those selected, was purchased, in order to prevent "immoral persons from settling on the same," and to be able to use the "superior quality of the clay for making bricks for the buildings," and the immense quantity of brush wood which was on this land for burning the bricks. The plan for the buildings as submitted by the state architect is not preserved; however, there are several records which describe how they were located. There were four blocks of houses, marked A. B. C. D. on the plan, six blocks of dormitories marked E. F. G. H. I. J. K., a principal building for public lectures, commencement hall, library, etc., marked L., also a building for the chemical laboratory and lectures, marked M., and two "Hotels," which were marked N. and O. The estimate ap-

pendent reckoned the cost of the buildings at \$56,000.00. At an early session of the legislature soon after the report, \$50,000.00 was appropriated for the "erection of necessary buildings." When completed the plan of the University resembled a square. The "Lands" were divided by the Huntsville road in almost two divisions. "The southern division was enclosed, and was occupied partly by a vineyard and partly by fruit trees." It was intended that this land should be used as an experiment farm. The buildings of the University were situated on the northern division, and were also enclosed. On the northern side, near the centre, was situated the laboratory, or principal building for instruction. This edifice was two stories in height, with a large portico in front with six Ionic columns. It was forty-five feet in breadth and ran back seventy-five feet. The interior consisted of six apartments. Three rooms were on the ground floor, the chief of which was the theatre, to be used for lectures on chemistry. The upper floor, which was reached by two "handsome" flights of staircases, one on each side of the lobby, consisted of three large apartments, each containing a fire place.

Immediately west of the laboratory were two buildings, so constructed as to accommodate two families. These houses were intended for members of the faculty. A one story hall was situated between these buildings for use as a recitation hall. The professors' homes were each three stories in height, each had six apartments and a kitchen, besides out buildings for their use.

Facing each other on the east and west sides were two buildings of equal dimensions, known as "colleges." These buildings were the dormitories of the institution. Three stories in height, ninety-eight feet long from north to south, thirty-six feet wide, they both contained thirty-six rooms, calculated to accommodate forty-eight pupils. Beneath were cellars for the storage of fuel.

"The Hotel" of the institution was a handsome two story building presided over by a steward. On the ground floor was a dining hall, a room fifty-five feet long and twenty-two feet in breadth, paved with brick, and in the rear of this were two storage rooms for the cooking utensils and supplies. The kitchen was situated near the rear of the "Hotel" and was well constituted for its purpose.

One of the finest building of its type in the south, and the principal one of the university buildings, was the rotunda. This building was three stories in height, was circular, as its name imports, and was surrounded by twenty-four columns. It was divided into three compartments, one above and one below, the second story being the gallery of the auditorium. The ground floor was used as a commencement hall, while the library was located in the one above. The rotunda was with great taste and style placed in the center of the area.

The above description has been attempted in order that the respective localities of the

buildings of the University, before it was destroyed by fire in 1865, may be known.

The plan of the trustees included in addition to the above "two additional buildings for professors, on the east side of the laboratory, and one 'Hotel' on the same side, being uniform both in style and distance, with small buildings to the west," four additional ones on the east and west sides. These erections were proposed in case a medical department was in the future founded at the University.

While the buildings were being constructed the trustees were busy securing a faculty. It was proposed to pay the professors first appointed \$1,500 with certain fees which would bring their salaries up to \$2,000. Tutors and assistants were to receive \$1,000.

The faculty first selected consisted of John F. Wallis, Professor of Natural History, designated as the third chair; Rev. William Hooper, Professor of Ancient Languages, designated as the first chair. Mr. P. P. Ashe was elected steward, Dr. Phillip Lindsley was appointed professor of moral philosophy, which was designated as the fourth chair, while Dr. Gendon Sattonstall was elected professor of mathematics, the second chair, and Dr. William A. King, Professor of Chemistry.

Dr. Wallis, who was traveling in Europe, was commissioned to purchase apparatus for the laboratory and also a library. Ten thousand dollars was appropriated for that purpose. Upon the refusal of Dr. Phillip Lindsley, president of the University of Nashville, Tenn., to accept the presidency, the Rev. Alva Woods, president of Transylvania University, Ky., was elected in his stead, receiving the entire vote of the board. Mr. Henry Tutwiler was selected to take the position of Rev. William Hooper as Professor of Ancient Languages.

The University formally opened its doors to students April 17, 1831, Dr. Woods having been inaugurated at 11 A. M. April 12, 1831. On the first day there were only thirty-five boys present, and as the college was in need of a roll, everyone who applied was admitted regardless of his acquirements. There were, however, about ninety-five enrolled when the session closed. Six of those enrolled were ranked as juniors, about twelve as sophomores, and the others as "preps." A short time after the arrival of John A. Noe, a senior class was organized. Several months later Rev. Henry W. Hilliard was elected to the chair of elocution and English Literature, which had just been established.

On August 9, 1832, John A. Noe went forth as the first graduate. In 1834 all the college buildings were completed at a cost of more than \$100,000.

Dr. Woods' administration as president was marked by many acts of insubordination and lawlessness by the students.

Clarke in "History of Education in Alabama" says, "These disturbances of college order seem not to have been due to any neglect of duty by the faculty, nor to any want

of executive ability on the part of the president. The students were largely influenced in their conduct and manners by the environment. The civilization of the State was at that time the civilization of a frontier people. The state had not yet been redeemed from the wilderness. It is not strange that the sons of the pioneers were restless under the wise restriction of college government."

The general assembly passed an act on January 17, 1834, for the relief of the purchasers of University lands.

It was provided in this Act that commissioners be appointed to revalue the lands which had originally been sold and which had reverted back to the University on account of those buying them failing to meet their notes. The confused condition of the finances and land matters of the University resulted in 1834 in the employment of Hon. Benjamin F. Porter, an eminent lawyer of Tuscaloosa, by the Trustees as agent and attorney. He spent two years in the preparation of a report, which is contained in five folio volumes, and may be found in the archives of the University.

On January 7, 1835, another Act was passed for the relief of "University debtors," entitled "An Act to regulate the collection of University debts." The same legislature passed another relief law which allowed "purchasers of any tracts or town lots or their bona fide assignees, whose claims have been forfeited by non payment, to pay out of balance due on the same, together with all the interest due at that time, on or before the 1st day of June, 1836, and to receive a patent therefor." (For further details see Aiken-Digest, p. 655.)

In 1837 the student body rebelled against the college authorities. A large number of students, containing the whole senior class, were either suspended or dismissed. Before the closing of the session many however were reinstated on the promise of good behavior. Owing to the feeling of the students and unsettled conditions, Dr. Woods, by letter of July 5, 1837, signified to the board of trustees that it was his intention to resign. To enable the board of trustees to reorganize the University the entire faculty tendered their resignations at the same time.

The faculty was reorganized by the Board of Trustees at its regular meeting in December, 1837. Dr. Basil Manly was elected president, and professor of mental and moral philosophy; Richard T. Brumby, M. A., professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology; Samuel M. Stafford, M. A., professor of ancient languages; Frederick A. P. Barnard, M. A., professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; Rev. Horace S. Pratt, M. A., professor of English literature; Arnoldus V. Brumby, tutor of mathematics; Jacob Peason, B. A., tutor of ancient languages. Dr. Alva Woods, retiring president, delivered his valedictory address on commencement day, December 6, 1837, and president-elect Manly was publicly installed.

On January 29, 1838, the exercises of the University were resumed under the new ad-

ministration. The faculty met and passed a code of laws for the government of the student body, which resulted in several outbreaks during the next ten years. In the records of the faculty, Vol. 3, p. 5, it is found that a law was passed requiring both faculty and graduates to wear black silk gowns at commencement. The law requiring students to wear gowns was abrogated in 1843, although the faculty followed the custom until 1851.⁴

During 1829 the University was prosperous. In January, 1849, the faculty prescribed a dress for the students, which they were required to wear at all times. The only change in the faculty was the election of Samuel S. Sterling (q. v.) as tutor of ancient languages. He later became president of Howard College (q. v.).

Dr. Manly, president, delivered the first commencement sermon at the university on the Sunday before commencement day, 1839. In 1840, Prof. F. A. P. Barnard purchased astronomical instruments, which cost two thousand eight hundred dollars. These instruments are described in the catalogue of 1846 as follows: "An astronomical observatory has been erected, and partially furnished with instruments for observation, of a superior order. The building is fifty-four feet in length, by twenty-two in breadth in the centre. The west wing is occupied by a transitcircle, constructed by Simms, of London, having a telescope of five feet focal length, with an object of glass of four inches clear aperture. The limit is three feet in diameter, divided to five minutes, and reading by four microscopes to single seconds. The central apartment is surmounted by a revolving dome of eighteen feet internal diameter, under which is to be placed an equatorial telescope, now nearly completed, of corresponding dimensions. Accompanying the transitcircle is a clock with mercurial compensation, by Molyneux of London.

"There is, also, a portable acromatic, by Dolland, of seven feet focal length, and four inches aperture; and reflecting circle by Troughton, of ten inches diameter, reading by three verniers to twenty seconds.

"For observations upon terrestrial magnetism, a separate structure of stone has been erected, with every precaution to guard against local attraction. The University has imported a declination instrument, and a dipping needle, constructed by Gamby of Paris, in a superior style of finish and accuracy."

This building was not destroyed by the Federals in 1865, and still stands on the University grounds, containing its apparatus, with additions, of course.

During 1840 a serious outbreak of the students occurred which caused the faculty on April 22, to suspend exercises and send the students home. In the investigations which followed the insurrection the "Exculpation Law" was first tried.

During 1840 the death of Dr. Pratt, who for a number of years had occupied the chair of English literature, occurred.

In 1841 a residence for the president was completed at a cost of \$18,000. It is still in use by the president and is a two story brick building with sandstone trimmings.

On May 29, 1842, a disturbance occurred through the firing of a number of arms in the buildings and on the campus. The faculty upon investigation suspended forty-eight students.

The president in his report of 1844 says "that the state of order, conformity to law, and attention to study among the students has been excellent during the year, with a single exception." "The case excepted had reference to an affray among five students, which resulted in the suspension of three of the five, with a request to the board to expel them from the University."

The salaries of the professors during 1844 were reduced by the trustees.

The year 1845 was marked by the completion of the observatory, a third trial of the "Exculpation Law," a college riot, the death of Professor Sims, the failure of an attempt to establish a law school and the creation of the professorship of geology, mineralogy and agricultural chemistry. Prof. Michael Tourney was selected in 1847 to fill this new position.

In 1847 one of the professors was removed for misconduct, a catalogue of the library was prepared, the first systematic geological survey of Alabama (q. v.) was commenced, and Dr. L. C. Garland was called to the chair of English Literature.

On the night of Jan. 2, 1848, disturbances occurred which were serious enough to necessitate the fourth trial of the "Exculpation Law," which again failed in hoped for results.

The University sustained a heavy loss in April, 1848, in the destruction by fire of the residences of Professors Dockery and Garland.

On February 21, 1848, an Act was passed to liquidate and settle the mutual indebtedness existing between the University and the State of Alabama. This Act extinguished the indebtedness of the University to the bank, and the fund of the University was declared to be \$250,000, "for the punctual payment of the interest on which, at the rate of six percent, per annum, the faith and credit of the State was forever pledged." Henry A. Snow was selected treasurer of the University on the same day.

During the session of 1850-51, the system of written examinations was inaugurated.

On July 8, 1850, the Alabama Historical Society (q. v.) was organized, under the "auspices of the trustees and faculty of the University." In 1899, Thomas M. Owen (q. v.) secretary of the society, prepared a report of the Alabama History Commission (q. v.) which resulted in the establishment of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History (q. v.).

The old State Capitol became the property of the trustees by an Act of the legislature of 1851-52 and all the desks, chairs and furniture were removed to the University.

The year 1853 was marked by an epidemic

of typhoid pneumonia, from which four of the students died. Mr. Audre Deloffre was elected to be instructor in modern languages in that year, becoming full professor in 1855, and filling that position until 1865 when the school was destroyed by fire.

In May, 1854, the University suffered serious loss in the resignation of Prof. F. A. P. Barnard, who had been for eighteen years a member of the faculty.

On account of failing health Rev. Basil Manly, President of the University, tendered his resignation to the trustees on April 19, 1855, to become effective October 1, 1855. During Dr. Manly's administration there were two hundred and fifty graduates, and a large number of honorary degrees conferred.

Dr. Landon C. Garland (q. v.) was elected to succeed Dr. Manly as president, by the trustees in July, 1855. A number of changes in the faculty occurred during the first year of his administration, chief of which were the resignation of Dr. Stafford, on account of ill health, the death of Prof. Tuomey (q. v.), and the elevation of Messrs. W. S. Wyman (q. v.) and Robert H. Hargrove (q. v.), who had been tutors, to fill professorships.

The first trial of the elective system took place during 1858-59. The system was fairly tried for many years, but was finally set aside for the system which has certain parallel courses, the liberty being given to choose between courses, but not between the various studies in the departments.

About the time the elective system was being installed, a new hall was completed opposite Franklin College, and named Madison College.

The legislature of 1859-60 passed an Act which had large influence upon the University. It raised the endowment fund from \$250,000, the amount fixed by the Act of February 21, 1848, to \$300,000. The state treasurer was directed to calculate the interest on \$50,000 from February 21, 1848, to February 21, 1860, and pay the amount calculated to the treasurer of the University or an authorized agent of the University. It also provided for the establishment of a military department in the University, and that all students should be placed under military discipline. The fourth section required the governor to commission the president of the University as superintendent of the military department and all the other officers of the department in the military established, with such rank as the governor might deem fit to give them. The governor was also required to furnish such ordnance, arms, equipment and munitions as the University might need.

Quoting from Clarke's History of Education in Alabama, p. 88, we find the following: "In the Autumn of 1860 the university exercises were resumed under the new military system of government and with a most auspicious beginning. The number of students was greatly increased. The students themselves were greatly pleased with the new mode of government in which they took so

large a part. The academic professors, who had been at first unanimously opposed to the introduction of the military form of government as a doubtful and hazardous experiment were, in less than one month, delighted with the change. It was seen at once that the new discipline was proving itself to be admirably adapted for the young men. By the quietude and good order maintained during the hours of study, it greatly increased the facilities for study. It promoted the health of the students by developing their physical powers and furnishing moderate exercise during a part of every day. It elevated character by the encouragement of manliness and self control, by restraining from immorality, and securing habits of industry, regularity, sobriety, and virtue."

The Secretary of War detailed Capt. Caleb Huse, of the United States Army, "to introduce the new system." The Board of Trustees appointed him Commandant and also professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology. James T. Murfee (q. v.), a distinguished graduate of Virginia Military Institute, was appointed assistant commandant and professor of mathematics and civil and military engineering.

Alabama seceded from the Union on January 11, 1861. The excitement incident to the preparation of the State for war greatly disturbed the exercises of the University. Many of the students resigned to enter the Confederate army, and those qualified were ordered to military camps as instructors for recruits. No commencement exercises took place in July of that year. Degrees were conferred upon those students of the graduating class, most of whom had resigned to go into the army, and upon others pursuing special courses.

On account of the military training offered by the University, it did not close its doors as did many of the other institutions of the South. Col. Huse resigned his regular army commission and went to Europe as the confidential agent of the Confederate government, and Major Murfee was elevated to the position of Commandant. During the session of 1861-62 there were 154 students.

The position of rector of the academic department was created during 1862-63, and Prof. Edward R. Dickson, of Mobile, was appointed. This place was made "on account of the increasing number of students who were not sufficiently advanced to enter any regular class in the University proper."

The year 1863 was marked by the death of Prof. George Benagh, who lost his life by drowning, and the appointment of Benjamin F. Meek as assistant professor of Latin and Greek. In July, 1864, commencement exercises were held, for the first time since the opening of hostilities. During 1864-5 Prof. Crawford H. Fay was elected professor of natural philosophy and astronomy, and Prof. Warfield C. Richardson was chosen to the chair of chemistry, mineralogy and geology.

The year 1865 was in all probability the most momentous in the history of the southland, and especially in that of the University.

MOBILE BAY, SHOWING SHIPPING IN HARBOR

With the impending fall of the Confederate government close at hand, the reports that the Federals were on the way to Tuscaloosa, to destroy the factories and foundries, and to burn the University, grew more insistent and exciting. The cadets were on several occasions called out during the last year of the war. The Federal troops reached Tuscaloosa at night. J. G. Cowan, in a very interesting article which appeared in the Alabama University Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 1, describes fully the destruction of the University.

The cadet corps was formed shortly after twelve and under the command of Col. J. T. Murfee moved off to meet the enemy who were entering the town in the direction of Northport.

In the clash which followed a number of casualties on both sides occurred. Seeing that his cadets could not withstand the attack of the trained Union soldiers, Col. Murfee decided to retreat. The magazine was blown up by Major M. C. Burke, who was on leave in Tuscaloosa at the time. Passing out by the place where the Insane Hospital now stands, the cadets started toward Marion, where they were disbanded and told to reach home the best way they could.

The Federals under General Croxton, on the morning of April 4, 1865, set fire to all the public buildings of the University. The home of the president, the house now occupied by the Misses Gorgas, and the observatory, and the little building in which the University archives are now stored were the only ones spared by the enemy. In a short time, a few hours, the work of nearly half a century had been destroyed, and over three hundred thousand dollars' worth of property was a smoldering mass of ruins.

"The librarian of the University, Professor Deloffre, with the hope of changing the purpose of the commanding officer with reference to the destruction of the library, led him thither and unlocked the library doors and showed him the valuable collection of books.

"'It is a great pity,' said the officer, 'but my orders are imperative. I will save one volume, at any rate, as a memento of this occasion.' He entered and, seizing a copy of the Koran, withdrew from the building and ordered it to be set on fire at once."

During the summer after the destruction of the University all of the Trustees and faculty sent in their resignations, with the exception of Dr. Garland, who thought that by using the basement of the president's home and the observatory as a lecture room, exercises could be resumed. The trustees appointed Dr. Wyman and Rev. Robert B. White as assistants. When the time came to open only one student presented himself and the experiment fell through and became a failure, owing to the collapse of the Confederate government.

The legislature which convened on the third Monday in November, 1865, passed an Act which provided for a loan of seventy thousand dollars to the University from the State treasury, to enable the trustees "to re-

build the University and provide it with the means of imparting a thorough education." The Act which was approved February 20, 1866, required "that from and after the 1st of January, 1870, one-half of the annual interest on the University fund should be retained by the treasurer of the State until the whole amount borrowed, with the interest thereon, should be paid." The same legislature by an Act approved February 21, 1866, changed the method of appointing trustees. This Act required that whenever any vacancy should occur in the board of trustees it should be the duty of the governor to nominate to the Senate a suitable person residing in the district to fill the vacancy, and if such person should be confirmed by the Senate he should be the trustee for the time prescribed by law. Prior to the passage of this Act the trustees were elected by the vote of the two houses of the Legislature in joint convention.

In June, 1866, the board met in Montgomery, and took measures for the speedy rebuilding of the University. Col. J. T. Murfee presented a plan which was adopted. At this session of the Board, Dr. Garland, who for nineteen years had been president, tendered his resignation.

In January, 1867, the first new building was started on the grounds, and was when completed named in honor of the first president, Alva Woods Hall. The successful construction of this hall was due largely to the work of Gov. Robert Patton and James H. Fitts, Esq., the latter financial agent.

When the reconstruction Acts were passed by Congress, it was made necessary for the State to hold a new constitutional convention, which made a number of changes in the laws of the State.

The trustees of the University met in Montgomery in October, 1867. They offered the position of President to Dr. Henry Tutwiler, who declined it, and Dr. W. S. Wyman was appointed acting-president. Under the new constitution a body styled "the board of education" was created and the duties of the trustees ceased, because this body was also a "board of regents of the State University." The regents assembled in the city of Montgomery in July, 1868. Dr. Wyman was present and made his report. The first official act of the board was to declare "null, void, and of no effect all acts of any body pretending to have been since the secession of Alabama, the board of trustees of the University." Dr. Wyman, after the adoption of these resolutions, remained only long enough for the examination of his books, after which he retired. The regents immediately elected him president, but he refused to accept and they elected Prof. Cyrus Northport who also declined to be president. During 1870-71 William R. Smith served as president. The board of regents in the latter year selected Dr. Nathaniel T. Lupton as chairman of the faculty. He successfully discharged his duties as such until he was elected president by the regents, filling that position three years.

In 1873 the law department was estab-

lished with H. M. Sommerville as professor.

Dr. Lupton was succeeded in 1874 by Dr. Carlos G. Smith, who did much toward rebuilding the University, and advancing its prosperity, and increasing the number of students. In 1875 the control of the regents was abolished and the University passed back into the hands of the trustees. The years 1875 to 1888 were marked by the granting of a new charter to the University by the Constitutional Convention of the former year, the election of Gen. Josiah Gorgas as president, his retirement, the selection of Hon. Burwell B. Lewis as his successor, Dr. Wyman again president pro tem, the appointment of a joint committee of trustees and Alumni to devise ways and plans, "to secure the necessary funds with which to add to the University buildings, enlarge its library and apparatus, and increase its facilities in other directions"; the passage of a bill granting additional loans to the University; the establishment of the chair of civil engineering, the appointment of Col. T. C. McCorvey as professor of mental and moral philosophy.

The present buildings were begun by ground being broken February 20, 1884. Due largely to the influence of Senator Morgan, Congress passed an Act approved April 23, 1884, which granted to Alabama 46,080 acres of land, to be applied "to the erection of suitable buildings for the University and to the restoration of the library buildings," etc., which had been destroyed by fire by the Federal troops when they burned the University.

The students of the University placed a marble memorial in Clark hall in memory of Dr. Lewis, whose death occurred "on the threshold of the collegiate year of 1885-86."

Soon after the death of Col. Lewis, the trustees for the third time tendered the presidency to Dr. W. S. Wyman, who again declined the honor. In June, 1886, Gen. Henry D. Clayton (q. v.) was elected president, and his death occurred October 13, 1889. He was succeeded by Dr. Richard C. Jones (q. v.) in June, 1890, who, in addition to his executive duties, also conducted the classes in international and constitutional law.

During Dr. Jones' administration the trustees of the University established a course in mining engineering, in February, 1890, which was opened to students October 1 of that year. The "Crimson White," the student paper, and the "Corolla," the college annual, were established by the students; additional funds were appropriated by the general assembly, and the condition of the affairs of the University was very prosperous.

Possibly the greatest event of the administration of Dr. Jones was the action of the trustees in making the school a co-educational institution. The catalogue of 1893-94 states that young women will be admitted, but that they must be prepared to take up studies no lower than the sophomore class. If they did not have time to take a regular course, they were permitted to take a select course.

Dr. James K. Powers (q. v.) became president in 1897, remaining with the Uni-

versity until 1901 when he resigned. During the interim between his resignation and the inauguration of Dr. John W. Abercrombie, Dr. William S. Wyman served as acting-president. While Dr. Abercrombie was president the summer school was established by Act of the legislature approved October 1, 1903, with an appropriation of five thousand dollars annually.

By an Act approved March 6, 1907, the University fund was redefined and twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated in addition to the other funds. In addition to the above, one hundred thousand dollars was appropriated "for the purpose of making needed improvements." The annual appropriation was increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000 by an Act of April 12, 1911. Half of this amount was designated to be used for the medical department.

John W. Abercrombie was succeeded by Dr. George H. Denny as President. A brief summary of the work accomplished under his administration follows.

The entrance requirements were raised to national standards. The institution was recognized by the leading institutions of America and Europe. The complete standardization of the professional schools of the University. The development of the educational equipment and apparatus. The faculty has been increased and salaries raised 50%. The enlargement of the physical plant by the erection of new buildings.

Co-education has rapidly developed, and a School of Mines and a Department of Business. The U. S. Bureau of Mines has established a mine experiment station. Schools of fine arts, music and home economics have been created and the department of University extension developed.

The student body has grown from 400 in the session of 1911-12 to 1,350 in 1920-21, and the summer school from 300 in 1912 to 800 in 1920. Careful administration has been made of the endowment fund, which has resulted in the growth of this fund and the income available.

The Phi Beta Kappa fraternity has been reorganized at the University.

The University is administered through the following organizations:

1. The college of arts and science.
2. The school of education.
3. The college of engineering.
4. The school of law.
5. The school of medicine.
6. The summer school for teachers.

University grounds near Tuscaloosa comprise nearly three hundred acres. The buildings are:

Woods Hall, "which formed the rear line of the University quadrangle, is a building of four stories. The first floor contains the dining hall, the University postoffice, and the supply store. The second, third, and fourth stories are appropriated mainly to students' apartments."

Manly Hall contains the administrative offices, and students' apartments; it forms the west side of the quadrangle.

Clark Hall contains the library and reading room and is the central building on the south front of the quadrangle. The second floor is used for social purposes.

Garland Hall is used as a dormitory for students, and forms the east side of the quadrangle.

Smith Hall, named in honor of Dr. Eugene A. Smith, situated on the eastern side of the campus, is dedicated to the natural science. In it are the Alabama Museum of Natural History and the lecture rooms and laboratories of the geological and biological departments of the University, and the offices, library, and chemical laboratory of the geological survey.

Comer Hall, named in honor of Gov. B. B. Comer, who signed the bill which made it possible for the new buildings to be erected, occupies the northwestern corner of the campus. It is the engineering building, and contains the laboratories of the departments of engineering, the department of physics, and the University power plant.

Morgan Hall, the academic building, bears its name in honor of Senator John T. Morgan, who was responsible for the granting of additional government lands to the University. It contains the lecture rooms of the departments of arts and sciences, and the lecture rooms and libraries of the department of law and education. In addition it also contains an auditorium with seating capacity of a thousand.

Tuomey Hall is used exclusively by the chemical department. It is situated on the eastern part of the campus.

Barnard Hall, opposite Tuomey Hall, contains the rooms of the Y. M. C. A.

The School of Medicine buildings, which were formerly located in Mobile, were vacated when the school was removed to Tuscaloosa, are now on the campus. It is planned to have separate buildings for that department.

Julia Tutwiler Hall, the woman's dormitory, was completed in 1914; it is situated on the south side of University Avenue, and was named for Miss Julia Tutwiler (q. v.), who did probably more than anyone to secure the admission of young women to the University. This dormitory is colonial in architecture and is of red brick, with white ornamental fixtures and trimmings. It furnishes space for the housing of eighty-six women students. It is steam heated and has all modern accommodations.

The Gymnasium is the most recently constructed of all the buildings. It is colonial in architecture and is of red brick with white mortar joints and trimmings. This building has a floor space of 24,500 square feet, and includes a large hall for general exercises, 63 by 112½ feet, rooms for boxing, wrestling and special exercises, trophy room, rooms for athletic teams, locker rooms, baths, and offices.

The athletic field, comprises eighty acres, and is in rear of the gymnasium.

Library.—When the University was destroyed by fire in 1865, the library was composed of around ten thousand books. The

collections now number over 50,000 volumes, and the library either subscribes to or receives complimentary over a hundred periodicals. The University has been designated as a government depository. The law department, education department, and engineering department all maintain separate libraries.

The Alumni Society was founded and incorporated soon after the establishment of the University. In June, 1885, it resolved to establish "The Educational Fund," for the assistance of meritorious students who have not the means to secure a college education. The Alumni Society publishes the "University of Alabama Alumni News."

Phi Beta Kappa Society.—The General Council of Phi Beta Kappa in the summer of 1913, re-established the "Alpha" of Alabama, the original charter of this chapter dates back to 1857, but as there was no chapter for fifty years the charter had lapsed.

Literary Societies and Clubs: The Philomathic Literary Society; Shackelford Literary Society; the Attic, a literary club holding its charter from the intercollegiate organization; Sigma Upsilon, juniors and seniors, are eligible; The Literesque, confined to the sophomore class; The Jasons, the honor society of the senior class, members being selected on Jason Tap Day, from the Junior class. There are a number of debating teams, The Blackfriars, which is the Dramatic Club; the Glee Club; The Education Club, the Engineers Club, the Alabama Branch, A. T. E. E., the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Young Women's Christian Association.

Publications.—The Crimson White; the Corolla; The University Index; The Alumni News, and the University of Alabama Bulletin.

Grades.—Indicated by letters are based on a scale of 100, as follows, A. 90-100; B. 80-90; C. 70-80; D. 60-70; E. 50-60; F. 0-50; I. Incomplete.

Honors and Appointments.—Fellowships are awarded each year in the following departments: English, Latin, and Greek; Modern languages, history, economics, philosophy, and education; mathematics, physics, and engineering; geology, chemistry and biology. The value of each fellowship is \$200.00. Prizes are awarded for written essays, and public speaking, scholarships are also maintained.

General Expenses.—For men in college of arts and sciences, school of education and college of Engineering, averaging \$69, where men reside in dormitories, this of course does not include food. In school of law the expenses are \$135. For women, the fees and expenses are \$213 a year. The expenses may be paid at the beginning of each term.

Fraternities.—Alpha Tau Omega; Kappa Alpha; Lambda Chi Alpha; Pi Kappa Phi; Phi Delta Theta; Phi Gamma Delta; Phi Kappa Sigma; Sigma Alpha Epsilon; Sigma Chi; Sigma Nu; Zeta Beta Tau.

Women's Fraternities.—Delta Delta Delta; Kappa Delta; Zeta Tau Alpha.

Alumni

- Catalogue of the officers, alumni, and students of the University of Alabama, 1821-54. Tuscaloosa: printed by M. D. J. Slade. 1854. 8vo. pp. 40.

Pp. 1-24 contain matters embraced in above title; pp. 25-40 contain annual catalogue, 1853-54, with separate title on p. 25.

Lists of alumni and officers appear in annual catalogues from 1842 to 1848, for 1849-50, 1853-54 (above), and for 1856-57; and also in Law Catalogue, 1880-1881.

Copies seen: University; Curry; Owen.

- Historical catalogue of the officers and alumni of the University of Alabama, 1821 to 1870. Selma, Ala.: Armstrong, Duval & Martin, Book and Job Printers. 1870. 8vo. pp. 41 (2).

Pp. 33-41 (2) contain the annual catalogue for 1869-70. First alumni catalogue after 1856-57, and last until 1878.

Copies seen: University; Owen.

- Trustees, faculty, and graduates of the University of Alabama.

In Garrett's *Reminiscences of Public Men in Alabama*, pp. 791-800.

- A register of the officers and graduates of the University of Alabama. (Seal of University) Tuscaloosa, Ala.: Geo. A. Searcy, bookseller and publisher, 1878. 4to. pp. 58.

Compiled by Dr. William Stokes Wyman and Col. Thomas Chalmers McCorvey. An excellent work.

Copies seen: University; Owen.

- A complete list of the matriculates of the University of Alabama from 1869 to 1897. Not including those in attendance during the session 1897-'98. Giving name, degree in course last year in attendance at the University, last known address. (—etc. 2 lines.) Printed at the Institute for the Deaf, Talladega, Ala. 1898. 8vo. pp. 61.

Copies seen: Owen.

- Proceedings of the Alumni Society of the University of Alabama at its 9th meeting, Dec. 12, 1843. 8vo.

Catalogues

- Annual catalogues, 1831-1897. 8vo. and 12mo.

None issued for 1837-38, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41; 1861-1869, except 1861-62, 1862-63, and 1863-64 (copies of which have not, however, been seen), and 1870-71.

Catalogue, January, 1833. pp. 14.

Catalogue, 1833-34. pp. 12.

Catalogue, 1834-35. pp. 12.

Catalogue, 1835-36. pp. —.

Catalogue, 1837. pp. 8.

Catalogue, 1842. pp. 22.

Catalogue, 1843. pp. 16.

Catalogue, 1844. pp. 19.

Catalogue, 1845. pp. 10.

Catalogue, 1846. pp. 20.

Catalogue, 1847. pp. 14.

Catalogue, 1848. pp. 16.

Catalogue, 1849-50. pp. (24.)

Catalogue, 1850-51. pp. 14.

Catalogue, 1851-52. pp. (16.)

Catalogue, 1852-53. pp. 14.

Catalogue, 1853-54. pp. 25-40. (See Alumni Register above.)

Catalogue, 1854-55. pp. 14.

Catalogue, 1855-56. pp. 16.

Catalogue, 1856-57. pp. 38. Includes Triennial catalogue.

Catalogue, 1857-58. pp. 16.

Catalogue, 1858-59. pp. 16.

Catalogue, 1859-60. pp. 24.

Catalogue, 1860-61. pp. 32.

Catalogue, 1869-70.

In *Historical Catalogue*, 1821 to 1870, pp. 34-41.

(See Alumni Registers above.)

Catalogue, 1871-72. pp. 30.

Catalogue, 1872-73. pp. 40.

Catalogue, 1873-74. pp. 31 (1).

Catalogue, 1874-75. pp. 25.

Catalogue, 1875-76. pp. 30.

Catalogue, 1876-77. pp. 32.

Catalogue, 1877-78. pp. 33 (1).

Catalogue, 1878-79. pp. 36.

Catalogue, 1879-80. pp. 32.

Catalogue, 1880-81. pp. 32.

Catalogue, 1881-82. pp. 32.

Catalogue, 1882-83. pp. 32.

Catalogue, 1883-84. pp. 36.

Catalogue, 1884-85. pp. 38.

Catalogue, 1885-86. pp. 40.

Catalogue, 1886-87. pp. 43.

Catalogue, 1887-88. pp. 62.

Catalogue, 1888-89. pp. 66.

Catalogue, 1889-90. pp. 64.

Catalogue, 1890-91. pp. 72.

Catalogue, 1891-92. pp. 64.

Catalogue, 1892-93. pp. 84.

Catalogue, 1893-94. pp. 96.

Catalogue, 1894-95. pp. 73.

Catalogue, 1895-96. pp. —.

Catalogue, 1896-7. pp. 116. iii.

Catalogue, 1897-98. pp. —. Also announcement for 1897-98. pp. 19.

Copies seen: University; Owen.

Law School

- Sketch of the law school.

In *Southern Law Journal*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Jan., 1878, vol. i, pp. 55-57.

- Law Department of the University of Alabama. (Triennial catalogue.) 1880-81. Tuscaloosa, Ala. 1880. 8vo. pp. 17.

Contains roll of alumni, 1874-1880. No other copies seen, and none later issued.

Law school opened at session, 1872-73, H. M. Somerville, Esq., Professor.

Copies seen: Owen.

Bibliography

- University law school. Announcement of the Law Department, University of Alabama, 1884-1885. Twelfth year. Tuscaloosa, Ala.: 1884. 12mo. pp. 8.

Copies seen: Owen.

Laws and Regulations

- Ordinances and resolutions of the board of trustees of the University of Alabama, which are of a general and public nature, passed since the session of 1826—and some previous to that period—up to the close of the session, on the 15th of January, 1831. Together with a list of the trustees and professors of the University. Tuscaloosa: printed by Jno. R. Hampton: 1831. 8vo. pp. 30.

Copies seen: University.

- Ordinances for the government of the University of Alabama. n. p. (1831.) 8vo. pp. 8.

From card catalogue of Liberty of Congress.

- (Other editions.)

8vo.

For 1837, pp. 43; 1839, pp. 27; 1850, pp. 26; 1854, pp. 24; 1858, pp. 18; 1873, pp. 36; 1877, pp. 38; 1889, pp. 36.

Copies seen: University.

Legislative Documents

- Report of committee. Tuscaloosa. 1834. Referred to in Clark's *History of Education in Alabama*, pp. 39-41.

This was in reference to University expenditures, etc.

- Report of the committee on education, in relation to the University of Alabama. In Senate—1,000 copies ordered to be printed. Tuscaloosa: Philon & Harris, State printers. 1843. 8vo. pp. 24.

Copies seen: Curry.

- Report of the Committee (of the House of Representatives) on Education, on the Report of the Trustees of the University of Alabama, etc. (Tuscaloosa, 1846) 8vo.

From *British Museum Catalogue*, 1881.

- Report of the Committee (of the General Assembly, Walter H. Crenshaw, *Chairman*) on the State University. House 1,000 copies. Montgomery: McCormick & Walshe, printers. 1848. 8vo. pp. 12.

House Doc. No. 10.
Report written by Joseph W. Taylor, of Greene Co.

Copies seen: Curry.

- Report of the Committee (N. H. Brown, *Chairman*) on the University of Alabama together with the report of the Board of Trustees of the University. House—500 copies. Montgomery: Bates & Lucas, State printers. 1856. 8vo. pp. 12.

F. Bugbee & J. I. Ormond, trustees.

Copies seen: Curry.

- Report of the special point committee appointed to visit the State University at Tuscaloosa, to the General Assembly. Montgomery: Barrett & Brown, State printers. 1879. 8vo. pp. 35 (1).

Contains reprint of laws and regulations, 1877, pp. 9-35 (1).

Copies seen: Owen.

- A bill to be entitled an act: to adjust the claim of the University of Alabama upon an equitable basis, by declaring the endowment; and to enable deserving and

indigent students in the several counties of the State, to obtain an education at that institution, n. p. n. d. 4to. pp. 3.
No title page.

House Bill, No. 544; introduced by M. L. Stansel.

Edition, 300 copies.

Copies seen: Owen.

- Report of the joint committee to visit Tuscaloosa and investigate the University. n. p. (1897.) 8vo. pp. 36. No title page. Signed by B. L. Hibbard, Ed. Robinson, A. P. Longshore, Jno. Y. Kilpatrick, *joint committee*. Report made to General Assembly, 1896-97.

Copies seen: Owen.

Publications

- The Alabama University Monthly.

This publication covers a consecutive period of fourteen years, 1873-1887. It was entirely under the control of the two literary societies of the University—the Philomathic and the Erosophic—for its first four years, the editors being chosen by them. Beginning with the fifth year, the Faculty appointed the editors, the selection still being made from the membership of the Societies. It was discontinued by the Faculty after 1887, and the University was without a students' organ until Jan. 1891, when the *Journal* begun publication.

Detail of the several issues, editors, etc., is given below:

Vol. I., 1873-74, Dec., 1873; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, and July, 1874—8 numbers. 8vo. pp. 192. Editors: *Philomathic Society*, Thos. H. Watts, Jr., editor-in-chief, R. J. Padelford, A. D. Crawford; *Erosophic Society*, John H. Fitts and W. C. Jemison.

Vol. II., 1874-75, Nov., Dec., 1874; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, 1875—9 numbers. 8vo. pp. 346. Editors: *Philomathic*, T. W. Clark, R. J. Padelford; *Erosophic*, R. B. Bradfield.

Vol. III., 1875-76, Nov., Dec., 1875; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, 1876—9 numbers. 8vo. pp. 335. Editors: *Philomathic*, B. L. Wyman; *Erosophic*, J. W. Holliday and J. A. Kelly, Jr.

Vol. IV., 1876-77, Nov., Dec., 1876; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June-July, 1877—9 numbers in 8. 8vo. pp. 310. Editors: *Philomathic*, R. H. Baltzell, W. H. Patton; *Erosophic*, W. E. Richardson. Mr. Patton resigned and R. Betts was elected to the vacancy.

Vol. V., 1877-78, Nov., Dec., 1877; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June-July, 1878—9 numbers in 7. 8vo. pp. 311-603. Editors: *Philomathic*, Chas. R. McCall, Daniel W. Speake; *Erosophic*, Tennent Lomax and C. W. Brown.

Vol. VI., 1878-79, Nov., Dec., 1878; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June-July, 1879—9 numbers in 8. 8vo. pp. 695-1014. Editors: *Philomathic*, Chap. Cory, J. B. Durrett; *Erosophic*, L. T. Bradfield, J. E. Gray, and J. M. Weatherly.

Vol. VII., 1880, Feb., Mar., Apr., May,

- June, July—6 numbers. 8vo. pp. 263. Editors: *Philomathic*, S. G. D. Brothers, F. F. Caller, J. H. Little; *Erosophic*, R. E. Spragins and J. J. Willett.
- Vol. VIII., 1880-81, Dec., 1880; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, 1881—8 numbers. 8vo. pp. 320. Editors: *Philomathic*, T. W. Palmer, J. N. Gilchrist; *Erosophic*, Tancred Betts, C. W. Brown, and W. P. G. Harding.
- Vol. IX., 1881-82, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1881; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, 1882—8 numbers. 8vo. pp. 294. Editors: *Philomathic*, H. T. Davis, H. B. Foster, A. A. Jones; *Erosophic*, Isaac Oliver and J. W. Worthington.
- Vol. X., 1882-83, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1882; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May-June, 1883—9 numbers in 8. 8vo. pp. 288. Editors: *Philomathic*, Roscoe McConnell, Walter D. Seed; *Erosophic*, J. B. Earle, A. W. Hayes, and P. R. Somerville.
- Vol. XI., 1883-84, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1883; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, 1884—9 numbers. 8vo. pp. 367. Editors: *Philomathic*, M. Graham, H. G. Hawkins, H. T. Smith; *Erosophic*, Chester Harding and E. M. Harris.
- Vol. XII., 1884-85, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1884; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, 1885—9 numbers. 8vo. pp. 366. Editors: *Philomathic*, Morris Loveman, E. M. Shackelford; *Erosophic*, A. L. McLeod, J. W. Craddock, and Daniel Pratt.
- Vol. XIII., 1885-86, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1885; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, 1886—8 numbers. 8vo. pp. 300. Editors: *Philomathic*, Alston Pitts, Z. T. Rudolph; *Erosophic*, J. B. Dell, A. E. Pace; *Peithonian*, F. S. Lyon. During this year the latter society was formed.
- Vol. XIV., 1886-87, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1886; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, 1887—9 numbers. 8vo. pp. 347. Editors: *Philomathic*, Thomas M. Owen, editor-in-chief; *Erosophic*, Oliver D. Street; *Peithonian*, William W. Quarles.
- Copies seen:* Owen. Dr. Eugene A. Smith, University, Ala., also has set.
- The Journal.
- In a sense this was the successor of the *Alabama University Monthly*. It ran through three sessions. In the beginning of the fourth year, owing to various delays in getting out the first number, the whole of the edition was suppressed and the *Crimson-White* took its place.
- Detail of the several issues, editions, etc., is given below.
- Vol. I, 1891, Jan., Feb., Mar., May, June—5 numbers. 8vo. pp. 183. Editors: R. T. Goodwyn, R. G. Hall, E. C. Patty, E. E. Newton, J. H. Pettway.
- Vol. II, 1891-92, Nov., Dec., 1891; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, 1892—8 numbers. 8vo. pp. 356. Editors: Robert E. Parke, Jr., editor-in-chief, L. J. Clayton, T. A. Street, Jr., J. C. Forney, and J. E. Willoughby.
- Vol. III, 1892-93, Nov., Dec., 1892; Jan., Mar., Apr., 1893—5 numbers. 8vo. pp. 179. *Illustrations*. Editors: John Leslie Hibbard, editor-in-chief, William Brockman Bankhead, Bibb Graves, J. T. Holtzclaw, Jr., John H. Simpson.
- Vol. IV, No. 1, Nov., 1893. 8vo. pp. 32. No others issued.
- Copies seen:* Owen.
- The *Crimson-White*.
- Folio.
- Vol. I, Nos. 1-15, Jan. 11, 1894-May 4, 1894.
- Vol. II, Nos. 1-22, Nov. 23, 1894-June 18, 1895.
- Vol. III, Nos. 1-17, Oct. 25, 1895-June 15, 1896.
- Vol. IV, Nos. 1-10+, Oct. 27, 1896-Jan. 19, 1897.
- Vol. V, Nos. 1.
- Successor to the *University Journal*, and intended as a weekly paper representative of college life, current doings, news, etc. Contains a few illustrations. Each issue is a folio, usually four columns to the page.
- Copies seen:* Owen.
- (Commencement Day Programmes.)
- 4vo. pp. 8 and 12.
- First issued July 3, 1879. They have appeared regularly each commencement since that date, and vary in length.
- Copies seen:* Owen.
- Vol. 1. The Senior Battery. No. 1. (Design, etc.) June, 1891.
- 4to. pp. 12. *Illustrations*.
- Designed to create a sentiment for abolition of military discipline at the University.
- Copies seen:* Owen.
- The Corolla published by the Students of the University of Alabama. *Raison d'être*. (etc. 3 lines.) Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Commencement, June 28th, 1893. The Cleveland printing and publishing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, n. d.
- 8 vo. pp. 187. *Illustrations*.
- Copies seen:* Owen.
- The Corolla of Ninety-Four. Published by the Students of the University of Alabama. June, 1894. Volume II. n. p. n. d.
- 8vo. pp. 199(1). *Illustrations*.
- Copies seen:* Owen.
- The Corolla of Ninety-Five. Published by the Students of the University of Alabama. June, 1895. Volume III. n. p. n. d.
- 8vo. pp. 190, 11. *Illustrations*.
- Copies seen:* Owen.
- The Corolla '96 University of Alabama Tuscaloosa n. p. n. d. (Roberts & Son, printers, Birmingham, Ala.)
- Oblong 8vo. pp. 166, 11. *Illustrations*.
- Vol. IV.
- The Corolla Volume V '97 published by the students. The University of Alabama. (Roberts & Son, Birmingham, Ala.) n. d.
- Oblong 8vo. pp. 162. *Illustrations*.
- These volumes are executed in the highest style of the printer's art. The illustrations are numerous and in the main excellently finished. They represent the vari-

ous classes, the faculty, the trustees, fraternity life, members of the alumni, and humorous scenes in college life. The principal contents are what are usually found in the College Annual, but each volume contains much of historical interest in the past life of the University. The latter are catalogued herein under their respective authors.

Copies seen: Owen.

—*Commencement Daily.*

Folio. Vol. 1. Nos. 1-5, June 20-24, 1886.

Only five numbers issued during the fifty-fifth annual commencement of the University. Conducted as an ordinary daily paper, but principally filled with College news, notes, exercises, etc.; *Prof. James B. Little, editor and business manager.*

Copies seen: Owen.

—*The University Daily.*

Folio. Vol. 2, Nos. 1-5, June 18-23, 1887.

Similar to and intended as the annual successor of the *Commencement Daily*. *Editors, W. W. Quarles and O. D. Street.*

Copies seen: Owen.

Reports to Board of Regents

- Partial report of the President and heads of departments of the University of Alabama, submitted at the fall session of 1874, of the Board of Regents. Montgomery, Ala. W. W. Screws, State printer. 1874. 8vo. pp. 16.

Others were probably issued, but no copies have been seen.

The proceedings of the sessions of the Board of Regents are to be found in the *Journals of the Board of Education and Board of Regents*, 1871, 1872, and 1873. See Schools, sub-title Board of Education.

Copies seen: Owen.

Trustees' Reports

- Report of the Trustees to the General Assembly of Alabama, 1837. Tuscaloosa, 1837. 8vo. pp. 7.

Sabin: No. 570.

- Report of the trustees of the University of Alabama; also the special report of Col. F. Bugbee, one of the trustees of the University. House of Reps. 133—Senate 33. Tuscaloosa: John McCormick, printer, 1846. 8vo. pp. 10.

Copies seen: University.

- Report of the trustees (Joshua L. Martin, Presdt. of the Board), of the State University. House 500 copies. Montgomery: McCormick & Walshe, printers. 1847. 8vo. pp. 8.

Doc. No. 2.

Valuable report for statistics, etc., of this period of the university.

Copies seen: Curry; Owen.

- Biennial report of the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama, to the third biennial session of the General Assembly, held in the city of Montgomery. Montgomery: Brittan and De Wolf, State printers. 1851. 8vo. pp. 8.

House Doc. No. 2.

Copies seen: Owen.

- Biennial report of the trustees of the University of Alabama: 1851-52, 1852-3. Montgomery: Brittan & Blue, State printers. 1853.

8vo. pp. 4.

Copies seen: Owen.

- Report of the trustees of the University of Alabama: to the Senate & House of Representatives of Alabama. Eutaw, Ala.: printed at the office of the Independent Observer. 1859.

8vo. pp. 20.

Thos. H. Herndon, John J. Ormond, and John S. Storrs, committee of trustees on report. Valuable report.

Copies seen: Curry.

- Report of the trustees of the University of Alabama, to the General Assembly. (1875-1876.) Montgomery, Ala.: Barrett & Brown, State printers. 1877.

8vo. pp. 16.

First under act reorganizing the University, requiring report to be made to each session of the General Assembly.

Copies seen: Owen.

- Trustees' reports, 1876-1891.

8vo.

Report for sessions of 1876-77 and 1877-78. pp. 18.

Report for sessions of 1878-79 and 1879-80. pp. —.

Report for years of 1880-81 and 1881-82. pp. 15.

Report for years of 1882-83 and 1883-84. pp. 15.

Report for years 1884-85 and 1885-86. pp. 47. Edition, 350 copies.

Report for years ending 15th June, 1887, and 15th June, 1888. pp. 32. Senate edition, 500 copies.

Report for 1888-89 and 1889-90. pp. —. Annual report for year ending 24th June, 1891. pp. 31.

Copies seen: Owen.

(See also Barnard, F. A. P.; Beck, F. K.; Boykin, B.; Bullock, E. C.; Clark, W. G.; Clay, C. C., Jr.; Fitts, J. H.; Forney, Alex B.; Furman, R.; Garland, L. C.; Garrett, Wm.; Huntington, B. W.; Lewis, B. B.; Lipscomb, Rev. A. A.; Manly, B.; McMullen, R. B.; Morgan, John T.; Murfee, J. T.; Pratt, J. W.; Richardson, W. G.; Sanford, J. W. A., Sr.; Simms, Wm. Gilmore; Smith, J. L.; Smith, Wm. R.; Taylor, Joseph W.; Weatherly, J.; Woods, Rev. A.; Wright, J. W. A.)

REFERENCES.—Clark's History of Education in Alabama; Catalogues; Bulletins; copies of the Crimson White; Corolla; University of Alabama Index; manuscript record of the Board of Trustees and Letters, Circulars, etc., in the files of the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA LIBRARY.
See University of Alabama.

V

VALLEY HEAD. Postoffice and station on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad in the northeast part of DeKalb County, 11 miles northeast of Fort Payne. Altitude: 1,021 feet. Population: 1888—75; 1910—233; 1910—Valley Head Precinct 11—764.

It is situated on the water-parting line of Wills Valley, hence its name. Here Wills Creek rises and flows southwest to the Coosa and here Lookout Creek rises and flows northeast to the Tennessee. Iron, marble, kaolin, sandstone and other minerals are abundant in the vicinity. This is the center of orchards of peaches, apples and plums. Vineyards and strawberry farms flourish. Lumber mills, grist mills and gins are in operation.

Two miles away on top of Lookout Mountain, is the DeSoto River, that runs the entire length of the table-land, north to the Tennessee River. Along its course the river spreads to a great width, and leaps 100 feet to a wild gorge below. In this gorge, it was declared by the Indians, DeSoto camped, on his journey westward to the Mississippi; he fortified his camp, against hostile Indians, by erecting two lines of rock fortifications, 100 feet apart; gigantic trees, hundreds of years old have grown through these forts, seeming to confirm the story. Mentone Mineral Springs, also, are within two miles of Valley Head.

REFERENCES.—Folder of Mentone, Ala.; letter from Van Buren, August, 1916; U. S. Geol. Survey, 1906; Wilkinson's Alabama Bulletin-DeKalb Co.; Polk's Ala. Gaz., p. 794, Official Reg. 1916.

VALLEY REGIONS. The State of Alabama contains two main valleys, or more precisely, valley regions: the Coosa Valley and the Tennessee River Valley. Both of them are in the plateau or hill region, in the northern two-thirds of the State. The two main valleys branch out into numerous smaller valleys and, together cover a large portion of the area of north Alabama. Many of the valleys are well adapted to general agriculture and more especially to the cultivation of orchard fruits, berries, vegetables, and forage and pasturage crops. The soils as a rule are light and of less natural fertility than those of the black belt, canebrake, and blue marl regions of the Coastal Plain; yet, in ease of cultivation, responsiveness to fertilizers, and variety of possible productions they are only slightly inferior.

See, for description of the various valleys, Blountsville Valley; Broomtown Valley; Brown Valley; Cahaba Valley; Chattooga Valley; Choccolocco Valley; Coosa Valley; Jones Valley; Moulton and Russellville Valley; Murphrees Valley; Possum Valley; Rouses Valley; Tennessee Valley; Wills Valley.

REFERENCES.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, pts. 1 and 2, (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special reports* 8 and 9, 1896 and 1897); Gib-

son, *Report on Murphree's Valley*, *Ibid.*, 4, 1893); Berney, *Handbook* (1892), pp. 423-448.

VAN BUREN. Interior village and rural mail route, in S. E. part of De Kalb County, near the village of Collinsville. Population: 1890, Van Buren Precinct 5, 984; 1900, Van Buren Precinct 5, 915; 1910, Van Buren Precinct 5, 830. It was the old headquarters for the state coach route and the P. O. until the A. G. So. R. R. came, when it moved the P. O. to Collinsville.

REFERENCES.—Statistical letter from Van Buren, Aug. 1916. Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

VEGETABLES. The edible parts of herbaceous plants. The vegetable garden through the entire history of the State has been the one accompaniment of the home. Flower gardens, lawns, general features of ornamentation and home beautification and adornment might or might not have obtained, but the vegetable garden was everywhere. It was usually located on the most favored spot, usually just in the rear, and slightly away from the dwelling. Around it was a picket fence. It was laid off in walks. Occasionally the walks would be bordered with flower beds. In some cases, they were shaded by grape arbors or trellises. In beds, along the fences, were raspberry vines or currant bushes, or beds of sage.

While the owner had little scientific knowledge of soils or soil values, the proper fertilizers for use, or of many other things now common knowledge to all, he nevertheless grew successfully everything now included in the vegetable garden, or in truck-farming for the markets, and included in the list were many things now not generally used. Usually the garden bore two or three crops during the year, and it was thus the first example of intensive farming, and at the same time, crop rotation, since usually different parts of the garden were employed for different vegetables during successive seasons.

The vegetables included both in the old and the new order, all successfully grown in Alabama, both for the home and for the market, are: asparagus, beans of different varieties, onions, celery, leek, garlic, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, cucumber, horseradish, parsnips, peas, peppers, sweet corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, radishes, spinach, squash, turnips, lettuce. Some fruits, as water melons, muskmelons, cantaloupes, tomatoes, and egg plants, are usually grown as vegetables. In 1857 the "Cotton Planter" listed the following vegetables as then grown generally in the State: beans, beets, cabbage, turnips, lettuce, salsify, spinach, parsley, carrots, parsnips, mustard, cauliflower, Irish potatoes and English peas.

The garden usually has a hotbed, commonly so called, used for the forcing of early plants, or for production until the last frosts of the season had passed. These were of varying type, usually an excavation, framed in with plank, and covered with panes of ordinary sash, or with glass frames.

The implements of the garden are interesting. The hoe, the rake, the grubbing hoe, the spade, the wheel plow and shears for pruning, usually constituted the outfit. Many eagerly sought every new invention for improving garden culture. Horticultural and agricultural journals were taken, and they usually had special departments devoted to the vegetable garden, with suggestions as to seed selection, manures, plowing, best methods for plant forcing, with detailed suggestions as to plants for the different months. Communications are found in each issue, and growers were usually free with their experiences. Some of them are amusing, and yet they had value in stimulating discussion and experiment.

With all of the limitations of lack of experience, and many of the things which both art and science have brought into use, it is doubtful whether the yield or serviceability of the modern garden equals the old.

REFERENCES.—Watts, *Vegetable Gardening* (1913); Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* (1901).

See Truck Gardening.

VELVET BEAN. The velvet bean is a twining plant, grown for its vegetation part and feeds, both of which are used for food. The plant is important as a cover crop and for green manuring. In recent years it has become an important addition to the list of field crops in the gulf coast section of the United States. It is a native of India and appears to have entered America about 1872 or 1877. It grows luxuriantly. It is valuable as a food. The bean is rich in protein. As a cover crop it is extensively used in orange, peach and pecan orchards. It has few equals and no superior as a soil renovator. The nodules produced at the root by the nitrogen collecting bacteria are much larger than those found in the roots of our common legumes.

See Leguminous plants.

REFERENCES.—Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, vol. 2; Alabama Experiment Stations, *Bulletin*, Nos. 104 and 120.

VERNON. County seat of Lamar County, situated on Yellow Creek, in the central part of the county, about 10 miles south of Sulligent, its nearest railroad shipping point, about 18 miles northwest of Fayette, and about 50 miles west of Jasper. Population: 1880—225; 1890—192; 1900—291; 1910—324. It is incorporated under the municipal code of 1907. It has the Bank of Vernon (State), and the Lamar Democrat, a weekly newspaper established in 1896. The Lamar County High School is located there. Its industries are sawmills, cotton ginneries, cotton warehouses, gristmills, and a flour mill. It was chosen as the county seat when Lamar County was established in 1868.

REFERENCES.—Brewer *Alabama* (1872), p. 517; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 96, 97, 158, 186; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 142; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-

9, p. 796; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

VETCH. See Grasses and Forage; Leguminous plants.

VETERINARIAN, STATE. Created by section 2 of an Act approved March 12, 1907. The professor of veterinary science of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, is by virtue of his position, State Veterinarian. The Act of creation allows the State Veterinarian to nominate, and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall elect, as many assistants as are deemed necessary, and as the funds at the disposal of the Board shall permit.

Among the duties of the Veterinarian are to quarantine any place in the State of Alabama, "when he shall determine the fact that live stock in such place, or places, are affected with a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or when said live stock are infested or infected with the carrier or the carriers of a contagious, infectious or communicable disease." It is also the duty of the Veterinarian to give notice in writing that a place or places have been quarantined. Among the other duties of the Veterinarian are the aiding of tick eradication, the detection of glanders in animals, black leg, or black quarter, rabies, hog cholera, and swine plague, and tuberculosis.

The State Veterinarian has been active in cooperating with officials in the different counties of the state and his annual reports to the governor show the amount of work done.

State Veterinarian.—Dr. C. A. Cary, Auburn, 1907 to date.

REFERENCES.—Annual reports, 1917 to date; and Acts of the Legislature, 1907, pp. 413-18, and 583.

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Hon. William Rufus King of Alabama was elected Vice President of the United States on the Democratic ticket, with Franklin Pierce as President. Mr. King had represented Alabama in the United States Senate from 1819 to 1844 inclusive, and from 1848 to his election as Vice President. During his campaign he still retained his seat in the Senate. Because of ill health, however, he resigned December 20, 1852, and in January, 1853, he went to Cuba in the hope that he might get relief in its sunny climate. By special arrangement, the oath of office as vice president was administered to him by the Federal Consul in March, 1853. With a full realization of his condition, he hastened to his home in Dallas County, where he passed away April 18, 1853. He was first buried in a vault on his plantation, about three miles south of Selma, on the Alabama River, but in recent years his body and vault were removed to Selma. The legislature of Alabama, February 17, 1854, adopted a joint resolution expressive of the sentiment of the people on the death of the Vice President, declaring among other things, that his mem-

ory would be cherished "as a statesman distinguished for his devotion to her interests, his ardent attachment to the union of the states of this confederacy, as meriting her approbation for the fidelity with which for so long a period he served her people in the councils of the nation." (See sketch in Dictionary of Alabama Biography.)

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama*, (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 641-647; *Democratic Review*, vol. 13, p. 115, and vol. 31, p. 97; *Obituary Addresses* (1854); *Brewer*, Alabama, p. 211; *Garrett*, *Public Men in Alabama*, p. 275; *Montgomery Advertiser*, March 31, 1907; and Appleton, Lamb, White and other biographical works, as well as the contemporary studies in that period of the history of the United States.

VICKSBURG AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD COMPANY. See Central of Georgia Railway Company.

VIENNA. Interior village and post office in the southern part of Pickens County, at the confluence of Big Bear Creek with the Tombigbee River, 21 miles south of Carrollton. Altitude: 590 feet. Population: 1900—74; 1910—79.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION. See Centennials and Expositions.

VINCENT. Post office and incorporated town, on the Central of Georgia Railway, in the northeastern part of Shelby County, 2 miles north of Arkwright, and about 20 miles northeast of Columbiana. Altitude: 411 feet. Population: 1900—765; 1910—995. It has the Coosa Valley Bank (State). Among the earliest settlers were the Vincent family, for whom the town was named; John M. Kidd; and the Clements family.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

VINE AND OLIVE COLONY. See Fruits.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL COMPANY. An industrial corporation, incorporated September 12, 1895, in New Jersey; capital stock authorized—\$38,000,000 common, \$30,000,000 preferred, total, \$68,000,000, outstanding, \$27,984,400 common, \$20,011,818 preferred, total \$47,995,218; shares, \$100; stocks listed on New York and Richmond (Va.) stock exchanges, and common stock traded in on the Coudis of the Paris Bourse; funded debt, \$17,761,319; property in Alabama—manufacturing plants at Montgomery, Mobile, Birmingham, Dothan, and Opelika; manufactures and sells acids, chemicals, fertilizers, etc., mines sulphur pyrites and phosphate rock, imports and deals in foreign chemical products, such as potash and similar substances, and manufactures, through the Southern Cotton Oil Co. (q. v.), all of whose capital stock it owns, various products from cotton seed, including several grades of oil, soap, lard, and by-products;

has numerous large properties in other states and some in foreign countries, as well as railways, tugs, barges, and other land and ocean transportation equipment; offices: Jersey City, N. J., and Richmond, Va.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, pp. 2969-2974.

VISITATION ACADEMY. See Roman Catholic Church.

VITAL STATISTICS. See Health, State Board of.

W

WADLEY. Post office and incorporated town, on the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad, in the southwestern corner of Randolph County, about 16 miles southwest of Wedowee. Population: 1912—426. The Bank of Wadley (State) is its only bank.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

WAKO KAYI. An Upper Creek town in the northwestern part of Clay County, and near the county line. It was situated on the upper waters of Hatchet Creek and on a branch known in early days as Tukpofka. This would place it west of Flat Top Mountain on what is now known as the west fork of Hatchet Creek, and in the vicinity of Chambers Spring.

This town is mentioned on De Crenay's map 1733, where the name is spelled Aco-cayes. Its location is apparently on Chestnut Creek in the present Chilton County. Belen's map 1744 gives the name as Waccoy and locates it between the Coosa and Tallapoosa, at some indefinite point on Potchushatche Creek, thus indicating that the town site had been moved down this same stream between the dates of the two maps. In the French census, 1760, the town, Ouako kayes had 100 warriors, and was placed 15 leagues from Fort Toulouse. This location apparently identifies it with its more modern location of Tukpufka Creek. The town, with its 60 hunters, was assigned to the traders, Brown and Jackson, under the English trade regulations of 1761. Hawkins says the word means blow-horn nest, and that "these birds formerly had their young here." The word is made up of Wako, a species of "heron," kayi, "breeding place."

Hawkins says of the town and its inhabitants:

"These people have some horses, hogs and cattle; the range good; moss, plenty in the creeks, and reed in the branches. Such is the attachment of horses to this moss, or as the traders call it, salt grass, that when they are removed, they retain so great a fondness for it, that they will attempt, from any distance within the neighboring nations, to return to it."

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), p. 413; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 43; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), p. 896;

Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190; Shea, *Charlevoix's History of New France* (1900), vol. 6, p. 11; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 95; Georgia, *Colonial records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 523.

WALKER COUNTY.—Created by an act, December 20, 1824. Its territory was taken from Tuscaloosa and Marion Counties. In 1850 its northern portion was set apart to form Winston County. It has an area of 798 square miles, or 510,720 acres.

It was named for Hon. John W. Walker, of Madison County.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the northwestern part of the state, and is bounded on the north by Winston and Cullman Counties, on the east by Cullman, Blount and Jefferson, and on the south and west by Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, Fayette, and Marion Counties. The range of elevation is from 500 to nearly 700 feet above sea level. The slope of the county is southward and it is situated in the southern extension of the Appalachian Plateau province. Its topography is undulating to deeply dissected. There is considerable diversity in surface configuration in different parts of the area. The northern part of the county is undulating to moderately broken, and shows but little topographic variation, because there has been relatively little stream erosion. The central part of the county is hilly, with a considerable area of rough broken country. Areas in the southern part of the county and elsewhere adjoining the courses of the rivers and larger creeks are so minutely and deeply dissected by streams that they present a mountainous aspect. Thirteen soil types appear in the county and are peculiar to the Appalachian belt. About one third of the area is covered with a sandy soil which is admirably adapted to the production of fruit. It is in no wise an agricultural county, but there are many well paying farms in its area. An increased interest is being taken in live stock, dairy and meat production. It is very rich in coal, iron, building stone, and other minerals, and ranks second to Jefferson County in the production of coal. The county is drained by the Black Warrior River and Mulberry and Sipsey Forks. The fine timber forests contain the post, red and Spanish oaks, beech, poplar, the gums, and short leaf pine. The mean annual temperature is about 61° F., and the mean annual precipitation about 53 inches.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 2,655.
Color and nativity of farmers:
Native white, 2,576.
Foreign-born white, 15.
Negro and other nonwhite, 64.
Number of farms, classified by size:
Under 3 acres, 2.
3 to 9 acres, 126.
10 to 19 acres, 334.
20 to 49 acres, 735.

50 to 99 acres, 593.
100 to 174 acres, 516.
175 to 259 acres, 200.
260 to 499 acres, 119.
500 to 999 acres, 26.
1,000 acres and over, 4.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 497,280 acres.
Land in farms, 250,003 acres.
Improved land in farms, 76,147 acres.
Woodland in farms, 151,626 acres.
Other unimproved land in farms, 22,230 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$3,661,179.
Land, \$1,992,852.
Buildings, \$746,675.
Implements and machinery, \$187,175.
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$734,477.
Average values:
All property per farm, \$1,379.
Land and buildings per farm, \$1,032.
Land, per acre, \$7.97.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 2,596.
Domestic animals, value, \$708,770.
Cattle: total, 11,107; value, \$166,212.
Dairy cows only, 4,791.
Horses: total, 1,721; value, \$166,071.
Mules: total, 2,283; value, \$299,612.
Asses and burros: total, 43; value, \$3,617.
Swine: total, 19,344; value, \$67,649.
Sheep: total, 2,330; value, \$4,076.
Goats: total, 1,424; value, \$1,533.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 65,870; value, \$21,630.
Bee colonies, 1,981; value, \$4,077.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,892.
Per cent of all farms, 71.3.
Land in farms, 217,057 acres.
Improved land in farms, 59,608 acres.
Land and buildings, \$2,251,396.
Farms of owned land only, 1,610.
Farms of owned and hired land, 282.
Native white owners, 1,848.
Foreign-born white, 14.
Negro and other nonwhite, 30.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 757.
Per cent of all farms, 28.5.
Land in farms, 31,939 acres.
Improved land in farms, 16,161 acres.
Land and buildings, \$449,761.
Share tenants, 581.
Share-cash tenants, 14.
Cash tenants, 133.
Tenure not specified, 29.
Native white tenants, 723.
Foreign-born white, 1.
Negro and other nonwhite, 33.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 6.
Land in farms, 1,007 acres.
Improved land in farms, 378 acres.
Value of land and buildings, \$38,370.

*Live Stock Products.**Dairy Products.*

Milk: Produced, 1,132,624; sold, 52,110 gallons.
Cream sold, —.
Butter fat sold, —.
Butter: Produced, 494,866; sold, 79,081 pounds.
Cheese: Produced, —.
Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$110,641.
Sale of dairy products, \$24,451.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 137,001; sold, 38,108.
Eggs: Produced, 262,581; sold, 107,877 dozens.
Poultry and eggs produced, \$86,551.
Sale of poultry and eggs, \$32,345.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 10,109 pounds.
Wax produced, 719 pounds.
Value of honey and wax produced, \$1,408.

Wool, Mohair and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 1,581.
Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.
Wool and mohair produced, \$908.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 475.
Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 3,542.
Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 341.
Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 11,350.
Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 1,597.
Sale of animals, \$79,236.
Value of animals slaughtered, \$134,064.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$1,281,334.
Cereals, \$419,080.
Other grains and seeds, \$11,548.
Hay and forage, \$48,340.
Vegetables, \$206,734.
Fruits and nuts, \$78,478.
All other crops, \$517,154.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 35,406 acres; 437,255 bushels.
Corn, 30,999 acres; 397,964 bushels.
Oats, 4,384 acres; 39,241 bushels.
Wheat, 23 acres; 45 bushels.
Rye, 5 bushels.
Kafir corn and milo maize, —.
Rice, —.
Other grains:
Dry peas, 1,329 acres; 5,411 bushels.
Dry edible beans, 3 acres; 60 bushels.
Peanuts, 82 acres; 1,762 bushels.
Hay and forage: total, 2,839 acres; 3,480 tons.

All tame or cultivated grasses, 1,232 acres; 1,553 tons.

Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 579 acres; 757 tons.

Grains cut green, 327 acres; 398 tons.

Coarse forage, 701 acres; 772 tons.

Special crops:

Potatoes, 229 acres; 16,381 bushels.

Sweet potatoes and yams, 1,142 acres; 100,706 bushels.

Tobacco, 2 acres; 1,233 pounds.

Cotton, 12,970 acres; 4,757 bales.

Cane—sugar, 142 acres; 709 tons.

Sirup made, 7,227 gallons.

Cane—sorghum, 582 acres; 2,198 tons.

Sirup made, 29,358 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 114,494 trees; 86,170 bushels.

Apples, 38,386 trees; 26,842 bushels.

Peaches, and nectarines, 62,482 trees; 54,691 bushels.

Pears, 3,047 trees; 548 bushels.

Plums and prunes, 9,682 trees; 3,723 bushels.

Cherries, 290 trees; 38 bushels.

Quinces, 544 trees; 226 bushels.

Grapes, 3,960 vines; 23,090 pounds.

Tropical fruits: total, 285 trees.

Figs, 220 trees; 3,820 pounds.

Oranges, 1 tree; 1 box.

Small fruits: total, 8 acres; 6,120 quarts.

Strawberries, 6 acres; 4,599 quarts.

Nuts: total, 141 trees; 1,317 pounds.

Pecans, 71 trees; 14 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 618.

Cash expended, \$28,213.

Rent and board furnished, \$8,638.

Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 1,816.

Amount expended, \$65,492.

Feed—Farms reporting, 917.

Amount expended, \$41,049.

Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$23,847.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 1,858.

Value of domestic animals, \$278,547.

Cattle: total, 3,209; value, \$67,180.

Number of dairy cows, 1,714.

Horses: total, 566; value, \$73,775.

Mules and asses and burros: total, 811; value, \$122,386.

Swine: total, 3,591; value, \$14,816.

Sheep and goats: total, 295; value, 390.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. *Official Postal Guide*. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

America.	Eldridge—1.
Bankhead.	Empire—1.
Benoit.	Gamble Mines.
Burnwell Mines.	Gorgas.
Carbon Hill—3.	Jasper (ch.)—5.
Coal Valley.	Kansas.
Cordova—1.	Manchester.
Corona—3.	Marietta.
Dora—1.	Nauvoo—4.

Oakman—3.
 Parrish—1.
 Patton.
 Payne Bend.
 Prospect.
 Quinton—3.

Red Star.
 Samoset.
 Saragossa.
 Sipsey.
 Townley—1.
 Wyatt.

1915—J. C. Milner.
 1919—M. L. Leith.

Representatives.—

1834-5—Samuel B. Patton.
 1835-6—Samuel B. Patton.
 1836-7—Eldridge Mallard.
 1837 (called)—Eldridge Mallard.
 1837-8—James Cain.
 1838-9—Joseph Rutherford.
 1839-40—Eldridge Mallard.
 1840-1—Eldridge Mallard.
 1841 (called)—Eldridge Mallard.
 1841-2—James Cain.
 1842-3—James Cain.
 1843-4—John E. Clancy.
 1844-5—L. W. Baker.
 1845-6—John Manasco.
 1847-8—John Manasco.
 1849-50—James Cain.
 1851-2—John Manasco.
 1853-4—John Irwin.
 1855-6—John Manasco.
 1857-8—William Reid.
 1859-60—J. M. Easley.
 1861 (1st called)—J. M. Easley.
 1861 (2d called)—William Gravellee.
 1861-2—William Gravellee.
 1862 (called)—William Gravellee.
 1862-3—William Gravellee.
 1863 (called)—John Manasco.
 1863-4—John Manasco.
 1864 (called)—John Manasco.
 1864-5—John Manasco.
 1865-6—John Manasco.
 1866-7—John Manasco.
 1868—W. T. Stubblefield.
 1869-70—W. T. Stubblefield.
 1870-1—L. C. Miller.
 1871-2—L. C. Miller.
 1872-3—E. D. Kelly.
 1873—E. D. Kelly.
 1874-5—J. M. C. Wharton.
 1875-6—J. M. C. Wharton.
 1876-7—John Manasco.
 1878-9—J. C. Hutto.
 1880-1—B. M. Long.
 1882-3—B. F. Tingle.
 1884-5—J. B. Shields.
 1886-7—J. F. Files.
 1888-9—McPherson Cornelius.
 1890-1—Thomas L. Long.
 1892-3—T. L. Sowell.
 1894-5—H. A. Gains.
 1896-7—W. B. Appling.
 1898-9—Sheriff Lacey.
 1899 (Spec.)—Sheriff Lacey.
 1900-01—T. L. Long.
 1903—John Hollis Bankhead, Jr.; Wilson

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1830	2,034	168	2,202
1840	3,820	212	4,032
1850	4,857	267	5,124
1860	7,461	519	7,980
1870	6,235	308	6,543
1880	8,978	501	9,479
1890	14,422	1,656	16,078
1900	21,046	4,116	25,162
1910	30,475	8,538	37,013
1920			50,593

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1861—Robert Guttrey.
 1865—Benjamin M. Long.
 1867—
 1875—John Manasco.
 1901—Thomas L. Long; E. W. Coleman;
 Rufus A. O'Rear.

Senators.—

1825-6—Jesse Van Hoose.
 1827-8—James Moore.
 1828-9—John Wood.
 1830-1—John M. Dupuy.
 1833-4—John Brown.
 1836-7—Harrison W. Goyne.
 1838-9—Walker K. Baylor.
 1839-40—Green P. Rice.
 1841-2—Milton McClanahan.
 1845-6—Tandy W. Walker.
 1847-8—Thomas M. Peters.
 1849-50—H. L. Stevenson.
 1853-4—William A. Hewlett.
 1857-8—O. H. Bynum.
 1861-2—J. Albert Hill.
 1865-6—F. W. Sykes.
 1868—John Oliver.
 1871-2—John Oliver.
 1872-3—G. W. Hewitt.
 1873—G. W. Hewitt.
 1874-5—J. W. Inzer.
 1875-6—J. W. Inzer.
 1876-7—R. W. Cobb.
 1878-9—W. C. Rosamond.
 1880-1—J. B. Luckie.
 1882-3—J. B. Luckie.
 1884-5—R. H. Sterrett.
 1886-7—R. H. Sterrett.
 1888-9—J. T. Milner.
 1890-1—R. L. Bradley.
 1892-3—R. L. Bradley.
 1894-5—J. L. Hollis.
 1896-7—J. S. Hollis.
 1898-9—T. L. Sowell.
 1899 (Spec.)—T. L. Sowell.
 1900-01—J. J. Ray.
 1903—Christopher Columbus NeSmith.
 1907—M. L. Leith.
 1907 (Spec.)—M. L. Leith.
 1909 (Spec.)—M. L. Leith.
 1911—C. A. Beasley.

REFERENCES.—

Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index;
Acts of Ala.; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 571; Berney,
Handbook (1892), p. 334; Riley, *Alabama as it*
is (1893), p. 59; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p.
 171; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind.,

Bulletin 27); U. S. *Soil Survey* (1916), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 155; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

WALLAHATCHEE. See Hoithlewalli.

WALNUT GROVE. Post office and interior village on Clear Creek, in the western part of Etowah County, 20 miles west of Gadsden. Altitude: 862 feet. Population: 1912—204. Its nearest railroad point is Altoona, about 7 miles south. The richest deposits of manganese ore in the county are in its vicinity.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE. National Civic organization supported by popular subscription which had for its objects the handling of problems which might arise in communities where army camps or cantonments were located, the giving of aid and comfort to soldiers and their families, and whenever possible affording amusement to soldiers and their families during the period of the World war.

In Alabama stations were maintained at Montgomery, Mobile, Birmingham and Anniston.

REFERENCES.—Correspondence in files of Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

WAR HISTORIAN, STATE, an activity of the Alabama Council of Defense, created by action of the Executive Committee of the Alabama Council of Defense, September 13, 1918. At that time it was decided to enter upon the work of preserving the records and memorials of Alabama soldiers and Alabama activities in the European War, and Dr. Thomas M. Owen (q. v.) was unanimously selected for the position. The official notice of appointment bears date of September 20, 1918. Dr. Owen accepted on the same date, and immediately active steps were taken to prosecute the work.

Dr. Owen in his report of the state war historian, found in the Report of the Alabama Council of Defense, 1919, says, "The recognition of the value and importance of preserving the records, not only of Alabamians in uniform, but also of the activities of the voluntary welfare and patriotic organizations of the State in support of the war, as indicated by the appointment of the Director of the Department as State War Historian, not only emphasizes the wisdom of the work which had already been so successfully undertaken, but it meant the strengthening of the effort by bringing to the aid of the Director, the powerful influence of the State and County Councils of Defense, and authorized the appointment of a local War Historian in every county."

Inasmuch as the Director of the Depart-

ment of Archives and History was appointed War Historian, it will not be amiss to briefly state the work of the Department, prior to the entrance of America into the European War. Immediately after the outbreak of hostilities between the great European powers in 1914, plans were matured by the Department for the accumulation of materials bearing upon the struggle, particularly including current periodicals, newspaper files and pamphlets. When America entered the war on April 6, 1917, to vindicate her place as a world power, as well as to answer the call of humanity, the Department was prepared to care for all records of the war activities of our country.

The rapid organization of government agencies, such as new bureaus, committees, and voluntary welfare agencies, was followed by planned publicity. Prompt steps were taken to regularly secure all government publications, as well as all of the publications of non-official organizations. Resulting from the activity of the Department, every government department, and volunteer organization is represented in its collection, by practically full sets of all publications, including laws, reports, bulletins, miscellaneous pamphlets, posters, etc.

Briefly stated, the task of the State War Historian was to bring together all printed materials bearing either upon the European War generally, or on Alabama's participation therein, to compile the personal record of every officer and enlisted man on the rolls from Alabama, to collect portraits, photographs and views of Alabama men and war activities, to prepare full and exhaustive sketches of all military and welfare organizations in the state, and to accumulate a representative and illustrative collection of relics bearing upon the struggle.

The State War Historian had supervision over County War Historians who were appointed by the County Councils of Defense. The men and women who were appointed to these positions were enthusiastic and gave much cooperation to the State War Historian.

The people of the state were hearty in their cooperation and many valuable records are on file in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History, showing the success of the work.

REFERENCES.—Report of the Alabama Council of Defense, May 17, 1917, to December 31, 1918, published in 1919; manuscript reports and letters on file in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

WAR OF 1812, GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE. An hereditary, patriotic society, organized in Philadelphia, Pa., January 8, 1891, by representatives of the defenders of Baltimore of 1814 (organized in 1842) which became the State society of Maryland, and by representatives of the Pennsylvania Association of the defenders of the country in the War of 1812. The total membership is about one thousand.

There are a few individual members in the State of Alabama.

COOSA RIVER, LOCK 12 DAM IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION

**POWER HOUSE GENERATING ELECTRICITY FOR A RADIUS OF MORE THAN
A HUNDRED MILES**

REFERENCES.—New International Encyclopedia, Vol. 23 (1916).

WARRIOR RIVER. The principal tributary of the Tombigbee River (q. v.) and a part of the Alabama-Tombigbee drainage system. Its length, from mouth to the junction of the Locust and Mulberry Forks, is 182 miles; its width varies from 150 to 700 feet; its depth from 5 to 15 feet. The river is formed by the junction of the Locust Fork and the Mulberry Fork, 47 miles above Tuscaloosa, and flows in a southwestward direction to its confluence with the Tombigbee near Demopolis.

The Locust Fork heads in Etowah County, and flows southwestward to its junction with the Mulberry Fork. Its length is not of record, no survey having been made above the mouth of Fivemile Creek, a distance of 26½ miles. Below that point its average width at low water is about 250 feet, varying from 175 to 400 feet, and its average low-water depth between shoals, about 6 feet. The river bed is solid rock, the banks high and permanent and there is little bottom land. Old inhabitants of this section state that at some time prior to 1860 large bowlders and the most dangerous obstructions were removed from the shoals by the General Government with the object of facilitating raft and flat-boat traffic during high-water stages. Most of this traffic was prior to the War.

Mulberry Fork rises in Marshall County. Sipsey Fork, its principal tributary, takes its rise in Lawrence County. Both follow a southerly direction to their confluence, and to the confluence of the combined streams with the Locust Fork to form the Black Warrior. The length of the Mulberry and of the Sipsey are not available. The average width of the Mulberry Fork is about 300 feet, and its average depth between shoals from 5 to 7 feet.

The character of the country traversed by all three streams is rugged, and they pass through the Warrior coal fields. Their improvement is made a part of the general plan for improving the Warrior River, as shown below.

Black Warrior River.—Above Tuscaloosa the river is known as the Black Warrior. This part of the stream traverses the most productive section of the Warrior coal fields, from northeast to southwest. The river consists of a series of lakes 500 to 700 feet in width, skirted by rock bluffs 100 to 200 feet in height and connected by falls or rapids flowing over rock ledges. The rock bluffs seldom abut directly upon the river, but usually leave a margin of tillable land from 100 to 500 feet wide bordering on the banks. The total fall from the forks to Tuscaloosa is 122 feet, divided among 12 rapids. Between Tuscaloosa and Demopolis the total fall is approximately 30 feet, the greatest single fall being 1.2 feet. The river is very winding in its course, abounding in curves, and having but few and short straight

reaches. The banks being frequently formed of slippery limestone, underlying a clay soil, slides often occur, which throw large bodies of earth and timber into the river. The Black Warrior and Warrior River traverses or forms a part of the boundaries of Walker, Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Hale and Marengo Counties.

Navigability.—The Warrior has always been navigable as far as Tuscaloosa during high water. Above Tuscaloosa it was not navigable, previous to its improvement by the Government, at any stage of the river. The principal obstructions to navigation between Demopolis and Tuscaloosa consisted of gravel bars, sunken logs, snags, and a few rock reefs.

Improvement for Navigation.—By act of May 23, 1828, Congress declared the Black Warrior River free from all tolls. In 1874 an examination of the river from its mouth to Tuscaloosa was made with a view to its improvement for navigation. The following year an appropriation of \$25,000 was made for the purpose, and a project adopted which contemplated obtaining a low-water channel 80 feet wide and 4 feet deep. In 1879 a survey of the upper Warrior, as far as the forks of the Mulberry and the Sipsey, was made. In 1884 an appropriation was made for the improvement of this section. In 1902 the improvement of the lower and the upper Warrior was consolidated with the project for improvement of the Tombigbee River to secure a water transportation route from the Warrior coal fields to Mobile. The present project has for its object a navigable channel of 6-foot draft at low water, Mobile to Sanders Ferry on the Mulberry Fork and to Nichols Shoals on the Locust Fork of the Black Warrior, by the construction of 17 dams and 18 locks, the extra lock being at Dam 17, where the lift of 63 feet is equally divided between 2 locks in tandem. The estimated cost of the improvement is \$9,497,000.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, all of these locks and dams had been completed. The total amount expended under this project up to that time was \$9,137,988.93. The amount expended upon the improvement of the entire Warrior River up to June 30, 1908, was \$3,193,903.17. Since that time the accounts have been merged with those for the Tombigbee River below Demopolis and separate figures are not obtainable.

Water Power.—The Black Warrior and its tributaries are susceptible of a considerable development of water power. In 1911 a company proposed to develop about 15,000 horsepower at Government Dams 16 and 17. However, comparatively little has as yet been done in that direction.

Appropriations.—The dates, amounts, and the aggregate of appropriations by the Federal Government for improvement of this stream, as compiled to March 4, 1915, in Appropriations for Rivers and Harbors (House Doc. 1491, 63d Cong., 3d sess., 1916), are shown in the appended table:

Black Warrior, Warrior, and Tombigbee Rivers, Ala. and Miss.:

June 13, 1902	\$ 374,000.00
Mar. 3, 1903	200,000.00
Apr. 28, 1904	225,000.00
Mar. 3, 1905	100,000.00
Mar. 3, 1905	15,000.00
June 30, 1906	603,466.00
Mar. 2, 1907	350,000.00
Mar. 4, 1907	238,000.00
May 27, 1908	530,000.00
Mar. 4, 1909	1,000,000.00
June 25, 1910	500,000.00
June 25, 1910	312,000.00
Feb. 27, 1911	100,000.00
Mar. 4, 1911	250,000.00
Aug. 24, 1912	465,000.00
Mar. 4, 1913	1,338,500.00
June 23, 1913	485,000.00
Oct. 2, 1914	750,000.00

\$7,835,966.00**Black Warrior River, Tuscaloosa to Daniels Creek:**

July 5, 1884	\$ 50,000.00
Aug. 5, 1886	56,250.00
Aug. 11, 1888	100,000.00
Sept. 19, 1890	150,000.00
July 13, 1892	200,000.00
Aug. 18, 1894	37,500.00
June 3, 1896	10,000.00
Mar. 3, 1899	50,000.00
June 6, 1900	86,824.00
Mar. 3, 1901	53,676.00

\$ 794,250.00**Tombigbee River:**

June 10, 1872	\$ 10,000.00
Sept. 19, 1890	55,000.00
July 13, 1892	125,000.00
Aug. 18, 1894	75,000.00
June 3, 1896	75,000.00
Mar. 3, 1899	50,000.00

\$ 390,000.00**Above Columbus, Miss.:**

June 18, 1878	\$ 12,000.00
Mar. 3, 1879	10,000.00
June 14, 1880	4,000.00
Mar. 3, 1881	1,000.00
Aug. 2, 1882	1,000.00

\$ 28,000.00**Columbus, Miss., to Vienna, Ala.:**

June 14, 1880	\$ 12,000.00
Mar. 3, 1881	6,382.98
Aug. 2, 1882	7,500.00

\$ 25,882.98**Below Vienna, Ala.:**

June 14, 1880	\$ 15,000.00
Mar. 3, 1881	7,978.72
July 5, 1884	15,000.00
Aug. 5, 1886	11,250.00
Aug. 11, 1888	6,000.00

\$ 55,228.72**Demopolis to Vienna, Ala.:**

Aug. 2, 1882	\$ 7,500.00
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Below Demopolis:

Aug. 2, 1882	\$ 5,000.00
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Fulton, Miss., to Vienna, Ala.:

July 5, 1884	\$ 10,000.00
Aug. 5, 1886	7,500.00
Aug. 11, 1888	6,500.00
Sept. 19, 1890	6,000.00

\$ 30,000.00**Walkers Bridge to Fulton, Miss.:**

Aug. 11, 1888	\$ 4,000.00
Sept. 19, 1890	4,000.00
July 13, 1892	3,000.00
Aug. 18, 1894	1,000.00
June 3, 1896	1,000.00
Mar. 3, 1899	1,000.00

\$ 14,000.00**Demopolis, Ala., to Columbus, Miss.:**

Sept. 19, 1890	\$ 15,000.00
July 13, 1892	35,000.00
Aug. 18, 1894	50,000.00
June 3, 1896	50,000.00
Mar. 3, 1899	10,000.00
Mar. 3, 1905	10,000.00
Mar. 2, 1907	12,000.00
June 25, 1910	11,000.00

\$ 193,000.00**Fulton to Columbus, Miss.:**

July 13, 1892	\$ 6,000.00
Aug. 18, 1894	4,000.00
June 3, 1896	8,000.00
Mar. 3, 1899	5,000.00

\$ 23,000.00**Mouth to Demopolis:**

June 6, 1900 (emergency allotment)	\$ 3,980.81
June 13, 1902	16,000.00
June 13, 1902 (allotment)	3,776.31
Mar. 3, 1905	15,000.00
Mar. 2, 1907	16,000.00
Mar. 3, 1909	10,000.00
June 25, 1910	13,000.00
Feb. 27, 1911	15,000.00
July 25, 1912	10,000.00
Mar. 4, 1913	12,500.00
Oct. 2, 1914	9,000.00
Mar. 4, 1915	42,500.00

\$ 166,757.12**Columbus to Walkers Bridge:**

June 13, 1902 (allotment)	\$ 4,000.00
Mar. 3, 1905	2,000.00
Mar. 2, 1907	2,000.00
Mar. 3, 1909	3,000.00
June 25, 1910	10,000.00

\$ 21,000.00**Demopolis to Walkers Bridge:**

Feb. 27, 1911	\$ 5,000.00
July 25, 1912	8,000.00
Mar. 4, 1913	15,000.00
Oct. 2, 1914	9,000.00
Mar. 4, 1915	6,300.00

\$ 43,300.00**Warrior River:**

June 14, 1880	\$ 20,000.00
Mar. 3, 1881	10,638.30
July 5, 1884	12,000.00
Sept. 19, 1890	45,000.00

July 13, 1892	75,000.00
Aug. 18, 1894	40,000.00
June 3, 1896	70,000.00
Mar. 3, 1899	220,000.00
	\$ 492,638.30
Below Tuscaloosa:	
Aug. 2, 1892	\$ 10,000.00
Aug. 5, 1886	18,750.00
Aug. 11, 1888	18,000.00
June 6, 1900	200,000.00
June 6, 1900 (emergency allotment)	3,691.24
Mar. 3, 1901	240,000.00
	\$ 490,441.24
Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers:	
Aug. 14, 1876	\$ 15,000.00
June 18, 1878	28,000.00
	\$ 43,000.00
Below Tuscaloosa and Demopolis, Ala.:	
Mar. 3, 1875	\$ 25,000.00
Below Columbus:	
Mar. 3, 1879	\$ 20,000.00
Operating and care of locks and dams.	
Fiscal year ending June 30—	
1897	\$ 5,564.43
1898	4,782.01
1899	5,428.92
1900	8,505.24
1901	8,623.76
1902	16,417.87
1903	43,697.33
1904	71,104.16
1905	49,712.48
1906	24,608.58
1907	48,721.15
1908	55,974.58
1909	90,776.78
1910	126,034.46
1911	147,519.83
1912	135,396.26
1913	122,009.05
1914	102,146.30
1915 (to Mar. 4)	107,239.89
	\$1,174,263.08

Grand total **\$11,878,227.44**

REFERENCES.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Annual report*, 1875, App. T, pp. 18-29; 1876, App. I, pp. 12-13; 1877, App. I, pp. 416-418; 1878, App. I, pp. 593-594; 1879, App. J, pp. 830-833; 1880, App. K, pp. 1085-1087; 1886, App. P, pp. iv, 1193-1196; 1887, App. Q, pp. 1299-1324; 1888, App. Q, pp. 1198-1203; 1889, App. R, pp. 1433-1437; 1891, App. Q, pp. 1776-1778; 1893, App. Q, pp. 1751-1757; 896, App. P, pp. 1433-1437; 1897, App. Q, pp. 1667-1685; 1898, App. S, pp. 1434-1440; 1899, App. S, pp. 1730-1783; 1900, App. T, pp. 2167-2202; 1901, App. R, pp. 1816-1824; 1902, App. S, pp. 1285-1304, with map; 1903, App. T, pp. 309-315; 1904, App. R, pp. 325-332, 1812-1828; 1906, App. R, pp. 358-361, 1272-1277; 1908, App. R, 397-400, 406-407; 1909, App. R, pp. 414-425, 1412-1426; 1911, App. R, pp. 495-508, 702-1717, with maps; 1912, App. R, pp. 612-626, 1921-1938; 1914, App. R, pp. 684-701, 2187-2207; 1915, pp. 760-773, 2531-2549; U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Reports upon the survey*

and preliminary examination of Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers (H. Ex. Doc. 156, 51st Cong. 1st sess.); *Ibid*, *Locks and dams, Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers* (H. Doc. 165, 57th Cong., 1st sess.); U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Reports on examination and survey of Mulberry and Locust Forks of Warrior River* (H. Doc. 72, 62d Cong., 1st sess.); Senate Committee on Commerce, *Report on Black Warrior River; Ala.* (Calendar 64, Report 80, 62d Cong., 1st sess.).

WASASA'S VILLAGE. A mixed Creek and Cherokee settlement in Brown's Valley, and near the present line between Blount and Marshall Counties. It was situated at the junction of two trails both leading to Ditto's Landing, one via Brown's Village, and the other by a course bending further to the west.

REFERENCES.—O. D. Street, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 420; Bureau of American Ethnology, *Fifth annual report* (1887), plate 8.

WASHINGTON COUNTY. Created June 4, 1800, by proclamation of Gov. Winthrop Sargent, of the Mississippi Territory. It is the oldest of the counties and embraced all the country between the Chattahoochee and Pearl Rivers, and the parallel 31° on the south and 32° 28' on the north. It had an area of 300 miles one way and 88 the other. Sixteen counties in Mississippi and twenty-nine in Alabama have since been formed wholly or in part of its original domain. The lower part of its present area was taken from Baldwin in 1820. From 1830 to 1847 it was about 70 miles in length, but the five northern tiers of townships were taken to form Choctaw. It has an area of 1,050 square miles, or 684,800 acres.

It was named for General George Washington.

The first civil courts in the county were held at McIntosh's Bluff, several miles above the junction of the rivers, in 1803. The courthouse was moved to Wakefield the following year. A few years later it was moved to a point about 18 miles northwestwardly from St. Stephens. It was finally at the latter place for some time.

Location and Physical Description.—It is situated in the southwestern part of the state and is bound on the north by Choctaw County, on the south by Mobile, on the east by the Tombigbee River, which separates it from Clarke and Baldwin Counties, and on the west by the Mississippi State line. Its elevations range from about sea level to 400 feet above. This county lies within the Gulf Coastal Plain province. Its topography is varied, ranging from the low flat first bottoms and level terraces of the Tombigbee River and smaller streams on the east, through the undulating to choppy uplands in the southern and central parts, to the hilly, eroded sections in the northern part. There is a diversity of soils favorable to intensive agriculture. Citrus fruits are being grown in the southern part. The cut-overlands are favorable to live stock industry and sheep-

raising holds the highest record of any county in the state. Lumbering and turpentine ranked for some time as the leading industries. There is an abundance of fine limestone near St. Stephens. It is well drained by the Tombigbee River and its tributaries, Poll Bayou, Bates', Bilbo's, Johnson's, Little Bassett's, Bassett's, Pine Barren, Santa Bogue, and Tauler's Creeks, and by the Escatawpa River and Red Creek and their tributaries. The forests contain the pine, oak, hickory, beech, ash, cedar, cypress, and the dogwood. The mean annual temperature is about 64° F., and the mean annual precipitation about 58 inches.

Aboriginal History.—The Indians found by the French in Washington County belong on the west bank of the Tombigbee were the Tohomées and the Nanihabas. The Tohomée village was about two miles below the mouth of Bassett's Creek, and as McIntosh's Bluff was certainly in their territory their habitat in all probability extended from Bassett's Creek on the north to Bates' Creek on the south. Immediately below the Tohomées were the Nanihabas, who also claimed the land opposite them in the fork of the Alabama and the Tombigbee, whence they were often called by the French "Les gens de la Fourche," the People of the Fork. Nanihaba means "hill above," and the name is still preserved in Nanahubba Bluff. Below the Nanihaba in Mobile County and along Mobile River and its islands were the Mobilians. These three tribes were a Choctaw-speaking people and formed a kind of confederacy, meeting every fall in a common council or congress. They were a thrifty agricultural people and on more than one occasion the French, Biloxi, and Mobile procured from them supplies of corn. The Tohomées were eventually absorbed into the Nanihabas. The consolidated tribe and the Mobilians kept up their tribal organization until the coming of the English at which time they were practically absorbed into the bulk of the Choctaw people, as can be seen by the land cession of March 28, 1765.

By the Choctaw cession of April 28, 1765, to Great Britain, all of what is now Washington County south of the Choctaw boundary line, which ran from Hatchatipki Bluff on the Tombigbee to Buckatunna River, became an English possession. This treaty was confirmed to the United States by the treaty of Fort Confederation, October 2, 1802, when the old Choctaw boundary was marked. The part of the county north of the Choctaw boundary line was acquired by the treaty of Mount Dexter, November 16, 1805.

On both the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers are found numerous evidences of aboriginal occupancy. Urn-burial is noted in several places and numbers of objects were secured in the county, in 1905, by Dr. Clarence B. Moore. Mounds were investigated near Sinta Bogue Creek, opposite Peavey's Landing, near Bolan's wood yard, near Gaines Landing and several, yielding some very interesting results. At Three Rivers Landing, artificial deformation of the skull was noted and the

custom of placing a bowl over the head of a burial placed lengthwise was met with too, this latter custom being for the first time found east of Arizona. At Choctaw Bluff and Barlow Bend on the Alabama, numbers of stone relics have been secured, at points indicative of former town sites. At or near St. Stephens was a Choctaw crossing place, near which was a town called Habuckintopa. **Settlement and Later History.**—The first settlement within the area now known as Washington County was made at Old St. Stephens (q. v.).

Wakefield, at one time the courthouse and now a deserted spot, was incorporated in 1805 and laid out on the land of Richard Brashears. John Armstrong, George Brewer, James Denby, Edmund Craighton, and Thomas Bassell were appointed the commissioners for regulating the town.

On February 19, 1807, about five miles west of McIntosh's Bluff, Capt. E. P. Gaines, commandant of Fort Stoddert and a file of soldiers met and arrested Col. Aaron Burr, ex-vice president of the United States. He was kept in honorable captivity at the fort for over two weeks. Sent to Richmond, Va., he was tried and acquitted of treason against the United States.

A. P. Lipscomb, Joseph McCarty, James Thomson, Hugh Timmin, John Harris, Francis Boykin, and John Wommack were appointed in 1815 to choose a site for the courthouse.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 1,676.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 1,024.

Foreign-born white, 54.

Negro and other nonwhite, 598.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, —.

3 to 9 acres, 113.

10 to 19 acres, 182.

20 to 49 acres, 503.

50 to 99 acres, 303.

100 to 174 acres, 332.

175 to 259 acres, 100.

260 to 499 acres, 85.

500 to 999 acres, 38.

1,000 acres and over, 20.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 695,680 acres.

Land in farms, 344,620 acres.

Improved land in farms, 42,964 acres.

Woodland in farms, 294,636 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 7,020 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$2,935,267.

Land, \$1,658,463.

Buildings, \$562,038.

Implements and machinery, \$160,513.

Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$554,253.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,751.
Land and buildings per farm, \$1,325.
Land per acre, \$4.81.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 1,593.
Domestic animals, value, \$539,209.
Cattle: total, 18,641; value, \$234,108.
Dairy cows only, 4,943.
Horses: total, 1,608; value, \$128,166.
Mules: total, 804; value, \$92,123.
Asses and burros: total, 5; value \$400.
Swine: total, 30,386; value, \$58,046.
Sheep: total, 11,355; value, \$24,093.
Goats: total, 2,827; value, \$2,273.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 34,379; value, \$11,354.
Bee colonies, 2,376; value, \$3,690.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,161.
Per cent of all farms, 69.3.
Land in farms, 316,937 acres.
Improved land in farms, 33,158 acres.
Land and buildings, \$1,924,279.
Farms of owned land only, 1,066.
Farms of owned and hired land, 95.
Native white owners, 830.
Foreign-born white, 48.
Negro and other nonwhite, 283.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 513.
Per cent of all farms, 30.6.
Land in farms, 500 acres.
Improved land in farms, 9,711 acres.
Land and buildings, \$272,547.
Share tenants, 139.
Share-cash tenants, —.
Cash tenants, 335.
Tenure not specified, 39.
Native white tenants, 193.
Foreign-born white, 5.
Negro and other nonwhite, 315.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 2.
Land in farms, 500 acres.
Improved land in farms, 95 acres.
Value of land and buildings, \$23,675.

Live Stock Products.**Dairy Products.**

Milk: Produced, 329,278; sold, 3,702 gallons.
Cream sold, —.
Butter fat sold, —.
Butter: Produced, 93,533; sold, 8,674 pounds.
Cheese: Produced, 100 pounds.
Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$23,094.
Sale of dairy products, \$3,311.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 66,307; sold, 11,771.
Eggs: Produced, 151,704; sold, 43,640 dozens.

Poultry and eggs produced, \$45,005.
Sale of poultry and eggs, \$10,788.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 14,052 pounds.
Wax produced, 684 pounds.
Value of honey and wax produced, \$1,580.

Wool, Mohair and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 10,221.
Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.
Wool and mohair produced, \$7,176.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 126.
Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 3,790.
Horses, mules, and asses and burros—
Sold, 147.
Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 6,744.
Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 676.
Sale of animals, \$68,171.
Value of animals slaughtered, \$52,324.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$801,008.
Cereals, \$148,148.
Other grains and seeds, \$15,432.
Hay and forage, \$20,885.
Vegetables, \$113,212.
Fruits and nuts, \$14,263.
All other crops, \$489,068.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 11,973 acres; 153,726 bushels.
Corn, 11,341 acres; 144,962 bushels.
Oats, 619 acres; 8,428 bushels.
Wheat, —.
Rye, —.
Kaffir corn and milo maize, 6 acres; 126 bushels.
Rice, 3 acres; 130 bushels.
Other grains:
Dry peas, 665 acres; 6,211 bushels.
Dry edible beans, 5 acres; 125 bushels.
Peanuts, 165 acres; 3,759 bushels.
Hay and forage: total, 1,358 acres; 1,614 tons.
All tame or cultivated grasses, 661 acres; 754 tons.
Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 227 acres; 151 tons.
Grains cut green, 403 acres; 631 tons.
Coarse forage, 67 acres; 78 tons.
Special crops:
Potatoes, 229 acres; 14,985 bushels.
Sweet potatoes and yams, 975 acres; 79,145 bushels.
Tobacco, —.
Cotton, 11,146 acres; 4,144 bales.
Cane—sugar, 361 acres; 3,605 tons.
Sirup made, 36,554 gallons.
Cane—sorghum, 7 acres; 56 tons.
Sirup made, 246 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 43,280 trees; 9,258 bushels.
Apples, 2,558 trees; 527 bushels.
Peaches and nectarines, 36,365 trees; 2,847 bushels.

Pears, 1,586 trees; 5,695 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 2,586 trees; 152 bushels.
 Cherries, 71 trees; 3 bushels.
 Quinces, 103 trees; 34 bushels.
 Grapes, 9,149 vines; 57,056 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 1,792 trees.
 Figs, 1,640 trees; 68,970 pounds.
 Oranges, 5 trees.
 Small fruits: total, 4 acres; 9,826 quarts.
 Strawberries, 4 acres; 9,726 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 686 trees; 8,960 pounds.
 Pecans, 605 trees; 3,396 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 631.
 Cash expended, \$48,706.
 Rent and board furnished, \$10,040.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 920.
 Amount expended, \$48,464.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 770.
 Amount expended, \$40,577.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$2,901.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 266.
 Value of domestic animals, \$59,271.
 Cattle: total, 1,598; value, \$33,143.
 Number of dairy cows, 362.
 Horses: total, 139; value, \$13,705.
 Mules and asses and burros: total, 46; value, \$7,600.
 Swine: total, 1,866; value, \$4,575.
 Sheep and goats: total, 194; value, \$248.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. *Official Postal Guide*. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Acquilla.	LeRoy.
Bigbee.	McIntosh.
Burbank.	Malcolm.
Carson.	Millry—1.
Chatom (ch).	Rutan.
Copeland.	Saint Stephens.
Cortelyou.	Seaboard.
Deer Park.	Sunflower.
Escatawpa.	Tibbie.
Fairford.	Toinette.
Frankville.	Uniform.
Fruitdale.	Vinegar Bend—1
Hawthorn.	Wagar
Healing Springs.	Yarbo.
Hobson.	Yellow Pine.
Koenton.	

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1830	1,924	1,550	3,474
1840	2,843	2,457	5,300
1850	1,195	1,518	2,713
1860	2,119	2,550	4,669
1870	2,125	1,787	3,912
1880	2,807	1,729	4,536
1890	4,686	3,249	7,935
1900	6,106	5,028	11,134
1910	8,218	6,064	14,454
1920	—	—	14,279

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1819—Israel Pickens; Henry Hitchcock.
 1861—J. G. Hawkins.
 1865—William H. Coleman.
 1867—J. J. Gilder.
 1875—Robert A. Long (colored).
 1901—Dabney Palmer; E. P. Wilson.

Senators.—

1819-20—William Trotter.
 1822-3—Francis W. Armstrong.
 1824-5—James Taggart.
 1825-6—William Crawford.
 1826-7—Willoughby Barton.
 1828-9—Jack F. Ross.
 1829-30—James B. Hogan.
 1832-3—James B. Hogan.
 1835-6—James F. Roberts.
 1838-9—Theophilus L. Toulmin.
 1839-40—Girard W. Creagh.
 1842-3—Girard W. Creagh.
 1845-6—B. L. Turner.
 1847-8—Girard W. Creagh.
 1849-50—C. M. Godbold.
 1851-2—Lorenzo James.
 1853-4—William Woodward.
 1855-6—Thomas McC. Prince.
 1857-8—William Woodward.
 1861-2—Turner Reavis.
 1865-6—John T. Foster.
 1868—J. T. Foster.
 1871-2—J. T. Foster.
 1872-3—S. Walton.
 1873—S. Walton.
 1874-5—S. Walton.
 1875-6—S. Walton.
 1876-7—E. S. Thornton.
 1878-9—E. S. Thornton.
 1880-1—Henry Ware.
 1882-3—Henry Ware.
 1884-5—W. H. Evington.
 1886-7—W. H. Evington.
 1888-9—J. R. Cowan.
 1890-1—J. R. Cowan.
 1892-3—L. W. McRae.
 1894-5—L. W. McRae.
 1896-7—Isaac Grant.
 1898-9—Isaac Grant.
 1899 (Spec.)—Isaac Grant.
 1900-01—W. D. Dunn.
 1903—William Dixon Dunn.
 1907—Norman Gunn.
 1907 (Spec.)—Norman Gunn.
 1909 (Spec.)—Norman Gunn.
 1911—B. D. Turner.
 1915—T. J. Hollis.
 1919—T. J. Bedsole.

Representatives.—

1819-20—John Everett; J. Thompson.
 1820-1—James Taggart; B. H. Smoot.
 1821 (called)—James Taggart; B. H. Smoot.
 1821-2—James Taggart; J. Thompson.
 1822-3—James Thompson.
 1823-4—Josiah D. Lister.
 1824-5—Ruffin.
 1825-6—James G. Lyon.
 1826-7—Ptolemy T. Harris.
 1827-8—Ptolemy T. Harris.
 1828-29—Ptolemy T. Harris.

- 1829-30—John Fitts.
 1830-1—Ptolemy T. Harris.
 1831-2—Ptolemy T. Harris.
 1832 (called)—Alexander Trotter.
 1832-3—Alexander Trotter.
 1833-4—Erasmus G. Callier.
 1834-5—Joseph McCarty, jr.
 1835-6—Joseph McCarty, jr.
 1836-7—John H. Owen.
 1837 (called)—John H. Owen.
 1837-8—John H. Owen.
 1838-9—James G. Slater.
 1839-40—William Smith.
 1840-1—S. S. Houston.
 1841 (called)—S. S. Houston.
 1841-2—S. S. Houston.
 1842-3—B. L. Turner.
 1843-4—B. L. Turner.
 1844-5—Thomas McC. Prince.
 1845-6—Thomas McC. Prince.
 1847-8—James S. Malone.
 1849-50—B. L. Turner.
 1851-2—B. L. Turner.
 1853-4—G. W. Gordy.
 1855-6—James White.
 1857-8—James B. Slade.
 1859-60—James White.
 1861 (1st called)—James White.
 1861 (2d called)—James B. Slade.
 1861-2—James B. Slade.
 1862 (called)—James B. Slade.
 1862-3—James B. Slade.
 1863-4—T. P. Ashe.
 1864 (called)—T. P. Ashe.
 1864-5—T. P. Ashe.
 1865-6—George C. Yonge.
 1866-7—George C. Yonge.
 1868—
 1869-70—J. R. Waldrop.
 1870—William W. Bassett (resigned).
 1871—William H. Coleman.
 1871-2—W. H. Coleman.
 1872-3—William Stribling.
 1873—William Stribling.
 1874-5—W. Stribling.
 1875-6—W. Stribling.
 1876-77—G. M. Mott.
 1878-9—W. C. Stribling.
 1880-1—T. J. Mason.
 1882-3—Joseph Gresham.
 1884-5—J. M. Pelham.
 1886-7—W. C. Stribling.
 1888-9—H. M. Posey.
 1890-1—John Gordon.
 1892-3—B. T. Turner.
 1894-5—B. D. Turner.
 1896-7—B. D. Turner.
 1898-9—George W. Sullivan.
 1899 (Spec.)—George W. Sullivan.
 1900-01—W. Frank Porter.
 1903—Hiram Mouser Posey.
 1907—Perry Edwards.
 1907 (Spec.)—Perry Edwards.
 1909 (Spec.)—Perry Edwards.
 1911—J. D. Boswell.
 1915—R. E. Blunt.
 1919—R. E. Blunt.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index;
Acts of Ala.; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 573; Berney,
Handbook (1892), p. 334; Riley, *Alabama as it*
is, (1893), p. 199; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p.

242; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind.,
Bulletin 27), p. 216; U. S. Soil Survey, with
 map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 156; Ala.
 Official and Statistical *Register*, 1903-1915, 5
 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook*
 (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural fea-*
tures of the State (1883); *The Valley regions*
of Alabama, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and
Underground Water Resources of Alabama
 (1907).

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. See Spe-
 cial Days.

WATER-BORNE COMMERCE. Alabama's
 water-borne commerce is, and for many years
 has been, handled through the port of Mo-
 bile; but in the earlier years of the State's
 history an extensive commerce in cotton and
 other products was carried in boats on the
 Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers to
 New Orleans. However, with the construc-
 tion of railroads, which afforded more direct
 and more rapid transportation, the commerce
 converging at Mobile from different sections
 of Alabama, and from eastern Mississippi,
 speedily outgrew that carried by the other
 waterways of the State, both in tonnage and
 value. Up to 1861 the draft of the largest
 vessel which had ever entered Mobile Bay
 and received a cargo was 21 feet, 8 inches.
 This vessel was loaded with 5,103 bales of
 cotton.

Ante Bellum Statistics.—The receipts of
 cotton at Mobile in 1819 amounted to 10,000
 bales; in 1820, 16,000; in 1821, 25,390; in
 1822, 45,425. In 1826, 89,000 bales were
 handled through the port; in 1828, 72,000;
 in 1829, 103,000, and 1830, 102,000. The
 volume of this business gradually increased
 during the next several years, reaching a
 total in 1837 of 310,000 bales. In 1838 the
 total was only 246,000, but in 1839 it was
 440,000, and in 1842, 481,894 bales. From
 that time to the outbreak of the War the aver-
 age annual commerce in cotton at Mobile was
 500,000 bales. The exports of lumber from
 Mobile for the year ending with Sept.,
 1832, amounted to 1,464,573 feet; in 1846,
 3,507,000; in 1850, 7,294,000; in 1854 to
 11,000,000 feet.

On the 18th of January, 1860, there were
 116 vessels in Mobile Bay—55 ships, 16 barks,
 16 brigs, and 29 schooners. The water-borne
 commerce or shipping of the port of Mobile,
 so far as figures are available, during the
 year 1860 amounted to: 870,784 bales of
 cotton, practically all of which was exported;
 7,367,597 feet of lumber; 9,265 barrels of
 rosin, tar, pitch, and turpentine. During the
 three years immediately previous the cotton
 handled through the port had aggregated
 507,082 bales in 1857, 523,058 bales in 1858,
 and 714,404 bales in 1859.

Post Bellum Statistics.—The figures for
 the four years of the war are not available,
 but the cotton handled through Mobile in
 each of the years, 1865 to 1894, inclusive, is
 shown in the following table: 1865, 75,305
 bales; 1866, 429,102; 1867, 239,516; 1868,
 366,193; 1869, 230,621; 1870, 306,061;
 1871, 404,673; 1872, 288,012; 1873, 332,-

457; 1874, 299,578; 1875, 320,822; 1876, 374,672; 1877, 360,918; 1878, 419,071; 1879, 362,408; 1880, 358,972; 1881, 392,319; 1882, 265,040; 1883, 313,228; 1884, 254,651; 1885, 236,871; 1886, 248,526; 1887, 216,142; 1888, 207,377; 1889, 229,003; 1890, 261,957; 1891, 311,673; 1892, 287,971; 1893, 182,884; 1894, 215,116.

The traffic in tropical fruits through the port has, during the past 25 years, grown to very large proportions. During the year ending August 31, 1893, there were received at Mobile 365,610 bunches of bananas, 2,936,415 cocoanuts, 97,399 pineapples, 163,750 loose oranges, 48,725 boxes of oranges, and 75,000 bunches of plantains; during the similar period in 1893-94, 1,539,344 bunches of bananas, 5,018,150 cocoanuts, 104,810 pineapples, 613,385 loose oranges, 62,718 boxes of oranges, and 169,175 bunches of plantains.

Total Tonnage, Imports and Exports.—The total water-borne tonnage and value, including exports, imports, coastwise traffic, haulage of bunker coal, timber and lumber on the harbor of the port of Mobile for several years was as follows: 1901, 1,896,929 tons, valued at \$31,810,167; 1902, 1,990,436 tons, \$32,443,230; 1903, 2,132,240 tons, \$47,456,974; 1904, 2,209,580 tons, \$52,853,514; 1905, 3,018,385 tons, \$66,086,988; 1906, 2,852,985 tons, \$62,079,579; 1907, 3,539,854 tons, \$64,263,877; 1908, 2,320,507 tons, \$61,886,436.

Character of Tonnage.—The exports shown in the preceding list consisted of breadstuffs, coal and coke, cotton and cotton products, hog products, lumber, timber, manufactured goods, live stock, naval stores, staves, and miscellaneous commodities; the imports, of asphalt, bananas, cocoanuts, sisal grass, hardwood, sulphur ore, creosote oil, and miscellaneous articles. The coastwise commerce consisted of phosphate, anthracite coal, fish and oysters, cement, gravel, cordwood, lumber and timber, crossties, naval stores, logs, cotton, cedar strips, hay and grain, and miscellaneous.

Navigation Conditions.—The volume of water-borne commerce in Alabama has been dependent to a marked degree upon the navigation conditions of the streams and harbors. With Mobile, the most potent factor in the development of commerce has been the depth of the channel from the outer bar to the city wharves on Mobile River, a distance of about 30 miles. Previous to the War the growth of the port was gradual and continuous, but after the War the size and draft of vessels rapidly increased, and Mobile began to decline as a port, because the large vessels could not come to her wharves with full cargoes. Relief has been afforded by the United States Government from time to time, by deepening the channel and other improvements. About 1879 a channel 17 feet deep and 200 feet wide was opened, which was later deepened to 23 feet at low water. In 1910 work was started on a channel designed to be 300 feet wide in the river and 200 feet in the bay, with a depth of 7 feet.

This channel has been completed. In 1914 an effort was made to induce Congress to authorize the construction of a 30-foot channel, but without success.

REFERENCES.—Reynolds, *Sketches of Mobile* (1868), p. 7; Lewis Troost, *Report on Mobile Harbor*, Feb. 4, 1867 (Mobile, 1867), pp. 6-7, 9-10; Mobile Commercial Club, *Mobile up to date* (1895), pp. 16-17; *Mobile: Statement of water-borne commerce of port and rivers* (n. p., n. d.).

WATER POWER. Energy developed by large volumes of water having a considerable natural fall, or artificially impounded so as to create the equivalent of a natural fall; and generally utilized directly, by application to hydraulic machinery, or indirectly, by conversion into electrical power. The water powers of Alabama are dependent for their location and volume not only upon the topography, but also upon the geology of the country through which the water courses flow. Generally speaking, the more notable falls and rapids occur where the streams pass from an older to a younger geological formation. For example, the falls at Tallassee on the Tallapoosa and the falls and rapids above Wetumpka on the Coosa occur where the streams flow from the crystalline to the Cretaceous rocks; and the shoals on the Cahaba, the Black Warrior, and the Tennessee Rivers, at the junction of the Paleozoic with the Cretaceous. However, some of the streams whose courses lie wholly within the Coastal Plain are susceptible of valuable water-power development because of their large volume of water and considerable fall.

The Tennessee, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Warrior, and Cahaba Rivers, with their numerous tributaries, possess potential power amounting to many thousands of horsepower; but the greater part of this energy is not yet utilized. Many of these unutilized powers are conveniently located for running cotton factories and other manufacturing plants, and also for electrical plants to supply light and power to cities.

Since the early settlement of the State many of the falls and shoals, especially those on the creeks and smaller rivers, have been used to run flour and gristmills, and cotton gins, and even to operate forge-hammers in some of the earliest furnaces; but in very few cases have any permanent works been constructed, the dams and other structures ordinarily being built of wood. These small water-power developments were located and constructed without regard to the future navigation possibilities of the streams, and sometimes became obstructions rather than improvements when navigation was commenced.

The magnitude of the water powers of the State and the benefit to be derived from their proper development were recognized by many men, both in public and private life, for years before any large water-power plant was established. In his Report of 1873 Mr. Thomas Lambert, State commissioner of industrial resources, called attention to the water-power

possibilities of Alabama streams, and recommended public encouragement of their early development, as follows:

"The undeveloped water power of this State deserves more attention than has hitherto been bestowed upon it. In many of our streams there are falls which would prove a great value for propelling machinery. Special mention may be made of the Tallapoosa river. That stream enters the State, from Georgia, in Cleburne county. It descends for a distance of one hundred miles, through the counties of Cleburne, Randolph, Tallapoosa and Elmore, forming a junction with the Coosa midway between Wetumpka and the city of Montgomery. The river and many of its tributaries afford ample and advantageous water power for milling and manufacturing purposes. There are also fine sites for mills and factories on numerous streams in the counties of Shelby, Talladega and St. Clair. In Winston county, at what is known as Clear Creek Fall, there is an admirable site for any kind of manufacturing. There is also superior water power in Lauderdale county. It has already been developed to some extent. On Cypress and Shoal creeks cotton factories have been erected and operated with complete success. The success might be amplified to almost an indefinite extent.

"On the Coosa river there are numerous falls from Greensport to Wetumpka, a distance of 130 miles. Each of these falls is a favorable site for a factory, or indeed, for numerous factories. The opening of this portion of the Coosa by a system of slack water navigation is a subject to which some attention has been given. Such an improvement would result in the immediate development of the latent resources of an immense mineral region. Incidentally the dams and locks erected to secure a slack water navigation would afford water power sufficient to drive any amount of manufacturing and mineral machinery that could be desired.

"There is good water power in other localities. But what is mentioned shows conclusively that Alabama offers the most favorable inducements to capitalists seeking investments in manufacturing enterprises. In the manufacture of cotton, especially, our State has advantages which cannot be surpassed. We produce the raw material, and machinery may be run through the entire year. Our winters are so mild that there is not the slightest interruption from freezes. In the business of manufacturing cotton in Alabama, a profit of at least twenty-five per cent may be safely depended upon."

State Water-Power Laws.—The laws of Alabama from the first have been liberal, and favorable to the development of water power on nonnavigable streams by owners of the adjacent land. As early as 1812 provision had been made for the condemnation of land needed for the erection of milldams where sites could not otherwise be secured. In 1903 the provisions of the law were broadened so as to include the construction of dams

for plants to generate electricity by water power; and additional rights and powers were conferred upon companies or corporations, both domestic and foreign, with respect to acquiring lands and riparian rights, with a view to generating and supplying to the public electricity produced by water power.

In 1907 the foregoing provisions were still further liberalized, with respect to nonnavigable streams; and a special act was passed, March 7, to govern the acquirement of land and riparian rights on navigable streams, "for the purpose of developing water power and electrically transforming and distributing the same for the use of the public." This law granted easements for power purposes in the waters and beds of the streams in which locks and dams were constructed for the development of water power, such rights to be subject only to the provisions that these structures should improve the navigation of the river and develop the maximum water power.

These provisions might seem sufficiently liberal to encourage the most timid promoter of hydroelectric enterprise; but the friendly legislature of 1907 went still further in offering inducements to foreign capital to accept perpetual ownership of the State's water powers. It passed a law, which continues in force, granting exemption from "state, county, and municipal property and privilege taxation of all description, either under general or local laws," for 10 years after the commencement of construction of the plant of any corporation organized for the purpose of developing hydroelectric power for the use of the public, on its plants, property, business, and franchises, except only its lands, "in consideration of the benefits to be derived by the public from the development and operation of such properties and plants."

In the preparation of the code of 1907, the code committee of the legislature revised the provisions of the law of March 7, 1907, in many respects. Easement and right to construct dams across navigable rivers are now governed by sections 6148-6150 of the code, which provides that:

"Any person, firm or corporation organized for the purpose of improving the navigation upon a navigable river in the State of Alabama, and of developing in connection therewith a water power thereof by a dam and lock, or a system of dams and locks, and electrically transmitting and distributing such power for the use of the public, which shall have acquired the necessary lands upon both sides of said river to the extent of at least one more than half of the necessary abutment sites for the said dam or system of dams, and lock or system of locks, and shall have been organized or incorporated for the specific and particular purpose of improving the navigation of and developing water power in connection with a particular and specified river, and has prepared plans for the construction of a dam or system of dams and a lock or system of locks appertaining thereto, and filed a copy of said plans in the office

of the secretary of state of Alabama, together with a certified copy of its articles of incorporation (if a corporation), which provide both for the improvement of navigation of such river, and for the developing of the full water power of the same over the stretch of river thus to be improved, shall have authority to construct a dam or system of dams with a lock or system of locks appertaining thereto in such river, for the improvement of navigation of said river by one or more slack water pools, due to the construction of said dam or dams and the development of water power in connection therewith, and to that end and in consideration of the benefits to the public by reason of the improvement of navigation of said river and the development of water power thereof, as herein provided, is hereby granted an easement for power purposes to and in the waters and bed of the river in which dam or system of dams and lock or system of locks are to be constructed, for the full area covered by the slack water pool or pools which will be created by the construction of the said dam or system of dams, to the extent necessary for the developing the full power of said river over that length of same upon which navigation is to be improved as provided herein, and for providing suitable and convenient sites for the said dam or system of dams, lock, power houses, and other features appurtenant thereto and necessary for navigation and power purposes, or for either of them, and to the extent made necessary by the impounding, diversion, and conversion of the said waters as the same may be caused by the construction of the said dam or system of dams, or by any other change from the normal state of the said river due to said construction, and necessary for the purpose of deriving the energy therefrom.

"Any such person, firm or corporation may exercise the power of eminent domain for the purpose of acquiring such lands as it may be necessary or convenient to flood or otherwise utilize in order to improve navigation as provided in this article, such lands to include as well as all the area submerged, a strip of land fifty feet in width bordering upon the margins of the slack water pool or pools as the same may be defined at the highest stage of the river at any time after the completion of the improvements herein provided for; and the right hereby conferred to exercise such power of eminent domain is cumulative. No person, firm or corporation shall acquire the rights by this article granted unless the dam or system of dams, and lock or system of locks, to be constructed by such person, firm, or corporation are so planned as, when constructed, will by the operation thereof improve the navigation of the river in which the dam or system of dams, lock or system of locks, are to be built, and will develop the full power of such river over the length of same upon which navigation is to be improved as provided in this article. Provided, that such person, firm, or corporation shall commence work upon said dam or system of dams, and lock or system of

locks, within five years from the date of securing the consent of the federal government to do so, and shall complete the same within the time prescribed by the United States government. Provided, further, that no foreign corporation shall acquire the rights granted under this article until it has complied with the laws of Alabama with reference to foreign corporations.

"The person, firm, or corporation which first in point of time, shall have complied with the provisions of this article shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges herein granted; and the operation of this section shall be retroactive."

Federal Control of Water Powers.—Since the passage of the act of Congress commonly known as "the general dam act," approved June 21, 1906, the control of the development of water power on navigable streams has practically been taken out of the hands of the State governments; for by the interposition of the inhibitions and requirements of that act and its amendments, the grants, restrictions, and regulations of the State in which the water power is situated may effectually be set aside. The conflict between the national policy and laws and those of the State with respect to water-power conservation, especially in relation to corporations organized to develop hydroelectric power, has been alleged to be the cause of the present comparative stagnation of such enterprises in Alabama. A struggle has been carried on in Congress for several years between the advocates of "conservation" and the advocates of "development" of the unutilized water powers of the country. The literature of the subject has become extensive, and many of the questions raised are yet to be determined. Because of the magnitude of the State's water-power resources, and because of the fact that about 95 per cent of those resources are already in private hands, the questions involved in the present national discussion will continue to be of great interest and importance to her people.

Developed Water Powers.—In 1907 Congress authorized the construction of a dam at Lock No. 12 on the Coosa River by the Alabama Traction, Light & Power Co. (Ltd.), through its subsidiary, the Alabama Power Company, for the production of hydroelectric power as a part of a general plan, recommended by the United States Engineer Corps, for coordinating the department of the navigation and the water power of the river. The plant at Lock No. 12 has been completed and is in operation. Its maximum capacity is about 100,000 horsepower, but a market for its entire product has not yet been developed. The plan for coordinate improvement of the Coosa River recommended by the Engineer Department contemplated the erection of dams both on the Coosa and the Tallapoosa, the latter 130 feet high, to form large artificial lakes, or storage reservoirs, the power from which might be used by hydroelectric plants. Later some misunderstandings arose between the water-power company and the Government over the

requirements of the United States general dam law, and consequently further progress under the plan has not been made.

In addition to the property at Lock No. 12, the Alabama Power Co. owns the following water-power sites in this State: Coosa River—Lock No. 7, 45,000 horsepower; Lock No. 14, 100,000 horsepower; Lock No. 15, 80,000 horsepower; Lock No. 18, 100,000 horsepower; Tallapoosa River—Cherokee Bluffs, 115,000 horsepower; Tennessee River—Muscle Shoals, 400,000 horsepower; Sautty Creek, 6,000 horsepower; Town Creek, 7,000 horsepower; Little River, 52,000 horsepower; and Choccolocco Creek, 2,000 horsepower. Of these, only the plant at Jackson Shoals, on Choccolocco Creek, has been constructed.

Besides the plants of the Alabama Power Co., the only extensive utilizations of water power in the State are on the Tallapoosa River—the plant of the Tallassee Falls Manufacturing Co., and that of the Montgomery Light and Water Power Co., 3 miles above Tallassee. There are a number of smaller mills and factories driven by water, each of which develops a considerable amount of power. Among them may be mentioned, a cotton mill and ginery at Prattville, Autauga County, developing approximately 200 horsepower; a cotton gin and gristmill on Schultz Creek, Bibb County, generating 100 horsepower; a flour and gristmill at Pinckard, Dale County, 150 horsepower; a gristmill on Big Wills Creek, at Gadsden, Etowah County, 100 horsepower; a flour and gristmill, at Youngblood, in Pike County, 110 horsepower; cotton mills, at Rock Mills, Randolph County, 108 horsepower; 10 or 12 gristmills on Choccolocco and Talladega Creeks, in Talladega County, each developing from 100 to 225 horsepower.

Undeveloped Water Power.—In 1902 the principal water-power sites of the State which were still undeveloped, according to B. M. Hall, consulting engineer of the United States Geological Survey, were, Power Site No. 3, on Tallapoosa River, about 10 miles above Tallassee, where a head of 40 feet could be obtained; several other similar powers farther up the river; Black and Sandford Shoals on Big Sandy Creek, near Dadeville, with 80 feet of fall; several locks and dams on the Coosa River, capable of furnishing an aggregate of more than 100,000 horsepower; 7 power sites on the Cahaba River, each capable of furnishing from 500 to 1,100 horsepower; Squaw Shoals on the Black Warrior, with 43 feet of fall, and on the Tennessee River, Elk River Shoal, with 28 feet of fall and an average power possibility of 30,550 horsepower; Big Muscle Shoal, with 85 feet of fall and possibilities of 99,875 horsepower; Little Muscle Shoal, with 23 feet fall and 27,025 horsepower; and Colbert Shoal, with 21 feet fall and development capabilities of 24,675 horsepower.

In 1908, according to a special report of the Census Bureau, the developed water powers of the State aggregated 1,804 wheels, generating 161,694 horsepower.

See Alabama Power Company; Cotton

Manufacturing; Muscle Shoals; River and Harbor Improvement and titles of streams there listed.

REFERENCES.—To aid the student of the subject in its relations to Alabama, a selected list of publications, including official reports, speeches, pamphlets, and books is appended: Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823; Alkin, *Digest*, 1833; Clay, *Digest*, 1843; *Codes*, 1852, 1867, 1878, 1886, 1896, 1907, secs. 6148-6150; *Acts, passim*, for full texts of laws; B. M. Hall, *A preliminary report on the water powers of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Bulletin* 7, 1903), and *Water powers of Alabama* (U. S. Geol. Survey, *Water Supply Paper* 107, 1904); Library of Congress, *List of references on water rights and the control of water* (1914); Muscle Shoals Hydro-Electric Power Co., *Articles of incorporation* (n. d., broadside, pp. 5); Tenn. River Improvement Assn., *Souvenir, Visit to the Tennessee River*, 1915, and *Graphic statistics relating to the Muscle Shoals project* (1916); Ala. Traction, Light & Power Co. (Ltd.), *Developing Alabama water powers* (1913); Ala. Power Co., *Memorandum relating to water power developments* (n. d., pp. 11); *Navigation of Tennessee River* (H. Doc. 781, 60th Cong., 1st sess.); National Conservation Commission, *Report*, Feb., 1909 (S. Doc. 676, 60th Cong., 2d sess.), vol. 1, pp. 39-49, 175-178, vol. 2, pp. 103, 131, 178; *Brief and memorandum relating to riparian and water rights of the Federal Government and of the various States* (S. Doc. 351, 61st Cong., 2d sess.); National Waterways Commission, *Hearings on development and control of water power*, Nov. 21-24, 1911 (S. Doc. 274, 62d Cong., 2d sess.); Pres. W. H. Taft, *Veto message relating to the building of a dam across the Coosa River, Ala.* (S. Doc. 949, 62d Cong., 2d sess.); Rome G. Brown, *Limitations of Federal control of water powers*, an argument before the National Waterways Commission, Nov. 28, 1911 (S. Doc. 721, 62d Cong., 2d sess.), and *The conservation of water powers* (S. Doc. 14, 63d Cong., 1st sess.); *United States v. The Chandler-Dunbar Water Power Co., et al.* opinion of Supreme Court on water power (S. Doc. 51, 63d Cong., 1st sess.); F. S. Washburn, *Agricultural fertilizers from the air in relation to water power development* (S. Doc. 257, 63d Cong., 2d sess.); *Development of water power* (S. Doc. 570, 63d Cong., 2d sess.); L. Ward Bannister, *Federal Disposition of State waters*, address before Colorado State Bar Assn., July 11, 1914 (S. Doc. 574, 63d Cong., 2d sess.); *Construction of dams across navigable waters* (H. Rept. 592, 63d Cong., 2d sess.); House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, *Hearings on general dam legislation*, Mar. 11 and Apr. 14, 1914 (63d Cong., 2d sess.); House Committee on the Public Lands, *Hearings on the Water Power bill*, Apr. and May, 1914 (63d Cong., 2d sess.); *Federal control of water power*, papers submitted to the Senate Committee on Commerce, 1913 (62d Cong., 3d sess.); Rome G. Brown, *Water power dams on navigable rivers*, confidential letter to Hon. Knute Nelson (1914); Conference of Governors, *Proceedings*, May 13-15, 1908 (1909); *Ibid*, 2d meeting, Jan. 18-20, 1910, pp. 67-85; Fifth National Conservation Congress, Pro-

ceedings, Nov. 18-20, 1913; W. J. McGee, L.L.D., "Water as a resource," in *American Acad. of Pol. and Soc. Science, Annals*, 1909, vol. 33, pt. 2, pp. 521-534; M. O. Leighton, "Water power in the United States," *Ibid*, pp. 535-565; C. E. Wright, "The scope of State and Federal legislation concerning the use of waters," *Ibid*, pp. 566-582; C. W. Baker, "The necessity for State and Federal regulation of water power development," *Ibid*, pp. 583-596; F. S. Washburn, "The power resources of the South," *Ibid*, 1910, vol. 35, pp. 81-98; Franklin K. Lane, *Statement before House Committee on Public Lands*, May 6, 1914, pp. 287-320; Scott Wilson, *Federal and State jurisdiction of water power*, paper presented to the National Association of Attorneys General, Oct. 19, 1914, pp. 25-40; Tuscaloosa Board of Trade, *Tuscaloosa, Alabama, its advantages as a site for the proposed Government armor plant*, brief submitted to the General Board of the Navy, Sept. 13, 1916; H. C. Jones, *Alabama's future water power development* (1907, pp. 6); Chamber of Commerce, Rome, Ga., *A heritage at stake* (1916, pp. 20); Leon W. Friedman, article in *Birmingham News Magazine Section*, Aug. 2, 1914; *Owen v. Jordan*, 27 Ala., p. 608; *Sadler v. Langham*, 34 Ala., p. 311; *Martin v. Rushton*, 42 Ala., p. 289; *Bush v. Robinson*, 44 Ala., p. 328; *Frost v. Barnes*, 47 Ala., p. 279; *Bottoms v. Brewer*, 54 Ala., p. 288; *Ogletree v. McQuaggs*, 67 Ala., p. 582; *Folmar v. Folmar*, 68 Ala., p. 120, and 71 Ala., p. 136; *McAlkiley v. Horton*, 75 Ala., p. 491; *Olive v. State*, 86 Ala., p. 88; *McCulley v. Cunningham*, 96 Ala., p. 583; *Tallassee Falls Co. v. Jones*, 128 Ala., p. 430; *Alabama Consolidated Co. v. Turner*, 145 Ala., p. 639. In connection with the passage of the General Dam law, many speeches were made in Congress, which appear both in the Congressional Record and in separate pamphlet form; among them the following: Borah, *Power sites*, in the Senate, Feb. 13, 1913; Smith, *Government ownership of waters within the States*, in the Senate, Feb. 17, 1913; Jones, *Water power on public lands*, in the Senate, Mar. 5, 1914; Underwood, *The water power bill*, in the House, July 18, 1914; Bryan, *Water power shall not be removed from public ownership*, in the House, July 23, 1914; Kent, *Federal control of water power*, in the House, July 23 and 28, 1914; Lieb, *Prevention of water power monopoly*, in the House, July 30, 1914; Donohoe, *National conservation of water power and preservation of the navigable and nonnavigable waters of the United States*, in the House, Aug. 4, 1914; Coosa River Electric Power Co., *Memorial* representing the policy and subscribing to the principles of co-ordination and co-operation as outlined by the Inland Waterways Commission and endorsed by the Secretary of War (1908); Committee on Paper of the Am. Newspaper Publishers' Assn., *Newspaper comment advocating water power legislation* (Broadside, 1917).

WATERLOO. Post office and interior incorporated town, in the southwestern part of Lauderdale County, on the north bank of the Tennessee River, at the confluence of Second Creek, opposite Riverton, the northern terminus of a branch of the Southern

Railway, about 3 miles northeast of the Mississippi State line, and 25 miles northwest of Florence. Altitude: 400 feet. Population: 1880—250; 1910—435. It was incorporated in 1903, under the general laws. It has the Farmers & Merchants Bank (State). Its industries are lumber mills, and a gristmill.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 296; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 90; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 803; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

WATULAHOKA. A Lower Creek village, in the northwest corner of Russell County, situated on Watula Creek, and probably near and south of the modern Watula village, northwest of McKinnon's Mill on the creek are numerous evidences of Indian occupation. Watula flows into the Big Uchee Creek about 4½ miles southeast of Marvin.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 414. Manuscript records in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

WEATHER. See Climatology.

WEBB. Post office and station on the Central of Georgia Railway, in the northern part of Houston County, 10 miles east of Dothan. Population: 1910—256. It was settled by the Webb family. It is in the heart of the melon-growing section of southeast Alabama.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

WEDOWEE. The county seat of Randolph County and interior town in the center of the county, on Wedowee Fork of Little Tallapoosa River. Altitude: 854 feet. Population: 1870—130; 1910—435. It has the Bank of Wedowee (State), and the Randolph Star, a Democratic weekly newspaper established in 1902. The town has electric lights, waterworks, and sewerage system. Its industries are sawmills, gristmills, and cotton gins. It was named for an Indian chief, "Wah-wah-nee" or "Wah-dow-wee," whose village stood near the present site of the town.

The first settler in the locality was Hedge-man Triplett, who operated a ferry on the Tallapoosa, several miles west of the town. He was the first county surveyor. Other settlers were James B. Jones, Benjamin Zachary, Ibba Taylor, Joseph Benton, John Rutton, Asa Hearn, William Hightower, A. L. Nix, and — Freeman. The town was surveyed and platted by Hedge-man Triplett, in December, 1835. W. H. Cunningham bought the first lot. William Hightower bought 2 lots, on one of which the log courthouse was built in 1836. The first "house" on the site was the Wigwam of Chief Wah-wah-nee, where he invited Judge A. Sawyer to hold his court, in 1834. Among the first settlers in the new town were J. W. Bradshaw, William McKnight, William Mullaley, and Thomas Blake. In 1840, the name of the town was changed to McDonald, and it so con-

tinued for four years, and was then changed back to Wedowee. The "McIntosh Trail" was the first road through the settlement. It is also on the Dickson's Mills, Wedowee to Talladega, the Jacksonville to Wedowee, the LaFayette to Jacksonville, the Hickory Level to Arbacoochee Gold Mines, and the Carrollton, Ga., roads.

REFERENCES. — Brewer, *Alabama* (1872); Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 154-155; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 805; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

WEHADKEE YARN MILL, Rock Mills. See Cotton Manufacturing.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. Standards of measure of length, surface, weight, and capacity in this State are fixed by statute. The law provides that such standards shall be in conformity with those established by Congress; but inasmuch as Congress has never adopted any such standards, except for use in the collection of duties, the regulation of standards has been left with the individual States.

The code of 1907, section 2431, provides that standards shall be furnished to each county in the State as follows: one weight of 50 pounds, one of 25 pounds, one of 14 pounds, one of 7 pounds, two of 4 pounds, two of 2 pounds, and two of 1 pound, avoirdupois; one measure of 1 yard, and one of 1 foot, cloth measure; one measure of half a bushel, one of 1 peck, and one of half a peck, dry measure; one measure of 1 gallon, one of half a gallon, one of 1 quart, one of 1 pint, one of half a pint, and one of 1 gill, wine measure. These standards are provided at the expense of the State, and are furnished to the counties without charge. They are in the custody of the judge of probate of each county, who must try all weights and measures presented to him by such standards, and if found to agree, must place on each a seal provided at the expense of the county.

The sale of any commodity, by weight or by measure, which does not agree with the standard is penalized, upon proof, by the forfeiture of \$10 to each complainant; and section 7876 of the criminal code of 1907 provides that "if any person shall knowingly buy or sell by false weights or measures, he shall be deemed a common cheat, and shall be punished as for a misdemeanor."

In addition to the standards mentioned above, the code prescribes the legal weights of bushels of the following commodities: Cotton seed, 32 pounds; wheat, 60 pounds; shelled corn, 56 pounds; corn in the ear, 70 pounds; corn in the shuck, 75 pounds; peas, 60 pounds; rye, 56 pounds; oats, 32 pounds; barley, 47 pounds; Irish potatoes, 60 pounds; sweet potatoes, 55 pounds; beans, 60 pounds; dried peaches, unpeeled, 33 pounds; dried peaches, peeled, 38 pounds; dried apples, 24 pounds; turnips, 55 pounds; bolted meal, 46 pounds; unbolted meal, 48 pounds.

On February 4, 1807, the legislature of Mississippi Territory established standards

of weights and measures for the Territory which should conform "to the standard of the United States, if one be established, but if there be none such, according to the standard of London." The provisions of this early law were brought forward into the statutes of the State of Alabama, and, with some amendments, form the basis of the present laws on the subject. The units of measure and weight for which standards were to be obtained and distributed to the counties were practically the same as those stipulated in the present laws.

The Constitution of the United States empowered Congress to fix the standard of weights and measures, and to make all laws which should be necessary for securing conformity with them; but this power has never been exercised, and the various States have regulated such matters. The executive departments of the Federal Government have from time to time adopted standards, and the States have as a rule made their standards agree with these. In this way, virtual uniformity of standards throughout the United States have been secured.

In the early days, when Alabama was thinly settled and there were few towns, the determination of a just and uniform standard of weights and measures to govern the sale and barter of commodities, particularly agricultural products, was difficult. This fact is attested by the preamble of an act of December 31, 1822, authorizing a public weigher for the city of Mobile, which stated that "difficulties and disputes frequently arise between the seller and the purchaser of cotton and other articles of merchandise, with regard to the weight." The act, though providing for a public weigher who was required to give bond and to serve under rulings prescribed by the judge of the county court, expressly reserved to individuals the right to weigh their own commodities. Most persons who engaged in selling or buying merchandise had their own scales, usually steel-yards or "balances," but frequently scales would not agree, and in the absence of standards, there was no way to settle such differences except by compromise. Arguments of this kind occurred with sufficient frequency to attract the attention of the legislature so early as 1807, as shown above.

All the standards of measure of length, surface, weight, and capacity are in the custody of the secretary of state, who is required to preserve the official set and to supply duplicate sets to all the counties.

See Secretary of State:

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, pp. 878-882; Aikin, *Digest*, 1833, pp. 445-448; Clay, *Digest*, 1843, p. 596; *Code*, 1907, secs. 2429-2439, 7876; *Acts*, 1822-23, p. 21; *New International Encyclopedia* (2d ed., 1914); McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American Government*, vol. 3, pp. 667-668.

WEOGUFKI. An Upper Creek town in Coosa County, on the east side of a creek of the same name, about 5 miles above its confluence with Hatchet Creek. It is said to

have been an offshoot of Wako kayi. In 1832 it had 132 heads of families. The name indicates muddy water, that is, U-ia, "water," ukufki, "muddy." This is also the Creek name for the Mississippi River.

See Pakan Talahassee; Wako kayi.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 413; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, 934; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 42.

WEST ALABAMA AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AND EXPERIMENT STATION. See Sixth District Agricultural School and Experiment Station.

WEST BLOCTON. Interior town and post office in the northern part of Bibb County, about 20 miles northeast of Centerville. Population: 1910—892. It has the West Blocton Savings Bank (State).

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

WEST END LIBRARY. See Birmingham Public Library.

WEST FLORIDA ANNEXATION. A commission of three members, to be appointed by the governor, was authorized by the Alabama Legislature, March 4, 1901, to confer with a like commission on the part of Florida, to provide for the annexation to Alabama of that part of Florida known as "West Florida." The commission is empowered to do and perform all acts requisite and necessary to perfect and consummate an agreement of cession, but no such agreement is to be binding until ratified by the Legislature of Alabama and approved by the governor. The territory to be annexed is described as: "All the said territory and jurisdiction now held by the State of Florida in and to and over that portion of the territory of the State of Florida lying and being west of the thread of the Chattahoochee and Appalachian rivers and west of a line running due south from the thread of the mouth of the Appalachian river, bending west so as to pass between the islands of St. George and St. Vincent, known and called West Florida." In accordance with the authority thus conferred, Gov. Jelks appointed William L. Martin, Richard C. Jones and Samuel Blackwell as commissioners. So far as known, however, the commissioners never qualified nor organized, and Mr. Martin and Mr. Jones are now (1916) deceased.

Early Attempts at Annexation.—The foregoing action of the legislature was not the first effort made to annex west Florida to Alabama. In 1811 the inhabitants of west Florida petitioned Congress to be incorporated into the Mississippi Territory. Later the constitutional convention of Alabama, 1819, memorialized Congress to embrace all of west Florida in the new State; and the preamble to the constitution was so phrased as to permit "such enlargement as may be

made by law in consequence of any cession of territory by the United States, or either of them." The several subsequent constitutions of Alabama have carried this or a similar provision, thus foreshadowing the possible annexation of the western part of the State of Florida.

Sporadic efforts and discussion to bring about annexation doubtless occurred between 1819 and 1861, but one only deserves special mention. The general assembly, February 8, 1858, adopted a joint resolution proposing to the State of Florida that it cede west Florida to the State of Alabama, and authorizing the governor to appoint a commission to conduct the negotiations. Judge Gappa T. Yelverton, of Coffee county, was appointed commissioner; but after a conference, he failed to obtain the assent of the Florida State government to the cession. Nothing further was done in that direction until several years after the close of the War.

Attempts Since the War.—On December 30, 1868, the legislature reopened negotiations by the adoption of another joint resolution authorizing and directing the governor "to negotiate with the State government of Florida, for the annexation to the State of Alabama, of that portion of Florida lying west of the Chattahoochee river," and directing the State auditor, on the order of the governor, "to draw his warrant upon the treasury out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to defray the necessary incidental expenses incurred in conducting the negotiations." The resolution further stipulated that no action should be considered final and binding until ratified by the general assembly and the Congress of the United States. No mention was made of the appointment of a commission to represent the governor in the negotiations, but nevertheless Gov. Wm. H. Smith appointed a commission of three members, namely, J. L. Pennington, State senator from Lee County, and author of the resolution, Charles A. Miller, secretary of state, and Judges A. J. Walker, long the distinguished chief justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama. They received their appointments in January, 1869, drew \$500 each from the treasury, and left immediately for the State capital at Tallahassee, where they remained until favorable action by the Florida authorities had been obtained.

On January 26, 1869, the Florida Legislature adopted resolutions, directing the governor to appoint three commissioners to go to Montgomery as, "the duly accredited agents of this State to negotiate for said transfer." The Florida commissioners arrived in Montgomery early in May. On the 19th of that month a tentative agreement of cession was signed. The consideration for the transfer of west Florida was to be the payment by Alabama of \$1,000,000, in 8 per cent, 30-year bonds, and the payment in money of the solvent taxes unpaid in the district at the time of actual transfer. The governor at once approved this contract, but professed to consider the price agreed upon

HON. JOHN T. MORGAN
U. S. Senator from Alabama for thirty years, and
Brigadier General, C. S. A.

more than the State, "under all the circumstances of the case," ought to pay.

The publication of the agreement precipitated considerable discussion in each state. The feeling of the west Florida people generally was favorable, but in Alabama opinion was divided. Some of the more influential newspapers not only opposed the plan, but openly ridiculed it. On November 2, 1869, an election was held in seven of the eight counties in Florida, comprising the territory proposed to be ceded, namely, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Washington, Holmes, Santa Rosa, and Walton. The total number of votes cast was 1,823, of which 1,162 were for and 661 against annexation. No election was held in Jackson County, but the feeling of its citizens was known to be strongly favorable. Gov. Smith transmitted the agreement to the general assembly in November, and later officially informed it of the result of the west Florida election. A joint resolution was introduced, ratifying the agreement and calling upon Alabama's Representatives and Senators in Congress to obtain the assent of that body to its consummation. The legislative committee to which the whole matter was referred reported favorably on a bill for annexation, but later in the session action was postponed until the next session.

During the same session an investigation of the expenditures of the annexation commission, which in 1869 aggregated \$10,500, was instituted. This may have had much to do with the postponement of final action on the agreement.

During the next session, 1870-71, the house of representatives adopted a resolution favoring the annexation, but it failed in the senate. The agitation rested until 1873, when it was revived, and another act was passed, providing for annexation, but only with vigorous opposition. It followed closely the plan of 1869. This action met with no encouragement on the part of the Florida authorities, and the matter thereupon appears to have been dropped. No further official action seems to have been taken until the passage of the act of March 4, 1901, hereinabove noted.

In their report transmitting the tentative agreement to Gov. Smith, the commissioners of 1869, expressed their opinion on the question: "If she [Florida] should from a sentiment of State pride, reject the contract, the subject had better be forever dropped, for we do not conceive that a more favorable opportunity or a fairer or more honorable contract will ever be presented."

Notwithstanding the subsequent attempts to accomplish annexation, there is nothing now apparent to discredit the foresight and accuracy of this opinion.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, secs. 80-81; *Acts*, 1837-38, p. 128; 1853-54, p. 501; 1857-58, p. 432; 1868, p. 599; and the *Message* of Gov. John Murphy, Nov. 21, 1826, transmitting petition from citizens of West Florida, in *Senate Journal*, 1826. The messages of Gov. David P. Lewis, dealing with the subject are as follows: Feb.

3, 1873, *Senate Journal*, 1872-73 [1872-73], pp. 100-106; Feb. 5, 1873, *Ibid*, p. 107; Feb. 17, 1873, *Ibid*, p. 175; and Nov. —, 1874, *Ibid*, 1874-75, p. 8. The "Agreement between the commissioners for annexation" is one of the *Documents accompanying Governor's annual message*, 1869. Col. Francis G. Caffey presented an elaborate discussion of the question at the annual meeting of the Alabama State Bar Association, 1901.—*Proceedings*, 1901, pp. 108-133; also issued separately.

WEST HUNTSVILLE COTTON MILLS
Co., Huntsville. See Cotton Manufacturing.

WEST POINT MANUFACTURING CO.,
Langdale. See Cotton Manufacturing.

WESTERN RAILWAY OF ALABAMA.
Organized March 15, 1883, and represents a consolidation, under various changes of name, of several of the earliest efforts at railroad construction in the State. The road extends from Selma, Ala., to West Point, Ga.; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track and branches, 151.92, side tracks, 32.21, total, 184.13; capital stock authorized—common, \$3,000,000, all issued; no preferred stock; shares \$100; voting power, one vote a share; and funded debt, \$1,543,000. The company is owned jointly by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., as trustee for itself and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., and the Central Trust Co., of New York, trustee, each holding one-half the capital stock.

This company is affiliated with the Atlantic & West Point Railroad Co., the two roads being operated under a joint management and together forming a through line from Selma to Atlanta, Ga.; but distinct organizations with different boards of directors are maintained.

Montgomery Railroad.—The first effort to connect Montgomery and the Alabama River with the railroads already completed or being built in the State of Georgia was made by William Sayre, as president, with John W. Freeman, John Gindrat, John Goldthwaite, Edward Hanrick, Abner McGehee, Nicholas Marks, Henry Lucas, George Mathews, John Scott, Thomas M. Cowles, Asa Hoxey and Joseph Hutchinson, as directors, who organized a company with the title of the Montgomery Railroad Co., for the purpose of building a railroad from Montgomery to the Chattahoochee River, opposite Columbus, Ga. The company was chartered by a legislative act of January 20, 1832, which fixed its maximum capital stock at \$1,000,000; empowered the president and directors to borrow money, contract debts, and pledge the company's personal or real estate for the payment of debts; made the personal estate of each stockholder liable for the company's debts in proportion to the amount of his stock; authorized the letting of contracts for construction of portions of the road; prohibited the exercise of banking powers; required the commencement of construction within 3 and the completion of the entire line within 20 years to avoid

forfeiture of the charter; required annual statements of the company's affairs to the stockholders; vested title to the road and equipment in the company for 50 years; defined the rights of the company to sue and be sued as being the same as those of an individual; authorized the collection of tolls on completed portions of the road at rates which should not produce a net annual profit in excess of 25 per cent on the amount invested; prohibited the company's asking or receiving aid from the Government of the United States on penalty of forfeiting its charter.

Brice Battle was appointed topographical engineer, and made a reconnoissance of the proposed route. In November of the same year he reported the distance from Montgomery, Ala., to West Point, Ga., as 76 miles, and estimated the average cost of constructing the railroad at \$8,000 per mile. This company failed to get the work under way, and on January 15, 1834, a new charter for a company by the same title was taken out by John Scott, Sr., Abner McGehee, George E. Matthews, William B. S. Gilmer, Jesse P. Taylor, John W. Freeman, Thomas M. Cowles, Andrew Dexter, Thomas James, John Goldthwaite, Charles T. Pollard, William Sayre, Edmund Henrick, George Wragg, Benajah S. Bibb, Justus Wyman, Thomas S. Mays, George Whitman, Francis Bugbee, N. E. Benson, Joseph Hutchinson, W. P. Convers, John Martin, P. D. Sayre, C. Hooks, Green Wood, J. H. Thorington, S. W. Goode, and their associates. The new company was empowered to construct a line of road from Montgomery to West Point, on the Chattahoochee River; also to construct lateral branches; capital stock not to exceed \$3,000,000 in shares of \$100 each; exclusive railway rights for 50 years between the Alabama and Chattahoochee Rivers were granted, but the right was reserved to seize the property upon payment of the actual value of its stock in the event the road were not commenced within 3 years and completed within 10; the exercise of banking powers was expressly prohibited; tolls for transporting freight limited to 50 cents per hundredweight per hundred miles, and 6 cents per mile for each passenger. Ground was first broken on February 2, 1836, on the land of Mr. Brack, near Montgomery, by the contractors, Messrs. John Scott and Abner McGehee, with a force of 30 or 40 hands. The general financial stringency at the time retarded the work of grading, but the company succeeded in finishing 12 miles by June, 1840, and 33 miles, to Franklin, by the following November.

The franchise and property were sold under foreclosure at Montgomery, July 6, 1842, and an act of the legislature, February 13, 1843, transferred the charter to a new board of directors, composed of Charles T. Pollard, Lewis Owen, Benajah S. Bibb, Abner McGehee, William Taylor, James E. Scott, Thomas M. Cowles and Charles P. Shannon, the purchasers; extended the time for completing the road until January 1, 1850, and changed the name of the corporation to the Montgomery & West Point Railroad Co.

Montgomery & West Point Railroad.—An act of February 14, 1843, authorized a loan to the new company of \$120,000 from the two per cent fund, to be secured by a mortgage on the real estate held by the company and, in addition, the personal bonds of the president and directors to insure its repayment in 10 years with interest at 6 per cent. per annum; and required that annual reports should be made to the governor, showing the progress of construction and the amount of funds loaned by the State that had been expended during the year. In January, 1845, the legislature voted an additional loan of one-half the amount of the two per cent fund then on hand to this company for 10 years at 5 per cent, upon similar terms.

In February, 1846, the number of directors was reduced from 13 to 5, and all "the hands belonging to, or employed by said company, on the road or works of said company," were exempted from road duty in the several counties through which the railroad passed. The progress of construction was slow, notwithstanding the two loans from the State, and the road was not completed for about nine years after the receipt of the second loan. On December 31, 1849, the time for completing the road was again extended two years, and the exclusive rights between the Alabama the Chattahoochee Rivers, granted by the original charter, were revoked. In January, 1850, a special act was passed to authorize a settlement of the company's taxes for the previous year.

The line was completed and opened for through traffic in 1854. However, as sections of the road had been completed, they had been put in operation, the revenue-earning train following close upon the heels of the construction train. During the year ending March 1, 1847, the receipts from this source amounted to \$55,787.97, and during the next four years, respectively, to \$79,706.83, \$95,665.90, \$123,781.61, and \$140,067.09. For the year ending March 1 1851, the expenses of operation were \$67,148.73, leaving a net profit on traffic handled of \$72,908.36. For this year, the net income of the company from all sources, including the hire of negroes belonging to the company, and the proceeds of its half-interest in a steam sawmill, after paying all expenses and interest on loans, was \$57,571.43—9 ¼ per cent on the capital stock.

In his report in 1851, Pres. Pollard had called attention to the desirability of a railway connection between Montgomery and the Gulf of Mexico at Mobile or Pensacola. Within two years thereafter a company was organized for the purpose of building such a connection. Chief Engineer Jones of the Montgomery & West Point was made chief engineer of the new company. Later on Mr. Pollard was elected its president, and the Montgomery & West Point Rail Road Co. continued to be financially interested in the new project, which was needed as the means of developing through traffic between the different sections of the country served by the Montgomery & West Point, and tidewater

at Pensacola. The older company not only subscribed liberally to the capital stock of the new and furnished the experienced men to carry on the enterprise, but also aided it by the endorsement of a large amount of its bonds; so that the Montgomery & West Point may be said to have been the "foster-parent" of the Alabama & Florida Railroad Co., which later constituted the northern section of the line of the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad Co. (q.v.), which, in turn, became a part of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad system.

The management of the Montgomery & West Point Rail Road, among whom Pres. Pollard and Chief Engineer Jones seem to have been the leading spirits, were enterprising and progressive to a remarkable degree. They not only carried their original enterprise to a successful conclusion and operated their road after its completion with satisfaction and profit—they had also the imagination to visualize the importance of transportation as an element of the future economic development of the State; the judgment to foresee the lines or routes of its probable development; and the courage to anticipate, and at the same time assist, that development by encouraging and aiding new undertakings in railway construction; and they were interested, directly or indirectly, in practically every such early enterprise in central Alabama.

Pres. Pollard submitted to the stockholders of his company in 1854 a charter obtained at the last session of the legislature, authorizing the building of a continuous line of railroad across the State, from the western terminus of their road at Montgomery to a connection with the Alabama & Mississippi Rivers Railroad by way of Selma. This company, whose charter was dated February 16, 1854, was incorporated by George Goldthwaite, Thomas H. Watts, Charles T. Pollard, John Whiting and William Knox, of Montgomery; Daniel Pratt, John Steele, William Montgomery and Bolling Hall, of Autauga County; William S. Phillips, J. W. Lapsley, T. B. Goldsby, P. J. Weaver and Robert Hatcher, of Dallas County; James L. Price, Joseph R. Johns, L. Q. C. DeYampert and Richard H. Adams, of Perry County; Andrew P. Calhoun, F. Lyon, Nathan B. Whitfield, Augustus Foscue and Leven B. Lane, of Marengo; John C. McCrew, of Sumter County, under the title of the Western Rail Road Co. of Alabama; was authorized to construct the new road from Montgomery westward through Selma, and to purchase the property of the Montgomery & West Point Rail Road Co., so as to form the through line across the State contemplated by its promoters. Its authorized capital stock was \$6,000,000; and extensive powers for constructing and purchasing railroads were conferred. The company was required "to commence and let out the grading of 30 miles of said road within two years after passage of this act." The promoters could not begin the work within the stipulated time, and the charter was forfeited.

By an act of February 1, 1856, the legisla-

ture increased the number of directors of the Montgomery & West Point Rail Road Co. to seven, and changed the time of their annual meetings to the first Tuesday in April. In January, 1858, this company's endorsement of \$300,000 of 8 per cent, 10-year bonds issued by the Alabama & Florida Railroad Co. (see Mobile & Montgomery Railroad Co.) was ratified and approved.

Western Railroad of Alabama.—In 1859, Mr. Pollard made another effort to carry out his plan for a road to Selma from Montgomery. He obtained a charter from the legislature, by act approved February 23, 1860, authorizing himself and Henry C. Semple, John Whiting, William Knox, T. B. Bethea, Bolling Hall and Daniel Pratt to form a company with the title of the Western Railroad Co. of Alabama, with capital stock of \$5,000,000, to build a road from Montgomery to Selma. Power to purchase the Montgomery & West Point Rail Road was given this company also, and authority to connect or consolidate with other lines so as to form a continuous line across the State. Mr. Pollard had interested the management of the Central Railroad of Georgia in his scheme for a western outlet for their roads, and that company was financially interested in the new venture. A survey of the route was made in the same year, but nothing further was done toward construction.

In December, 1863, the legislature extended the time in which the road from Montgomery to Selma must be completed or forfeit its charter rights until two years after the ratification of peace. In 1866 another survey of the route was made under the direction of Samuel G. Jones, and the work of construction actually commenced. It was opened for traffic between Montgomery and the east bank of the Alabama River at Selma in December, 1870. In 1872 the iron bridge across the Alabama was completed.

Consolidations and Reorganization.—On September 1, 1870, this company purchased the franchises and property of the Montgomery & West Point Rail Road Co., as provided for in its charter, and the consolidation of the two roads formed a through line from Selma to the Chattahoochee River opposite West Point, Ga., with a branch from Opelika to Columbus, Ga. In May, 1875, the consolidated road was sold under foreclosure and purchased for the joint account of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Co., and the Central Railroad & Banking Co., of Georgia, and was operated from June 1, 1875, to April 1, 1883, under the title of "The Purchasers of Western Railroad of Alabama."

The purchasers, on May 1, 1880, leased the portion of the road extending from Montgomery to Selma, 50 miles, to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. for five years, at an annual rental of \$52,000; and on September 1, 1881, transferred the Columbus branch to the Columbus & Western Railroad Co. In 1883 this branch was formally deeded to the Columbus & Western, the consideration being that the Central of Georgia, which controlled the Columbus & Western, should assume

bonds of the Western of Alabama to the amount of \$269,000, redeemed by it in 1880 and held for settlement. Upon the expiration of the lease of the Selma division to the Louisville & Nashville, May 1, 1885, the Western Railway of Alabama again took possession of it.

The existing corporation took formal possession of the property on April 1, 1883, and it is operated jointly with the Atlanta & West Point Railroad.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1832, pp. 70-74; 1834, pp. 118-124; 1842-43, pp. 63, 127-129; 1844-45, p. 39; 1845-46, p. 63; 1849-50, p. 149; 1853-54, pp. 378-387; 1855-56, p. 299; 1857-58, p. 270; 1859-60, pp. 253-261; 1863-64, p. 142; Railroad Commission of Ala., *Annual reports*, 1889 *et seq.*; *Annual report* of company to Ala. Public Service Commission, 1915; Montgomery & West Point Road Co., *Annual reports* to stockholders, 1851, 1852 and 1854 (1862); *Poor's manual of railroads*, 1869 *et seq.*; Clark, "Railroads and navigation," in *Memorial record of Alabama* (1893), vol. 1, pp. 318-328; Blue, *Montgomery* (1878), p. 23; Hardy, *Selma* (1879), p. 111; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 105, 111.

WETUMPKA. County seat of Elmore County, on the Coosa River, at the head of navigation, 12 miles northeast of Montgomery. It is the eastern terminus of the Elmore branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Altitude: 182 feet. Population: 1870-1—137; 1880—1,500; 1890—619; 1900—562; 1910—1,103. It was incorporated by acts of the legislature approved January 17 and 18, 1834, which referred to the portions of the town situated on the east and the west side respectively of the river. The charter has since been amended by legislative enactments as noted in the appended references. Its banks are the First National, and the Bank of Wetumpka (State). The Weekly Herald, established in 1896, is published there.

The Fifth District Agricultural School is located in Wetumpka, and the State established its penitentiary there in 1839. The town was originally settled on the west side of the Coosa. As early as 1820, Jacob House, Charles Crommelin, Howell Rose, Phil. Fitzpatrick, E. S. Ready, and the Trimble family had established plantations. Later settlers were Seth P. Storrs, Sampson W. Harris, and the Beman, Yancey, and Green families.

When Elmore County was erected, in 1866, Wetumpka became the county seat. The town had formerly occupied territory belonging to Autauga County.

Four miles above Wetumpka is the birthplace and home of Alexander McGillivray, chief of the Muscogees. Gen. LeClerc Milfort resided at that point for years. It is now included in the old Howell Rose plantation. Four miles below the town is the site of old Fort Toulouse, later Fort Jackson. (See those titles.)

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1833-34, pp. 145-147, 174-177; 1837-38, pp. 29-31; 1839-40, p. 143; 1840-41, p. 57; 1841-42, pp. 26-28; 1842-43, p. 80; 1844-45, p. 88; 1851-52, pp. 329, 330; 1853-54, p. 217;

1859-60, pp. 433-434; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp. 238-239; Robertson, *Montgomery County* (1892); *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 808; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

WETUMPKA. Two Upper Creek towns in Elmore County, one on the site of the present city of Wetumpka, the other four miles above on the right bank of the river. They were small places, and were no doubt settled from the larger towns near the mouth of the two rivers.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 414; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 936.

WETUMPKA CREEK. A name given to two creeks in the state:

(1) The first in Elmore County, near the present Wetumpka, flowing into the Coosa River. It is a small and unimportant stream.

(2) The second is applied to the north branch of Uchee Creek in Russell County. However, the name has in modern times disappeared from that county, and the two branches of the Uchee are known as the Big and Little Uchee, being the south or west and north branches respectively. Wetumpka Creek, regarded as the main branch of Uchee is called Owatunka River in the Creek Migration Legend.

On some old maps the present Ihaggee (Ahiki) is erroneously called Wetumpka.

The word means rumbling water, that is, Uíwa, "water," and tumkís, "it rumbles, makes noise."

REFERENCE.—Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 414.

WEWOKA. An Upper Creek town in Elmore County, and situated on the left of Wewoka Creek, and about 4 miles from its influx with the Coosa River. Hawkins says that it was about 15 miles above the Hickory Ground. Sykes' old mill was probably on the creek a little above the village. The word is variously spelled, and means "water roaring," that is, u í, "water," woxkís, "it is roaring." Swanton is authority for the statement that the ancient name of this town was Witumka, and that according to tradition it was made up from settlers from several other towns. The first reference to it is on De Crenay's Map, 1733, where the name is spelled Ouyoukas, and located on the west side of the Coosa River, apparently on Pigeon Creek. They probably moved across the River subsequent to that date. The French census in 1760 assigns Tchitchoufke, the Ouyouka and Hatchichopo with 100 warriors, and the locations of the towns respectively 4, 5 and 8 leagues from Fort Toulouse. The English trade regulations of 1761 assigns Wewoka, including New Town, with their 30 hunters, to the traders William Struthers and J. Morgan.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 14; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives* (1911), p. 195; Geor-

gia, *Colonial Records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 523; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 40; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 937.

WHATLEY. Postoffice and station, in Clarke County, on the Southern Railway, about 7 miles S. E. of Grove Hill. Population: 1912, 187. Altitude: 118 feet.

WHEAT. See Cereals.

WHEEL, THE ALABAMA AGRICULTURAL. A farmers' organization, whose objects were "To give all possible moral and material aid in its power to its members by holding instructive lectures, by encouraging each other in business, and by assisting each other in obtaining employment. The improvement of its members in the theory and practice of agriculture, and the dissemination of knowledge relative to farming affairs. To ameliorate the condition of farmers in every possible manner." The order originated in Arkansas, the first lodge or "wheel" being organized in February, 1882, in Prairie County, the charter membership consisting of nine, of whom W. W. Tedford, a farmer and school teacher, was the leader. The organization was intended to be merely a debating society, but from the first economic questions were most prominent in its discussions, and soon led to the adoption of a definite program of agitation and activity to improve the conditions under which farmers and mechanics pursued their callings.

This was probably the fifth agricultural society represented in Alabama, although the exact date of its entrance into the State is not available. Alabama was represented at the meeting of the National Agricultural Wheel at Meridian, Miss., in December, 1888. The National Farmers' Alliance met at the same time and place, and the two orders were consolidated, under the name of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America. At the fourth annual meeting of the Alabama Agricultural Wheel, Auburn, August 6-8, 1889, it consolidated with the Alabama Farmers' Alliance, adopting a new constitution. It also adopted for the state order the name of the new national organization, the Alabama Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America. By the time this consolidation was effected the membership of the Alabama Wheel had reached about 16,000. From this time the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union superseded the "wheel" in the State.

REFERENCE.—W. S. Morgan, *History of the Wheel and Alliance* (1891), pp. 111-113, 308-310; Barrett, *Mission, history and times of the Farmers' Union* (1909), pp. 183-185; Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American agriculture* (1909), vol. iv, p. 295.

WHEELER BUSINESS COLLEGE. See Commercial Education.

WHETSTONES. See Millstones, Grindstones and Whetstones.

WHITE BASIS. See Congressional Representation.

WHITE OAK SPRINGS. Post office and station on the Central of Georgia Railway, in the central part of Barbour County, near Faka Baba Creek, and 8 miles east of Clayton. Population: 1900—475; 1910—249. It was so named because of the remarkable keys could be seen hundreds of yards away. The springs are the sources of the Choctawhatchee River, and Faka Baba Creek (now called Barbour). Among the early settlers were the Goldthwaite, Hubbard, and Mock families.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

WHITE HOUSE ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA. A patriotic and historical organization, formed July 1, 1900; and incorporated by the legislature February 5, 1901. It was organized and incorporated "for the purpose of buying, removing, repairing and exercising the rights of ownership in and over a certain building situated on the southwest corner of Lee and Bibb streets, in the city of Montgomery and State of Alabama, and known as the "First White House of the Confederacy," of establishing a library for the collection and custody of all works of literature and art relating to the Confederate States of America, and also a museum for the preservation of Confederate relics." The incorporators were Mrs. Virginia Clay Clopton, Mrs. J. D. Beale, Mrs. Belle Allen Ross, Mrs. John W. A. Sanford, Mrs. Edward Trimble, Mrs. Vincent M. Elmore, Mrs. Alfred Bethea, Mrs. C. A. Lanier, Mrs. Chappell Cory and Mrs. C. J. Hausman.

See Jeff Davis House. Also Confederate Government at Montgomery, Executive Mansion.

REFERENCES.—Acts 1900-1901.

WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY, THE FIRST. See Davis, Jefferson.

WIHASHA. An Upper Creek town, called by Adair "the upper western town of the Muskohge," and again in locating it he says that it was "at the upper, or most western part of the Muskohge country." It is evidently erroneously identified with Tawasa by the Handbook of American Indians. The spelling by Adair is Ooe-asah, and Ooe-asa. The town was settled by Chickasaws and Natchez. The proper spelling is Wihasha, that is, Wiha, "movers," "emigrants," and asha, "is there, are there," or "home of the emigrants." The circumstance of their migration to the Creek country is thus preserved in the name given their settlement.

Romans states that the Indian traders, in nicknaming the nations, had given the Chickasaws "the whimsical name of the Breed." The reference in the list of Creek towns of 1761 to Breed Camp is therefore easily understood. This name occurs several times in the journal of James Colbert, July 13-September 27, 1763. The language of Colbert would indicate a Chickasaw origin.

The exact location of the town can only be conjectural. On Cary's map of the Mississippi Territory an Indian town was placed near the head of the Cahaba River, marked Natchoo, evidently meaning Natche, or Natchez. It appears at the intersection of several trails, one extending to Okfuskee, one to Coosada, one to Fort Tombeché, one to the Chickasaw Nation, and one to Chickasahay Town, on Chickasahay River. This Natchez town may be the location sought, but if so the query is suggested as to the absence of the Chickasaws.

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 704; Romans, *Florida* (1775), p. 68; *Georgia Colonial Records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 523; *North Carolina Colonial Records* (1895), vol. 11, pp. 176-178; Cary, *Map of the Mississippi Territory*.

WILCOX COUNTY.—Created by an act, December 13, 1819. It was formed from Monroe and Dallas Counties. It has an area of 940 square miles, or 576,000 acres.

It was named for Lieut. Joseph M. Wilcox (q. v.).

By an act of the Alabama legislature, December 13, 1819, William Black, Thomas Evans, John Speight, Thornton Brown, William McCarroll, Joseph Laury, and John Gaston were appointed commissioners to fix the seat of justice for the county, to purchase the land on which to erect the public buildings, to contract for erecting them, and to fix a temporary seat until a permanent one be selected. By act of December 18, 1820, new commissioners were appointed for this work with power to fix the seat of justice within five miles of the center of the county. These commissioners were Robert Brown, John Blackman, John Gamble, John Jenkins, and Elijah Lunsden. By act of December 18, 1821, John Jenkins, Benjamin Huff, and Robert H. Scott were appointed commissioners to contract for and superintend the public buildings in the county.

The first voting places were established at Prairie Bluff, Canton, and William Black's, in 1819. A year later, John Smith's, near the Lower Standing Peach-Tree, and Allen and Saltmarch's, at the Upper Standing Peach-Tree were added. In 1822 others were established at Obadiah Dumas' and John McCondichie's.

Location and Physical Description.—It is situated in the south central part of the state and is bounded on the north by Dallas, Lowndes, and Marengo Counties, on the south by Clarke and Monroe, on the east by Butler, Dallas, and Lowndes, and on the west by Clarke and Marengo. Its elevation ranges from 275 to 475 feet above sea level, and its topography from undulating to hilly. It lies wholly within the Gulf Coastal Plain and its soil may be divided into two groups, the uplands, or "hill lands," and the lowlands, or "made lands." There is a small area of black prairie or limestone soil in the county, designated as Houston, Sumter and Crockett. The red lands or uplands are chiefly mapped as Susquehanna, Ruston, Norfolk, Orangeburg,

and Greenville. The alluvial or first and second bottoms are described as Kalmia, Cahaba, Ocklochnee, Leaf and Congaree. The soils are well suited to agriculture and cattle and hog raising are also found profitable. The county is well drained by the Tombigbee and its tributaries, McCant's, Pussley's, Rhodes', Pine Barren, Prairie, Wolf, Little Bear, Straight, Bear, Sturdevant's, Breastworks, Hills, Chulatchee, Foster's, Prairie, Turkey, Red, Moccasin, Goose, James, Beaver, Tiger, and Bear Creeks. The forest trees of the county are the long and short leaf pine, oaks of various species, hickory, ash, elm, poplar, cedar, cypress, cottonwood, sycamore, mulberry, beech, and magnolia. The mean annual temperature is 64 degrees and the mean annual precipitation 42 inches.

Aboriginal History.—There is the best presumptive evidence that the aboriginal inhabitants of Wilcox County were Maubila Indians, later known as Mobiliens, who were a Choctaw-speaking people. A close study of Davila Padilla's narrative leads one to the conclusion that the town, Nanipacna, meaning "hill top," visited by the Tristan de Luna expedition in 1560, was situated on the east side of the Alabama River in the upper part of Wilcox County. It is not improbable that the town was situated on Boykin's Ridge, which is on the south side of Pine Barren Creek, not far from the Alabama River. The Indians of the town told the Spaniards that "the town had once been famous for the number of its people, but that the Spaniards, who had arrived there in former times, had left it as it was." In the imperfect method of communication between the Spaniards and the Indians, perhaps largely, if not wholly by the sign language, it may be that the latter intended to convey the idea that their former splendid town, Maubila, had been destroyed by the Spaniards and left them very poor, and that this present inferior town, Nanipacna was the successor of Maubila. Assuming that this was the Indians' meaning, Nanipacna, which itself may have been an old town, was then the nucleus or gathering place of the survivors of Maubila. It is interesting to note that on De Crenay's map of 1733, "Les vieux Mobiliens," the old Mobiliens, are placed on the east side of the Alabama River, near the influx of Pine Barren Creek, in the immediate vicinity, if not on the very site of Nanipacna, an almost certain proof that they and the Nanipacna were one and the same people. De Crenay must have placed the Old Mobiliens at this point on Mobillien authority or tradition as their ancient home before their movement south to Mobile River, where the French found them in 1702.

There are three place names laid down on DeCrenay's map on the east side of the Alabama River in Wilcox County that may be safely considered memorials of Maubila or Mobillien occupancy; Chacteata, in correct orthography, "Sakti Hata," meaning White Bluff, to be sought some few miles below the mouth of Pine Barren Creek; Talle quille', correctly spelled, "Tall Hielt," Standing Rocks, apparently a mile, more or less, above

Docena Coal Mine

Ensley Blast Furnaces

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY

Bridgeport; and Bachell, "Bach' illi," Dead Bluff, perhaps the present named Gullette's or Black's Bluff.

It seems that there were no Indian settlements in Wilcox County during the French and Indian times. There were certainly two, doubtless both Creek, in the later American times, for in the first explorations up the Alabama River during the Creek War of 1813 in two places on its west side in Wilcox County there was found an abandoned Indian village, in both of which peach trees were growing. The discoverers called the first the Lower Peach Tree, the second, the Upper Peach Tree. The site of the Lower Peach Tree is perpetuated in the name of the American village, Lower Peach Tree. The Upper Peach Tree retained its name until about 1835, when the landing was purchased by George F. Watson, Leon Ratcliffe, and H. J. Savage who changed the name to Clifton, which it still retains.

Wilcox County was in the Creek Domain and became an American possession by the treaty of Fort Jackson, August 9, 1814.

Burial mounds near Webb's Landing, near Buford's Landing, on Buford plantation, half mile below Holly Ferry, and several near Mathew's landing have all been investigated and some interesting finds made along the Alabama river. Artificial head flattening and urn burial was noted by Dr. Moore who did considerable work along the river in 1899. Town sites, in most instances, accompany the mounds.

Settlement and Later History.—There may have been some settlers in the county in 1815, but there were a considerable number who made their advent in 1816 and squatted on the land which they cleared. Isaac and Isham Sheffield, originally from North Carolina, were settlers in Clarke or Monroe County, whence they moved and were among the first, if not the first settlers in the Bethel precinct in Wilcox County, perhaps in 1816. Isham Sheffield soon after erected a grist mill on Beaver Creek, which perhaps was the first mill erected in this county. It was the first voting place in this precinct for several years. Isaac Sheffield settled near Yellow Bluff. John Alexander Evans, from North Carolina, was another early settler on Beaver Creek, settling near the site of Sunny South. George and Joseph Morgan, brothers, were early settlers in 1816. George settled on Goose Creek, four miles west of Clifton, then known as Upper Peach Tree, and Joseph settled on Beaver Creek, near Alexander Evans. Peter Thornhill came with George Morgan to the county and lived with him the first year. He was the first man to make a road through the flatwoods. This was done to enable him to find his way to and fro in his hunting expeditions and in his prospecting for a suitable location to settle permanently. All the settlers were in reality squatters and waiting for the lands to be surveyed and then put up for sale by the government. Thornhill at the land sales bought the tract of land on Walnut Creek east of Arlington, on which he was then living. In April, 1816, L. W. Mason settled

on the west side of the Alabama River, opposite Wilcox's Island, which is near the mouth of Pussley's Creeks. On the east side of the Alabama River, Joseph Morgan, jr., son of George Morgan, cleared several acres opposite Clifton and made a crop of corn that year which he sold to some flatboats going down to Mobile. Thomas Rhodes settled near Pine Island on the road leading from Camden and Clifton. Rhodes' Creek in the vicinity perpetuates his name.

After peace was declared in 1815, the people of the Mississippi Territory were still subject to militia duty. The squatters in the county, many of whom had served in the Indian War, were not exempt from this duty and every three months were required to rendezvous at Fort Claiborne for drill and inspection by the proper officers. As the county was infested with roving bands of Indians who were bitter over their defeat and ready for any act of violence, the trips of the militia down to Fort Claiborne were always attended with danger. They would travel in squads of three and four, always on foot, and armed with rifles and hunting knives. They usually crossed the Alabama River at Yellow Bluff, as most of them lived on the west side of the river. To baffle the Indians and to avoid being ambushed they seldom traveled the same road twice. On several occasions they were followed by Indians but they usually succeeded in throwing them off the track. During the absence of the men at the militia muster at Fort Claiborne their families would concentrate at one place for better protection. These precautions were kept up until the Indian troubles were closed by General Jackson's Seminole campaign.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 6,661.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 1,079.

Foreign-born white, 7.

Negro and other nonwhite, 5,575.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, 11.

3 to 9 acres, 888.

10 to 19 acres, 1,248.

20 to 49 acres, 3,110.

50 to 99 acres, 695.

100 to 174 acres, 369.

175 to 259 acres, 137.

260 to 499 acres, 118.

500 to 999 acres, 48.

1,000 acres and over, 37.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 573,440 acres.

Land in farms, 378,130 acres.

Improved land in farms, 215,131 acres.

Woodland in farms, 124,833 acres.

Other unimproved land in farms, 38,166 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$6,494,208.

Land, \$3,378,805.

Buildings, \$1,391,654.

Implements and machinery, \$314,508.

Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,409,241.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$975.

Land and buildings per farm, \$716.

Land per acre, \$8.94.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 5,947.

Domestic animals, value, \$1,367,694.

Cattle: total, 27,848; value, \$377,399.

Dairy cows only, 11,633.

Horses: total, 3,937; value, \$428,856.

Mules: total, 3,644; value, \$448,692.

Asses and borros: total, 20; value, \$2,850.

Swine: total, 29,394; value, \$106,738.

Sheep: total, 1,200; value, \$2,498.

Goats: total, 721; value, \$661.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 113,007; value, \$39,283.

Bee colonies, 1,486; value, \$2,264.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,099.

Per cent of all farms, 16.5.

Land in farms, 198,858 acres.

Improved land in farms, 81,166 acres.

Land and buildings, \$2,410,615.

Farms of owned land only, 996.

Farms of owned and hired land, 103.

Native white owners, 685.

Foreign-born white, 5.

Negro and other nonwhite, 409.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 5,550.

Per cent of all farms, 83.3.

Land in farms, 172,487 acres.

Improved land in farms, 131,320 acres.

Land and buildings, \$2,270,264.

Share tenants, 918.

Share cash-tenants, 10.

Cash tenants, 4,478.

Tenure not specified, 144.

Native white tenants, 384.

Foreign-born white, 2.

Negro and other nonwhite, 5,164.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 12.

Land in farms, 6,785 acres.

Improved land in farms, 2,645 acres.

Value of land and buildings, \$89,580.

Live Stock Products.

Dairy Products.

Milk: Produced, 1,026,459; sold, 4,777 gallons.

Cream sold, —.

Butter fat sold, 70 pounds.

Butter: Produced, 359,408; sold, 13,467 pounds.

Cheese: Produced, —.

Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$76,135.

Sale of dairy products, \$3,722.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 219,521; sold 43,533.

Eggs: Produced, 258,674; sold, 49,079 dozens.

Poultry and eggs produced, \$94,010.

Sale of poultry and eggs, \$19,752.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 9,381 pounds.

Wax produced, 1,333 pounds.

Value of honey and wax produced, \$1,360.

Wool, Mohair and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 487.

Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.

Wool and mohair produced, \$446.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 631.

Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 6,244.

Horses, mules, and asses and burros—

Sold, 165.

Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 7,302.

Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 225.

Sale of animals, \$102,051.

Value of animals slaughtered, \$70,293.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$3,215,735.

Cereals, \$521,444.

Other grains and seeds, \$27,965.

Hay and forage, \$49,601.

Vegetables, \$175,051.

Fruits and nuts, \$23,141.

All other crops, \$2,418,533.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 37,079 acres; 562,102 bushels.

Corn, 35,173 acres; 533,998 bushels.

Oats, 1,906 acres; 28,099 bushels.

Wheat, —.

Rye, —.

Kaffir corn and milo maize, —.

Rice, 5 bushels.

Other grains:

Dry peas, 1,703 acres; 10,173 bushels.

Dry edible beans, 33 acres; 294 bushels.

Peanuts, 366 acres; 8,116 bushels.

Hay and forage: total, 3,107 acres; 4,423 tons.

All tame or cultivated grasses, 2,732 acres; 3,956 tons.

Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 275 acres; 355 tons.

Grains cut green, 75 acres; 87 tons.

Coarse forage, 25 acres; 25 tons.

Special crops:

Potatoes, 360 acres; 19,306 bushels.

Sweet potatoes and yams, 1,768 acres; 112,432 bushels.

Tobacco, 15 pounds..

Cotton, 107,480 acres; 30,562 bales.

Cane—sugar, 1,269 acres; 9,578 tons.

Sirup made, 81,038 gallons.

Cane—sorghum, 175 acres; 820 tons.

Sirup made, 3,520 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 33,377 trees; 21,141 bushels.

Apples, 3,329 trees; 3,805 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 26,641 trees; 13,720 bushels.
 Pears, 1,359 trees; 2,779 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 1,888 trees; 823 bushels.
 Cherries, 11 trees; 3 bushels.
 Quinces, 35 trees; 6 bushels.
 Grapes, 148 vines; 2,959 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 1,711 trees.
 Figs, 1,683 trees; 61,186 pounds.
 Oranges, ———.
 Small fruits: total, 2 acres; 1,843 quarts.
 Strawberries, 2 acres; 1,763 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 958 trees; 7,386 pounds.
 Pecans, 882 trees; 6,565 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 2,216.
 Cash expended, \$169,988.
 Rent and board furnished, \$30,801.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 2,167.
 Amount expended, \$96,275.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 2,703.
 Amount expended, \$140,717.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$4,889.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 100.
 Value of domestic animals, \$36,043.
 Cattle: total, 594; value, \$11,125.
 Number of dairy cows, 140.
 Horses: total, 119; value, \$15,262.
 Mules, and asses and burros: total, 56; value, \$9,085.
 Swine: total, 129; value, \$545.
 Sheep and goats: total, 10; value, \$26.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. *Official Postal Guide*. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Ackerville	Kimbrough
Alberta	Lamison
Allenton	Lower Peach Tree—2
Annemarie	McWilliams—2
Arlington	Millers Ferry
Bellview	Neeenah
Burl	Nyland
Caledonia—1	Oakhill
Camden (ch)—3	Pine Apple—1
Catherine	Pine Hill—1
Coy—1	Prairie
Darlington	Primrose
Flatwood	Rehoboth
Furman	Snow Hill—1
Gastonburg	Sunny South—1
	Yellow Bluff.

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1820	1,556	1,361	2,917
1830	5,442	4,106	9,548
1840	5,960	9,318	15,278
1850	5,517	11,835	17,352
1860	6,795	17,823	24,618
1870	6,767	21,610	28,377
1880	6,711	25,117	31,828
1890	6,794	24,022	30,816

1900	6,979	28,652	35,631
1910	6,208	27,602	33,810
1920	.....	.....	31,080

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1861—Franklin K. Beck.
 1865—Aaron Burr Cooper.
 1867—Robert M. Reynolds; John H. Burdick; Andrew L. Morgan.
 1875—George S. Gullett; A. H. Gullett.
 1901—S. C. Jenkins; R. C. Jones; J. N. Miller; Lee McMillan.

Senators.—

1822-3—Neil Smith.
 1825-6—Arthur P. Bagby.
 1827-8—Thomas Evans.
 1830-1—John W. Bridges.
 1833-4—Francis S. Lyon.
 1834-5—John McNeill Burke.
 1835-6—John McNeill Burke.
 1838-9—Walter R. Ross.
 1841-2—Walter R. Ross.
 1844-5—Calvin C. Sellers.
 1847-8—A. R. Manning.
 1851-2—James T. Johnson.
 1853-4—Samuel R. Blake.
 1855-6—Robert S. Hatcher.
 1857-8—James M. Calhoun.
 1859-60—James M. Calhoun.
 1861-2—James M. Calhoun.
 1863-4—R. bert H. Ervin.
 1865-6—Aaron Burr Cooper.
 1867-8—J. deF. Richards.
 1869-70—J. deF. Richards.
 1871-2—J. deF. Richards.
 1872-3—R. H. Ervin.
 1873—R. H. Ervin.
 1874-5—Robert H. Ervin.
 1875-6—Felix Tate.
 1876-7—Felix Tate.
 1878-9—P. D. Burford.
 1880-1—J. H. Malone.
 1882-3—Richard C. Jones.
 1884-5—R. C. Jones.
 1886-7—Thomas L. Cochran.
 1888-9—A. L. Pope.
 1890-1—Sol. D. Block.
 1892-3—Sol. D. Block.
 1894-5—John Young Kilpatrick.
 1896-7—John Young Kilpatrick.
 1898-9—Samuel Calhoun Jenkins.
 1899 (Spec.)—Samuel Calhoun Jenkins.
 1900-01—S. C. Jenkins.
 1903—William Clarence Jones.
 1907—William Clarence Jones.
 1907 (Spec.)—William Clarence Jones.
 1909 (Spec.)—William Clarence Jones.
 1911—Norman D. Godbold.
 1915—J. Miller Bonner.
 1919—John Miller.

Representatives.—

1822-3—Edwin L. Harris.
 1823-4—John Beck.
 1824-5—John Beck.
 1825-6—John W. Bridges.
 1826-7—John W. Bridges.
 1827-8—John W. Bridges.
 1828-9—John W. Bridges; Allen Robinson.

- 1829-30—W. R. Ross; Allen Robinson.
 1830-1—W. R. Ross; Allen Moore.
 1831-2—W. R. Ross; Allen Moore.
 1832 (called)—W. R. Ross; Thomas K. Beck.
 1832-3—W. R. Ross; Thomas K. Beck.
 1833-4—Simeon S. Bonham; Claudius M. Pegues.
 1834-5—Henry E. Curtis; Claudius M. Pegues.
 1835-6—Henry E. Curtis; J. W. Bridges.
 1836-7—William H. Pledger; Duncan E. Smith.
 1837 (called)—William H. Pledger; Duncan E. Smith.
 1837-8—W. R. Ross; John W. Daniel.
 1838-9—John M. Burke; Allen Moore.
 1839-40—Benjamin Williamson; A. Moore.
 1840-1—Claudius M. Pegues; Kinchen R. Womack.
 1841 (called)—Claudius M. Pegues; Kinchen R. Womack.
 1841-2—Littleberry W. Mason; Thomas Jefferson.
 1842-3—J. W. Bridges; Charles Dear.
 1843-4—J. W. Bridges; Charles Dear.
 1844-5—L. W. Mason; T. K. Beck.
 1845-6—L. W. Mason; T. K. Beck.
 1847-8—Joseph D. Jenkins; James T. Johnson.
 1849-50—J. W. Bridges; Thomas E. Irby.
 1851-2—David W. Sterrett; Franklin K. Beck.
 1853-4—Robert H. Ervin; D. J. Fox.
 1855-6—George Lynch; Franklin K. Beck.
 1857-8—Felix Tate.
 1859-60—Felix Tate.
 1861 (1st called)—Felix Tate.
 1861 (2d called)—George S. Gullett.
 1861-2—George S. Gullett.
 1862 (called)—George S. Gullett.
 1862-3—George S. Gullett.
 1863 (called)—John Moore.
 1863-4—John Moore.
 1864 (called)—John Moore.
 1864-5—John Moore.
 1865-6—J. Richard Hawthorn.
 1866-7—J. Richard Hawthorn.
 1868—A. G. Richardson; M. G. Candee.
 1869-70—William Henderson; A. G. Richardson.
 1870-1—William Henderson; T. D. McCaskey; J. S. Perrin.
 1871-2—William Henderson; Thomas D. McCaskey; J. S. Perrin.
 1872-3—John Bruce; T. D. McCaskey; Willis Merriwether.
 1873—John Bruce; T. D. McCaskey; Willis Merriwether.
 1874-5—Elijah Baldwin; John Bruce; W. Merriwether.
 1875-6—Elijah Baldwin; L. W. Jenkins; E. W. Locke.
 1876-7—Elijah Baldwin; George S. Gullett.
 1878-9—George English; J. W. Purifoy.
 1880-1—J. T. Beck; E. R. Morrisette.
 1882-3—J. T. Beck; J. W. Purifoy.
 1884-5—E. Burson; S. A. Fowlkes.
 1886-7—D. F. Gaston; J. T. Dale.
 1888-9—William A. George; B. M. Miller.

- 1890-1—John Purifoy; W. T. Burford.
 1892-3—W. F. Fountain; J. P. Speir.
 1894-5—J. T. Dale; Dan Cook.
 1896-7—S. C. Jenkins; J. T. Dale.
 1898-9—N. D. Godbold; W. L. Jones.
 1899 (Spec.)—N. D. Godbold; W. L. Jones.
 1900-01—W. L. Jones; Lee McMillan.
 1903—Samuel Calvin Cook; Benjamin Franklin Watts, Jr.
 1907—Sol. D. Block; Lee McMillan.
 1907 (Spec.)—Sol. D. Bloch; Lee McMillan.
 1909 (Spec.)—Sol. D. Bloch; Lee McMillan.
 1911—J. B. Lloyd; J. R. Pharr.
 1915—Ross Speir; R. J. Goode, Jr.
 1919—W. A. McDowell; E. F. Oakley.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts of Ala.*; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 577; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 336; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 155; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 223; *Alabama*, (1909) (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 217; U. S. Soil Survey, with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 161; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water Resources of Alabama* (1907).

WILLS CREEK. A tributary of the Coosa River. It rises in Dekalb County and flows southwest in the valley between Lookout and Sand Mountains until it reaches Attalla, where it turns abruptly to the southeast around the southern point of Lookout Mountain, and empties into the Coosa about 1½ miles below Gadsden. Its length is about 73 miles. It is fed principally by short growth of giant white oak trees that covered the land for hundreds of acres in the vicinity. The woods were so open that deer and turmountain streams, the largest tributaries being Black Creek and Little Wills Creek. The bed of the stream above Attalla is rocky and gravelly, and the slope is steep, reaching as much as 5 feet per mile. Below Attalla it lies within the valley of the Coosa River, and has a slope of from 2½ to 3 feet per mile. Its bed here is formed of clay and gravel, and its course is confined to the limits of Dekalb and Etowah Counties.

Owing to the steep slope of the stream and to its small low-water discharge, it is not ordinarily navigable. In 1912-13 an examination of the creek was made by United States Government engineers to determine the feasibility of making it navigable from its mouth to Attalla, 7½ miles. Their report was adverse to improvement.

About 13 miles from its mouth the creek is obstructed by the dam of the Alabama Interstate Power Co., which is 18 feet high and 185 feet long, the power from which is used to generate electricity. Further water power development on this stream is feasible, but has not been undertaken.

REFERENCE.—U. S. Chief of Engineers Report on examination of Wills Creek, Ala., 1913 (H. Doc. 101, 63d Cong., 1st sess.).

WILL'S TOWN. A Cherokee town, founded about 1770, situated on Big Will's

Creek, just above the present village of Lebanon, in DeKalb County. It was named for a half breed chief called Red-Headed Will. It was a place of importance in Cherokee history. Here before and during the Revolution resided Col. Alexander Campbell, the famous British agent for the Cherokees.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 146, 415, 436; O. D. Street, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 420; Bureau of American Ethnology, *Nineteenth annual report* (1900), p. 546; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 956.

WILLS VALLEY. The double valley separating Raccoon Mountain, on the northwest, from Lookout and Chandler Mountains, on the southeast. It consists of two parts—one called Big Wills Valley, which is much the larger and includes all the valley drained by Big Wills Creek; the other called Little Wills Valley, being that part between East Red Mountain and Lookout Mountain, drained by Little Wills Creek. Together the valleys extend from the Georgia line southwestward through DeKalb and Etowah Counties for a distance of about 70 miles, and have an average width of nearly 5 miles, making their combined area approximately 350 square miles. The central portion of Wills Valley is composed of a broken belt of cherty hills and ridges. Its geological formations are the lower Silurian, Pelham (Trenton) limestones and siliceous (Knox) dolomite and chert; the Devonian black shale; the lower Subcarboniferous, Fort Payne chert; and the upper Subcarboniferous, Bangor limestones and Hartselle sandstones. The principal farm lands of the valley are along Big and Little Wills Creeks. Besides red iron ore there are pottery and fire-brick clays, building stones, both limestone and sandstone, and numerous mineral springs. Alabama White Sulphur Springs, a popular summer resort, is in the valley, situated in a gap of West Red Mountain.

Wills Valley is associated with some of the earliest historical events in northern Alabama. Will's Town, a famous Indian trading post, named for Red-Headed Will, a half-breed Cherokee chief, was founded about 1770 on Big Wills Creek, just above the present village of Lebanon, and was a place of importance in Cherokee history. Here Col. Alexander Campbell, British Agent for the Cherokees, resided before and during the Revolution. One of the earliest railroads projected in the State traversed practically the entire length of the valley. It was called the North-east & South-west Railroad, and was the nucleus of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railway, now a part of the Alabama Great Southern.

REFERENCES.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, pt. 1, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897), pp. 9-10, 29, 115; Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 420; Pickett, *History of Alabama*, (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 146, 415, 436.

WILLS VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. See Alabama, Great Southern Railroad Company.

WILSONVILLE. Post office and incorporated town on the Southern Railway, in the eastern part of Shelby County, 1 mile from the Coosa River, about equidistant between Columbiana and Childersburg, and 9 miles northeast of Columbiana. Altitude: 421 feet. Population: 1888—300; 1900—1,095; 1910—933. It has the Wilsonville State Bank. The town was named for the oldest settler, Dr. Elisha Wilson. Among the early settlers were Henry Brasher, Thomas Hawkins, Daniel McLeod, and Benjamin Hawkins. It is situated in a fine agricultural section of country.

REFERENCES.—*Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 160-161; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 815; *Lippincott's gazetteer*, 1913, p. 2009; *Columbiana Sentinel*, circa 1905; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1916.

WINCHESTER & ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY. See Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Company.

WINFIELD. Post office and station on the "Frisco" Railway and the Illinois Central Railroad, in the southern part of Marion County, sec. 17, T. 13, R. 12, on the line between Marion and Fayette Counties, about 20 miles south of Hamilton. Altitude: 469 feet. Population: 1900—316; 1910—419; 1916—600. The Winfield State Bank is its only banking institution. The Winfield Watchman, a weekly newspaper established in 1914, is published there. The settlement was first called Luxapallila, then Needmore, and finally Winfield. Among the original settlers were the Aston, Vickery, Moss, Dickinson, Russell, Ward, Weeks, Berryhill, and Musgrove families.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

WINSTON COUNTY. Created by an act, February 12, 1850. Its territory was taken almost entirely from Walker County. It has an area of 630 square miles, or 478,990 acres.

It was first named Hancock in memory of Gov. John Hancock, of Massachusetts, but the name was changed by an act passed January 22, 1858, to honor Gov. John A. Winston (q. v.)

Location and Physical Description.—It is situated in the northwestern section of the state and is bounded on the north by Franklin and Lawrence Counties, on the south by Walker, on the east by Cullman, and on the west by Marion. It has an elevation ranging from 500 to 1,500 feet above sea level. It belongs to the Coal Measures region and its topography ranges from rolling and hilly to rough and mountainous. It is rich in mineral deposits and coal mining is one of the important industries. The soils of the county are characteristic of the Appalachian moun-

tain province, the DeKalb and Hanceville series being the most extensive in the uplands and the higher valley lands. The alluvial lands are not very extensive. Many creeks whose waters flow into the Black Warrior, water the county. The forests abound with the post, red and Spanish oaks, poplar, beech, holly, chestnut, sour gum, and hickory.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:

Farms and Farmers

Number of all farms, 2,163.
Color and nativity of farmers:
Native white, 2,154.
Foreign-born white, 7.
Negro and other nonwhite, 2.
Number of farms, classified by size:
Under 3 acres, —.
3 to 9 acres, 47.
10 to 19 acres, 186.
29 to 49 acres, 388.
50 to 99 acres, 469.
100 to 174 acres, 736.
175 to 259 acres, 191.
260 to 499 acres, 119.
500 to 999 acres, 25.
1,000 acres and over, 2.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 403,200 acres.
Land in farms, 255,394 acres.
Improved land in farms, 63,233 acres.
Woodland in farms, 181,158 acres.
Other unimproved land in farms, 11,003 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$2,037,910.
Land, \$1,082,194.
Buildings, \$429,438.
Implements and machinery, \$119,293.
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$406,985.
Average values:
All property per farm, \$942.
Land and buildings per farm, \$699.
Land per acre, \$4.24.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 2,089.
Domestic animals, value, \$395,220.
Cattle: total, 7,389; value, \$107,627.
Dairy cows only, 3,211.
Horses: total, 1,005; value, \$93,390.
Mules: total, 1,422; value, \$165,087.
Asses and burros: total, 14; value, \$1,175.
Swine: total, 6,996; value, \$23,732.
Sheep: total, 2,224; value, \$3,738.
Goats: total, 478; value, \$471.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 34,043; value, \$10,102.
Bee colonies, 921; value, \$1,663.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,650.
Per cent of all farms, 76.3.
Land in farms, 230,020 acres.
Improved land in farms, 51,929 acres.

Land and buildings, \$1,310,435.
Farms of owned land only, 1,450.
Farms of owned and hired land, 200.
Native white owners, 1,643.
Foreign-born white, 6.
Negro and other nonwhite, 1.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 512.
Per cent of all farms, 23.7.
Land in farms, 25,262 acres.
Improved land in farms, 11,264 acres.
Land and buildings, \$199,997.
Share tenants, 466.
Share-cash tenants, 1.
Cash tenants, 41.
Tenure not specified, 4.
Native white tenants, 510.
Foreign-born white, 1.
Negro and other nonwhite, 1.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 1.
Land in farms, 112 acres.
Improved land in farms, 40 acres.
Value of land and buildings, \$1,200.

Live Stock Products.

Dairy Products.

Milk: Produced, 890,190; sold, 24,287 gallons.
Cream sold, 500 gallons.
Butter fat sold, —.
Butter: Produced, 351,934; sold, 6,187 lbs.
Cheese: Produced, —.
Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$65,274.
Sale of dairy products, \$3,974.

Poultry Products.

Poultry: Number raised, 79,878; sold, 29,915.
Eggs: Produced, 197,718 doz.; sold, 82,513 doz.
Poultry and eggs produced, \$50,607.
Sale of poultry and eggs, \$20,481.

Honey and Wax.

Honey produced, 5,389 pounds.
Wax produced, 223 pounds.
Value of honey and wax produced, \$647.

Wool, Mohair and Goat Hair.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 2,045.
Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, —.
Wool and mohair produced, \$1,136.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 339.
Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 3,020.
Horses, mules, and asses and burros—sold, 310.
Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 6,289.
Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 1,052.
Sale of animals, \$63,295.
Value of animals slaughtered, \$70,221.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$894,234.
Cereals, \$267,083.
Other grains and seeds, \$10,230.
Hay and forage, \$4,131.

Vegetables, \$108,107.
Fruits and nuts, \$45,942.
All other crops, \$458,741.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 26,089 acres; 277,391 bushels.
Corn, 23,547 acres; 257,666 bushels.
Oats, 2,507 acres; 19,581 bushels.
Wheat, 12 acres; 57 bushels.
Rye, 23 acres; 87 bushels.
Kafir corn and milo maize, —.
Rice, —.
Other grains:
Dry peas, 1,370 acres; 5,958 bushels.
Dry edible beans, 1 acre; 6 bushels.
Peanuts, 67 acres; 837 bushels.
Hay and forage: total, 613 acres; 456 tons.
All tame or cultivated grasses, 38 acres; 51 tons.
Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 91 acres; 119 tons.
Grains cut green, 323 acres; 163 tons.
Coarse forage, 161 acres; 123 tons.
Special crops:
Potatoes, 186 acres; 15,999 bushels.
Sweet potatoes and yams, 497 acres; 43,856 bushels.
Tobacco, 4 acres; 1,294 pounds.
Cotton, 15,097 acres; 5,004 bales.
Cane—sugar, 37 acres; 179 tons.
Sirup made, 1,721 gallons.
Cane—sorghum, 538 acres; 2,419 tons.
Sirup made, 22,036 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 111,185 trees; 57,763 bushels.
Apples, 29,002 trees; 23,927 bushels.
Peaches and nectarines, 61,594 trees; 28,731 bushels.
Pears, 1,028 trees; 71 bushels.
Plums and prunes, 18,954 trees; 4,772 bushels.
Cherries, 364 trees; 174 bushels.
Quinces, 148 trees; 30 bushels.
Grapes, 1,559 vines; 12,408 pounds.
Tropical fruits: total, 78 trees.
Figs, 78 trees; 3,956 pounds.
Oranges, —.
Small fruits: total, 395 quarts.
Strawberries, 383 quarts.
Nuts: total, 477 trees; 20,520 pounds.
Pecan, 3 trees.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 462
Cash expended, \$14,106.
Rent and board furnished, \$2,834.
Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 1,712.
Amount expended, \$39,402.
Feed—Farms reporting, 677
Amount expended, \$21,801.
Receipt from sale of feedable crops, \$18,833.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 157.
Value of domestic animals, \$18,047.
Cattle: total, 201; value, \$5,005.
Number of dairy cows, 99.
Horses: total, 75; value, \$8,850.

Mules, and asses and burros: total, 25; value, \$3,185.
Swine: total, 220; value, \$1,003.
Sheep and goats: total, 2; value, \$4.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. *Official Postal Guide*. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Addison—2	Haleyville—6
Arley—2	Houston
Delmar—1	Lynn—1
Double Springs—(cl)	Natural Bridge
Falls City—1	Oplee

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1860	3,454	122	3,576
1870	4,134	21	4,155
1880	4,236	17	4,253
1890	6,516	36	6,552
1900	9,547	7	9,554
1910	12,801	54	12,855
1920	—	—	14,378

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1861—Charles C. Sheets.
1865—Charles C. Sheets.
1867—John F. Wilhite.
1875—Andrew J. Ingle.
1901—C. L. Haley; Newman H. Freeman.

Senators.—

1853-4—William A. Hewlett.
1857-8—O. H. Bynum.
1861-2—J. Albert Hill.
1865-6—F. W. Sykes.
1868—J. J. Hinds.
1871-2—J. J. Hinds.
1872-3—W. H. Edwards.
1873—W. H. Edwards.
1874-5—W. H. Edwards.
1875-6—W. H. Edwards.
1876-7—Brett Randolph.
1878-9—Brett Randolph.
1880-1—J. C. Orr.
1882-3—John C. Orr.
1884-5—C. F. Hamil.
1886-7—C. F. Hamil.
1888-9—William E. Skeggs.
1890-1—W. E. Skeggs.
1892-3—J. M. C. Whorton.
1894-5—J. M. C. Whorton.
1896-7—W. G. Brown.
1898-9—Will G. Brown.
1899—(Spec.)—Will G. Brown.
1900-01—R. L. Hipp.
1903—Robert Lee Hipp.
1907—John F. Wilson.
1907—(Spec.)—John F. Wilson.
1909—(Spec.)—John F. Wilson.
1911—J. B. Sloan.
1915—C. J. Higgins.
1919—A. A. Griffith.

Representatives.—

1853-4—James Vest.
1855-6—Absalom Little.
1857-8—Absalom Little.
1859-60—James M. Bibb.

- 1861—(1st called)—James M. Bibb.
 1861—(2d called)—Christopher C. Sheets.
 1861-2—Christopher C. Sheets.
 1862 (called)—Christopher C. Sheets.
 1862-3—Christopher C. Sheets.
 1863 (called)—Zachary White.
 1863-4—Zachary White.
 1864 (called)—Zachary White.
 1864-5—Zachary White.
 1865-6—J. W. Wilhite.
 1866-7—J. W. Wilhite.
 1868—John Taylor.
 1869-70—John Taylor.
 1870-1—John Taylor.
 1871-2—John Taylor.
 1872-3—Jonathan Barton.
 1873—Jonathan Barton.
 1874-5—Willis Farriss.
 1875-6—Willis Farriss.
 1876-7—W. B. Manasco.
 1878-9—B. F. Curtis.
 1880-1—P. H. Newman.
 1882-3—A. J. Ingle.
 1884-5—C. H. Newman.
 1886-7—J. C. Long.
 1888-9—John C. Long.
 1890-1—W. W. Davis.
 1892-3—D. B. Ford.
 1894-5—D. B. Ford.
 1896-7—A. S. Palmer.
 1898-9—A. S. Palmer.
 1899 (Spec.)—J. R. Daves.
 1900-1—R. M. Rivers.
 1903—Patrick Henry Newman.
 1907—W. M. Barton.
 1907 (Spec.)—W. M. Barton.
 1909 (Spec.)—W. M. Barton.
 1911—James E. Edmonds.
 1915—Chester Tubbs.
 1919—J. M. Burns.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823); *Acts of Alabama*; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 584; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 337; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 51; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 170; *Alabama*, 1919 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Handbook*), p. 407; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-15, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the state* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water Resources of Alabama* (1907).

WIREGRASS SECTION. The popular name given to the southeastern portion of the State, including the counties of Henry, Houston, Geneva, Coffee, and Covington. The lands of this section were for the most part originally heavily timbered with virgin forests of long-leaf yellow pine. The timber has now been cut from the larger portion of them, and on these cut-over lands numerous small farms have been established, which are owned and cultivated by thrifty white settlers. Settlement of the lands of the Wiregrass has been stimulated by the fact that the timber companies, which owned immense tracts, have offered them at extremely low prices, enabling persons of small financial resources to acquire homes. Experience has demonstrated that these lands, though consisting of light and

sandy soils, are excellently adapted to general farming, particularly to the raising of grains, grasses, fruits, vegetables, and all forage crops. Although they are not so well suited to the culture of cotton as the heavier prairie lands, fair yields can be obtained by the use of proper fertilizers and methods of cultivation.

Two of the counties included in the Wiregrass section have been remarkable for their rapid development in population and improved agricultural conditions. Baldwin, by means of systematic and persistent advertising campaigns, has received a large influx of energetic and efficient farmers from northern States. These people have erected substantial buildings, and made all their improvements of a permanent character. One of the most conspicuous features observed by the traveler through the county is the substantial, thrifty appearance of the farm buildings, fences and other improvements. Covington County has made a no less remarkable advance, but the outstanding feature of its development has been the rapid growth of Andalusia, its county seat. In addition to other advantages, the Wiregrass enjoys the mild climate of the Gulf Coast, which permits farm work to be carried on practically throughout the year.

See Agriculture; Geology; and articles under names of the counties mentioned *supra*.

REFERENCES.—Geol. Survey of Ala., *Report of agricultural features of the State* (Monograph 1, 1884), *passim*; Smith, *Coastal Plain of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 6, 1894); *Alabama's new era* (Dept. of Immigration, *Bulletin*, vol. 2, 1912), pp. 95-96.

WITUMKA. A Lower Creek town in Russell County, a branch of Kawita Talahasi. It was situated 12 miles northwest of the mother town, at the falls of Big Uchee Creek, and at the present Perry's Ford. It is about 6 miles on a direct line northeast of Seale. It was of sufficient importance to have a town house, near the ford. The place was one of much importance among the Lower Creeks, and with the decline of the mother town of old Kawita, that importance was increased. After the treaty of Cusseta March 24, 1832, the Indians who were not removed west regarded this place as their head town, and they met there for all of their conferences or councils. The town itself extended in a straggling way for about 3 miles up the creek, on its left or north bank. In later years the inhabitants cultivated the rich lands along the creek, and raised both cattle and hogs. Paddy Carr, a Creek half-breed, and long United States interpreter, had a plantation on the same side of the creek below the town. The name signifies "rumbling water," that is, Uíwa, "water," tumkís, "it rumbles, makes noise."

Wetumka Council House was located at Moffitts Mill, on little Uchee Creek, northeast of Crawford, at the time of the meeting there in the fall of 1833. Inasmuch as this point is shown on later maps, it is suggested that

the original settlement, below on Big Uchee, must have fallen into disuse as a meeting place, as it is known that most of this land at the latter place was entered by white settlers shortly after March of that year.

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 936; Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 414.

WOKSOYUDSHI. An Upper Creek town in Elmore County, noted in the census list of 1832 as "Waksoyochees, on lower Coosa River, below Wetumka." It probably occupied in 1832 the site of some older village opposite or below old Fort Toulouse.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 414; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 968.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION. A National organization with State and local branches, originating in the great temperance crusade of 1874. A National Convention was called to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, November 17, of that year, at which sixteen states were represented and the organization formed. By 1916 every state and territory in the nation was organized. Conditions of membership are signing the total abstinence pledge and paying annually into the treasury of the local union a sum of not less than 50 cents. Part of the money is retained for local work, and a part is used for auxiliary offices, State, National and World's needs. The total paid membership in the United States in 1919 was about a half million. The badge of the society is a bow of white ribbon. Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer was the first president of the National Society. Miss Frances E. Willard succeeded her in 1879 and held that position until her death in 1898, when Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of Maine, became the National President. She was succeeded by Miss Anna A. Gordon in 1914. The work is carried on by six departments, viz.: (1) Organization: organizers, lecturers and evangelists; young woman's branch; Royal Temperance Legion branch; work among foreign speaking people; work among the colored; work among the Indians. (2) Prevention: health through temperance. (3) Educational: scientific temperance instruction; physical education; Sunday School; World's Missionary fund; presenting the cause to influential bodies; temperance and labor; parliamentary uses; co-operating with other societies; W. C. T. U. institutes; anti-narcotics; school saving banks; juvenile courts, industrial education and anti-child labor; medal contests. (4) Evangelistic: alms houses, unfermented wine at sacrament; the Bible in the Public Schools; proportionate and systematic giving; prison reform; work among railroad men; work among soldiers and sailors; work among lumbermen and miners; Sabbath observance; humane education; moral education and race betterment; mothers' meetings and white ribbon recruits; rescue work; purity in litera-

ture and art. (5) Social: social meetings, red letter days; flower mission and relief work; fairs and open air meetings. (6) Legal: legislation; Christian citizenship; franchise; peace and international arbitration. There are also a bureau of publicity, a bureau of uniform legislation, and a special committee on anti-polygamy amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Alabama.—Under the influence of Miss Frances Willard, National President, local branches of the organization sprang up in Alabama. In 1880 a number of citizens of Gadsden and Etowah County petitioned the legislature for local option for the county, which aroused an interest in the subject of temperance. In May, 1882, a local union was organized with Mrs. L. C. Woodliff, president, and fourteen charter members. In December, 1883, the women of Tuscaloosa, under the leadership of Mrs. Ellen Peter Bryce, Mrs. Reuben Searcy, and Miss Julia Tutwiler, organized a local union under the name of "Woman's Home Union," of which Mrs. Reuben Searcy was elected president. In January, 1884, a State meeting was held in Tuscaloosa at which were present, besides representatives of the unions from Selma, Gadsden, and Tuscaloosa, Mrs. Sallie Chapin of Charleston, S. C., and Miss Henrietta Moore, of Ohio, National Officers. At that convention the State Union was organized, with Mrs. L. C. Woodliff, president, Mrs. Ellen Peter Bryce, of Tuscaloosa, vice-president, Mrs. Charles Sibert, of Gadsden, secretary, and Miss Mattie Coleman, of Montgomery, treasurer, Miss Julia Tutwiler, press superintendent, and Miss Susie P. Martin, superintendent of literature.

In October, 1884, Mrs. Woodliff, the president, attended the 11th National Convention of the W. C. T. U., which was held at St. Louis, Mo., and in November of that year the second annual Convention of the Alabama Union was held at Selma to which Mrs. Woodliff brought great inspiration in her report of the proceedings of the National Convention which she had recently attended. The third annual State Convention was held at Birmingham in November, 1885, at which time Mrs. Bryce was president. Courage and love of humanity were so highly exemplified by this band of pious women that an account of the initial efforts made by the Tuscaloosa women prepared by Mrs. Ellen Peter Bryce, and preserved in manuscript form in the Department of Archives and History, typifies the efforts of women, at that period entirely unaccustomed to public activities.

"While sitting in my husband's office reading the paper at our home in the Alabama Insane Hospital—I think it must have been in 1880—in looking over the legislative news I noticed so many acts to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within three miles, or five miles of some country church or school house. I believe there were a column of these notices. I asked him what should be done to rid our county of this awful curse. The Doctor replied that if I would write an

article for our town paper, calling a meeting of our citizens at the court house on some convenient evening, that he would help me. I immediately accepted his offer and he headed it, 'Strike While the Iron Is Hot.' I wrote the article and signed it, 'A Woman.' The night we selected turned out to be a cold, sleety night but we went and the court house was crowded with men from the city and county both. I think the time must have been ripe for such a meeting. There were men with their rain coats dripping wet standing in the aisle for want of room. I know that Dr. Searcy, Mr. Woolsey Van Hoose, Dr. Bryce and Dr. Wyman had exerted themselves to get up a crowd. Miss Julia Tutwiler and I were the only two women present. At last one man rose and said, 'Who got up this meeting anyhow, and what was it for?' He said it in a gruff voice. Then someone asked someone else to take the chair and explain the object of the meeting. I don't remember who took the chair but the chairman said this meeting was in answer to an article in the weekly paper signed, 'A Woman.' I just trembled and Miss Tutwiler, who was sitting just behind me, patted me kindly on the shoulder and said in a low tone to me, 'It is all right, Mrs. Bryce, don't be nervous, it is all right.' There were several speeches made and discussions followed as to how to get rid of the six liquor saloons in our city.

And that was the first prohibition meeting ever held in Tuscaloosa. I know the meeting was good for a prohibition candidate for the legislature was elected soon after.

About that time we were invited by the citizens of Northport to hold a prohibition meeting over there in the Methodist church. Dr. Bryce, Dr. Searcy, Dr. Wyman, Miss Tutwiler and I rode down to the river in a big hospital ambulance. We took our supper and ate it as we rode along. I remember the great big steamboat, the R. E. Lee, was at the wharf and the big waves it made shook our little canoe. It was awfully muddy and slippery going down that hill and Miss Tutwiler and I got our shoes bogged up. Our bridge had been burned by the Federals. Just as we got in the middle of the river the lantern went out and Dr. Searcy was hunting for his last match and the light from the barroom of the steamboat was blinding our eyes out there in our little canoe in the middle of the dark river. We felt then that the handsome steamboat with its gayly lighted barroom was a strong contrast to our little boat with the five prohibitionists struggling in the dark water. We compared one to the liquor traffic and the other to the prohibition party, feebly beating its way along. At any rate, like the prohibition cause, we got safely across. We found many of the citizens of Northport awaiting us at the landing, and one young man stepped up and said that a gentleman and lady who knew my husband and me had sent him down to invite us to supper. But it was then too late and the church was full of a waiting

audience, so we had to decline with thanks this kind invitation. A good many speeches were made and I remember especially Col. Powell of Northport gave a fine address.

In December, 1883, the women of Tuscaloosa organized into a union and in January, 1884, we had a state meeting at Tuscaloosa and our union joined the State and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Sallie Chapin of Charleston organized the union in the Presbyterian lecture room. Mrs. Reuben Searcy was made president and Mrs. John Martin, Miss Julia Tutwiler, myself and about eighty more joined beside the children in the Band of Hope. Later on we had Miss Frances E. Willard and other distinguished women to speak at the court house to crowded houses.

It took years to get rid of the saloons. At one time in our history, when we got rid of the saloons, we had the dispensary. It was a step better than the saloon, but we wanted prohibition which we finally got. At the next election there was a fierce fight between prohibition and the open saloon. But we women wrote an earnest plea to the men of our city not to allow whiskey to be brought back. This earnest cry of the women to the husbands, fathers and brothers in Tuscaloosa was published in our city paper, we telephoned every woman in Tuscaloosa whom we could possibly reach and read the petition to them and got their permission to sign their names. Not a woman refused to let her name go on the petition! The women met at that time at each other's homes and prayed earnestly for deliverance from the liquor traffic. The consequence was that our city voted for "no whiskey." Our prayers were heard by Heaven and our petition heeded by the men of our city, and from that day Tuscaloosa has been dry—both city and county.

Although there are a few blind tigers occasionally caught, mostly the negroes, we are happy to know that our beautiful University town is free from those pitfalls to ruin our young men. Many a mother's heart rejoices over this.

In the early days we had Frances Willard and other distinguished women to speak and later on Gov. Glenn, Dr. Denny, Richmond Hobson and others. Judge H. B. Foster, Mr. Luther Maxwell and others have always stood squarely up to the cause."

(Prepared by Mrs. Ellen Peter Bryce, and copy made from the original, in the hands of Mrs. Annie K. Weisel, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Birmingham, Ala., 1917.)

Annual Conventions, 1882-1916.—The list which follows gives the number of session, place of meeting, inclusive dates, and bibliography of the Minutes, viz.:

1. Tuscaloosa, Jan. 22-24, 1884, pp. 14.
2. Selma, Nov. 13-14, 1884, pp. 28.
3. Montgomery, Nov. 17-18, 1886, pp. 80.
4. Mobile, Dec. 1-2, 1887, pp. 86.
5. Tuscaloosa, Apr. 16-17, 1890, pp. 64.
6. Selma, Dec. 1-3, 1893, pp. 74.
7. New Decatur, Jan. 7-9, 1903, pp. 68.

8. Anniston, Nov. 9-11, 1904, pp. 50.
9. Birmingham, Dec. 5-7, 1905, pp. 49.
10. Montgomery, Oct. 16-18, 1907, pp. 52.
11. Mobile, Nov. 17-19, 1908, pp. 51.
12. Birmingham, Nov. 17-18, 1909, pp. 63.
13. Guntersville, Oct. 18-20, 1910, pp. 60.
14. New Decatur, Oct. 17-20, 1911, pp. 62.
15. Opelika, Oct. 2-4, 1912, pp. 72.
16. Mobile, Sept. 29-Oct. 2, 1913, pp. 84.
17. Gadsden, Nov. 3-5, 1914, pp. 63.
18. Birmingham, Oct. 26-28, 1915, pp. 60.
19. Huntsville, Oct. 10-12, 1916, pp. 39.

Presidents.—Mrs. L. C. Woodliff, 1884; Mrs. Ellen P. Bryce, 1885-1887; Mrs. M. L. Stratford, 1888-1889; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, 1890; Mrs. Mattie L. Spencer, 1891-1904; Mrs. Mary T. Jeffries, 1905-1907; Mrs. C. M. Mullan, 1906; Mrs. J. B. Chatfield, 1908-1911; Mrs. Annie K. Weisel, 1912-1916.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF ALABAMA. Methodist denominational college of A. grade located at Montgomery. This college was founded through the joint efforts of the Alabama and the North Alabama conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Alabama, and is controlled and supported by them.

Genesis.—The movement to consolidate the educational activities of the two conferences of the denomination in the state had its origin in the North Alabama conference which met at Tusculum, November 25-30, 1903, when a resolution was passed inviting the Alabama conference, which is composed of the churches in the central and southern part of the state, to "participate in the work at Owenton," where a college for young men had been established by the North Alabama conference. Dr. A. J. Lamar, chairman of the board of education of the Alabama conference, presented the matter at the annual meeting of that conference, at Pensacola, Fla., December 9-14, 1903, and the body proposed the creation of a commission of five members from each conference to consider "the whole question of Methodist education, male and female, in the State, with the end in view of uniting the two conferences in the ownership and hearty support of one male and one female college, to be located at such place or places as may, in the wisdom of the two conferences, be deemed best."

The North Alabama conference at its session at Athens, November 22-27, 1905, appointed J. D. Ellis, J. S. Robertson, E. M. Glenn, R. S. Munger and Arthur W. Smith to represent its interests in the proposed joint commission. Upon the death of Rev. J. D. Ellis, March 1, 1906, the Rev. F. P. Culver was appointed in his place by Bishop Galloway.

When the Alabama conference convened at Dothan, December 6-11, 1905, the following were named as Commissioners: Rev. A. J. Lamar, Rev. J. S. Frazer, Rev. O. C. McGehee, W. F. Vandiver, and Judge G. L. Brewer.

The Joint Commission made its report to the North Alabama conference at Gadsden, November 28-December 3, 1906, and to the Alabama conference in session at Eufaula,

December 5-10, 1906. It was unanimously adopted by the North Alabama conference, and was adopted by a vote of 121 to 26 in the Alabama conference. The report is as follows: "We recommend that the two conferences unite in establishing a Woman's College, to be the joint property and to receive the hearty and united support of our people. To this effect, we recommend that each of the two conferences appoint a commission of six, three clerical and three lay members, to constitute a joint commission, on Woman's College, and that said commission be given plenary power to carry into effect this recommendation by securing a location for the college, raising money for erecting and equipping a suitable plant, and doing any and all other things which may be necessary towards putting said Woman's College in operation at the earliest practical date."

In accordance with the above resolution the Alabama conference appointed James M. Mason, Andrew J. Lamar and John M. Dannelly, clerical, and W. F. Vandiver, W. H. Samford, and W. H. Thomas, lay, and the North Alabama Conference appointed Frank P. Culver, John S. Robertson, Edgar M. Glenn, clerical, and Arthur W. Smith, James D. Moore, and Fred M. Jackson, lay.

The joint commission met first on January 22, 1907, at the First Methodist church, Birmingham, on the call of Revs. F. P. Culver and A. J. Lamar. Permanent organization was perfected by the election of Rev. James M. Mason as chairman, E. M. Glenn as secretary, and A. W. Smith as treasurer.

The commission determined that the college should have a curriculum "equal to the best in our country," and "that the main building on the new college campus should cost not less than one hundred thousand dollars."

The commission further went on record and made a proposition to Montgomery which was as follows: "If the citizens of Montgomery will donate a site, acceptable to this commission, of at least fifty acres of land, and \$50,000 in cash, that we obligate to locate and build the college for the two Alabama conferences for the education of women at Montgomery." J. M. Mason, W. F. Vandiver and F. M. Jackson were appointed a committee to confer with the citizens of Montgomery.

At the second meeting, which was held at Montgomery, April 16, 1907, Dr. Mason reported that the citizens of Montgomery were engaged and that it was thought that conditions would be met. The date of May 1, 1907, was set as the final date for a reply from Montgomery; the date, however, was changed by request to April 25, 1907. When the commission met on the latter date all members were present. Capt. A. G. Forbes, president of the Montgomery Commercial Club, was present and reported that \$52,000 had been subscribed, and that the Exchange National Bank would undertake to collect the subscriptions.

Knowing of his life time interest and support of Christian education, the heirs of Mr.

John J. Flowers proposed to the commission of the projected college, that they would set aside \$50,000 from their inheritance from his estate as a memorial to their husband and father, the fund to be applied towards a building at the college, conditional on the Methodists of the State giving a like sum for the same purpose. The commission in accepting the gift stated, "We hereby state our purpose to name the main building on the Woman's college campus the John J. Flowers Memorial." All other conditions were met.

Sites were offered by the following citizens: J. G. Thomas, 50 acres, donation; Joseph Calloway, 50 acres, sale; A. Gerson & Sons, 50 acres, donation; Montgomery Heights Company, 50 acres, donation; B. L. Holt, 50 acres, conditional donation; George D. Noble, 25 acres, donation.

The property offered by J. G. Thomas was chosen by a vote of 8 to 4. The deed to the property is recorded in Vol. 65, p. 381, and Vol. 65, p. 385, of the Records of Probate Court, Montgomery County.

Rev. F. P. Culver, who had been elected agent by the commission on May 13, 1907, declined the office and Rev. J. M. Dannelly was elected as his successor June 18, 1907.

A committee consisting of J. M. Dannelly and W. H. Thomas was appointed to visit and inspect a number of girls' schools in other sections of the country, to study college architecture so that they could advise with architects submitting plans. A building committee was appointed at the meeting held July 23, 1907, of the following: A. W. Smith, J. D. Moore, J. M. Dannelly, W. F. Vandiver, and W. H. Thomas. They selected W. M. Poindexter of Washington City as architect, and B. B. Smith was selected as associate architect.

Upon the death of Dr. J. M. Mason, Dr. A. J. Lamar was elected chairman of the Board of Commissioners. The committee which had been appointed to select a president for the college, reported on June 3, 1909, that it nominated Dr. W. E. Martin, president of Sullins College, Bristol, Tenn. Dr. Martin was elected unanimously. The Alabama Conference Female College, located at Tuskegee, and conducted by the Alabama conference for thirty years, during the session 1908-09 wound up its affairs and closed its doors. The educational board was confronted with the problem of taking care of these young women who were now without a school. The board decided to organize a junior college to meet their needs until the Woman's college could be completed.

In the fall of 1909 Dr. Martin rented Hamner Hall, and several buildings near by, and the college exercises were begun most auspiciously in Montgomery. However, fire destroyed Hamner Hall and the girls had to go to Sullins college to complete the year's work.

The John J. Flowers Memorial Hall was finished in 1910, and the sessions of 1909-10 were conducted in it.

Mrs. Julia A. Pratt at this time made a donation of \$10,000 and the Board of Com-

missioners decided to name the girls' dormitory, then being built, the Julia A. Pratt Memorial Hall.

Due to the efforts of the Alumnae Association of the Alabama Conference Female College a beautiful building to the memory of the life and work of Dr. and Mrs. John Massey was soon thereafter constructed.

Dr. Martin resigned his position as president in 1914, to become president of the consolidated Ward-Belmont Seminary, Nashville, Tenn. During 1915, Miss Blanche Lovelidge, the Dean of Woman's college, was in charge of the work of the school.

Dr. Miffin Wyatt Swartz, Ph. D., became president in 1916 and is at this time, 1920, in charge of the institution.

The college has a splendid library, and well equipped laboratories for students of chemistry, physics and biology.

A commodious infirmary, light, airy and well equipped, is part of the college equipment. The gymnasium is located in the basement of Massey Hall, and the college has one of the finest swimming pools in the south.

The Woman's college offers a prize of five dollars for the best short story, and also a prize for the best poem written by students each year. A loving cup is presented to the class making the highest number of points on field day, and a cup is also given to the literary society which wins the annual debate.

Four scholarships are given by the college annually through the Federation of Women's clubs. Ten scholarships are granted to students who perform six hours work weekly in the library under the librarian. A. C. Darling of Andalusia and Mrs. Julia A. Pratt of Prattville maintain scholarships.

The college is handled, in matters of discipline, by the student government association. The athletic association manages all sports. A thriving Young Woman's Christian Association is maintained.

There are three literary societies, the "Curren Bell," "Philokalean" and "Ad Astra." Each department maintains a club, principal of these are the history, chemistry and Shakespeare clubs. A dramatic and glee club are also maintained.

The publications of the school are "Wo-Co-Ala.," "The Wo-Co-Ala. News," and "Bels and Pomegranates."

In addition to the academic work of the college a school of fine arts is maintained.

In 1920 there are around 400 students in the college.

The trustees (1920) are: Rev. M. H. Holt, Montgomery; Rev. J. M. Dannelly, Montgomery; Mr. E. P. Flowers, Montgomery; Mr. M. B. Houghton, Montgomery; Rev. W. M. Cox, Montgomery; Judge W. H. Thomas, Montgomery; Rev. E. M. Glenn, Birmingham; Rev. L. C. Branscomb, Birmingham; Mr. F. M. Jackson, Birmingham; Mr. J. A. Vann, Birmingham; Rev. J. S. Robertson, Cullman; Mr. J. H. Wilson, Lincoln.

REFERENCES.—Bulletins and circulars of the Woman's College of Alabama, 1908-09 to 1919-20; Manuscript minutes of the Board of Trustees and manuscript minutes of the

Board of Commissioners, in the archives of Woman's College.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA. An organization of women in this State, which is a branch of the National organization, the object of which was to secure the right of suffrage.

REFERENCES.—Manuscripts in files of Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

WOMEN'S CLUBS OF ALABAMA, FEDERATION OF. See Federation of Women's Clubs, the Alabama.

WOODLAWN LIBRARY. See Libraries.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD, THE. A fraternal and insurance order founded in 1890 at Omaha, Neb., by Joseph Cullen Root, the governing body being the Sovereign Camp of the World, with branches known as locals. The order pays old age benefits and erects a monument at the grave of deceased members. The insurance features are the most prominent ones and on this account its membership has grown with strides.

The first Alabama camp was organized in Mobile, in September, 1892, and was called "First Camp No. 1." The second camp was organized in Montgomery, October 28, 1892; the third at Selma, December 13, 1892. The Birmingham camp, or Number 4, was called the "Magic City Camp," and was organized January 8, 1893.

Alabama became a "head camp" in 1907 and the following meetings have been held: Birmingham, 1907; Montgomery, 1909; Mobile, 1911; Tri Cities, (Florence, Tuscumbia, Sheffield), 1913; Selma, 1915; Dothan, 1917. The total membership on January 1, 1917, for the State was 38,914.

Women's Circles.—Governed by the Supreme Forest and are called "Groves." The first Alabama Grove or local lodge was organized July 3, 1899. By August, 1918, there were 189 Groves in the State with a membership of 5,898. The first State convention was held at Montgomery in March, 1909; the second in Mobile, 1911; the third at Sheffield, 1913; the fourth at Selma, 1915; the fifth at Dothan, 1917.

REFERENCES.—Letters from Dora Alexander, supreme clerk, and John T. Yates, sovereign clerk, Omaha, Neb., in Department of Archives and History.

WOODRUFF SCHOOL. A private school for the education of boys and girls, founded by Miss Augusta Woodruff, and continuously conducted by her at her residence, 201 Alabama street, Montgomery. The training is limited to primary and high school preparatory courses. For many years Miss Elizabeth Moore (now Mrs. Elbert A. Holt) and Miss Annie Lewis have been associated as assistants. Hundreds of the young men and women of Montgomery have received their early training under the wise guidance of Miss Woodruff and those associated with her.

A report of the school to the State Superintendent of Education, September 30, 1918, shows 4 teachers, and an enrollment of 34 boys and 41 girls.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

WOODSTOCK & BLOCTON RAILWAY COMPANY. See Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company; Birmingham Southern Railroad Company.

WOODSTOCK COTTON MILLS, Anniston. See Cotton Manufacturing.

WOODWARD IRON COMPANY. An industrial corporation, incorporated November 15, 1911, in Delaware, and acquired all the properties of the Woodward Iron Co., of Alabama, and of the Birmingham Coal & Iron Co.; capital stock: authorized and outstanding—\$10,000,000 common, \$3,000,000 preferred; total, \$13,000,000; shares, \$100; funded debt—authorized, \$25,000,000, outstanding, \$13,267,000; bonds of subsidiary companies guaranteed by this company, \$2,000,000; properties owned in Alabama—3 blast furnaces at Woodward and 2 at Birmingham; 50,000 acres coal lands, on which are located 7 coal mines, with an aggregate capacity of about 4,000 tons of coal daily; about 5,000 acres of red ore lands, on which are 4 red ore mines, with a total capacity of 4,000 tons daily; a brown ore mine at Doctay, Ala.; 170 by-product coke ovens; 41.5 miles of railroad, with locomotives and cars; electric power plants; water plants, etc.; available tonnage estimated—coal, 380,109,000 tons; brown ore, 10,000,000 tons; red ore, 286,290,000 tons; offices: Woodward, Ala.

The Woodward Iron Co., of Alabama, was organized in 1881. The furnace site and contiguous ore and coal lands had been purchased soon after the War. The first log-cabin school of Jones Valley is said to have been located on the property acquired by this company. Its first furnace went into blast August 17, 1883. It is situated very near, if not upon, the spot formerly used as a rose garden by Mrs. Fleming Jordan, from whose husband the old homestead had been bought by the Woodward brothers. In 1886 the capital stock of the company was increased from \$450,000 to \$1,000,000. The company prospered from the outset, and was the controlling factor in the formation of the present consolidated company.

The Tutwiler Coal, Coke & Iron Co. was organized in November, 1893, by Maj. Edward M. Tutwiler. In 1906 it sold its properties to the Birmingham Iron Co., which was thereupon reorganized as the Birmingham Coal & Iron Co. The latter was merged with the Woodward Iron Co. in 1911, as shown above.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of industrials, pastim*; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910).

WOOLEN MILLS. There is but one woollen mill in the State—the Killebrew Woollen Mill (T. J. Killebrew & Sons), Newton, Dale County; incorporated 1912; capital, \$40,000;

268 ring, 240 wool spindles; 1 set wool cards; 2 cotton cards; 12 narrow looms; 2 pickers; 16 sewing machines; 1 boiler, 1 water wheel; dye; jeans. — Davison, *Textile blue book*, *passim*.

WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION ACT, ALABAMA. One of the notable achievements of the 1919 legislature was the passage of the Alabama Workmen's Compensation Act, which was approved August 23, 1919, and became effective January 1st, 1920.

The passage of this law resulted from the report of the Alabama Law Reform Commission, which was created by Act of the legislature, approved September 15, 1915, composed of the Governor, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the presiding judge of the Court of Appeals, the Attorney General, and the Director of the Department of Archives and History. This Commission submitted a report to the legislature of 1919 which recommended a Workmen's Compensation Act, and which Senator Leith, of the 12th District, used as the base of the bill which was enacted into the present law.

The original bill was introduced into the senate on January 17th, 1919, and was immediately referred to the Mining and Manufacturers' Committee. Official notations on this bill on file in the State Department of Archives and History show that it received favorable report on January 23, 1919, but was re-committed on January 28th, reported favorably on January 31st, and put on the Calendar. On July 18th it was read first in the House, referred to the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably and passed the house August 5th, the senate concurring on the same date.

The Act provides that the Director of the Department of Archives and History shall be compensation commissioner, ex-officio, whose duties consist of preparing the necessary forms for carrying out the law, compiling statistics, and submitting a report to the next regular session of the 1923 legislature, with such recommendations and amendments to the Act as experience would suggest.

The Act provides that all corporations, firms, etc., who employ as many as sixteen persons are subject to the law, with the exception of common carriers doing an interstate business, domestic servants, and casual or farm laborers. In case either the employer or employee desire not to be bound by the provisions of the Act, they signify the same by filing written notice with the probate judge of the county in which they are located. Any employer with less than sixteen persons may elect to operate under the provisions of the Act by filing written notice with the probate judge of each county in which he does business.

The employer cannot refuse payment of compensation on the grounds that the employee was negligent, or that his injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow em-

ployee, or that he had assumed the risks of, adherent in, or incidental to the work.

In case of temporary total disability the employer must pay to the employee with no dependents, 50 percent of his average weekly wages, subject to a maximum of \$12.00, and in cases of dependency, an amount not exceeding \$15.00. In cases of permanent partial disability and permanent total disability, the same scale as above applies. The period of time for which compensation is payable in cases of temporary total disability and permanent partial disability is limited to 300 weeks, and in cases of permanent total disability the period of time for which compensation is payable is limited to 550 weeks.

In addition to the weekly compensation for injuries, the employer is also required to pay for medical and hospital attention to the injured employee to an amount not exceeding \$100.00.

Where death results from an injury, the dependents of the deceased employee receive compensation ranging from 30 to 50 percentum of the average weekly earnings of the employee, subject to a maximum of \$15.00 per week, for a period of 300 weeks. The employer is also required to pay the expenses of last sickness and burial to an amount not exceeding \$100.00 in each case.

In case of dispute arising between employer and employee as to the payment of compensation, the matter is submitted to a judge of one of the circuit courts for adjustment. Lump sum settlements in cases of specific injuries or death must also be submitted to a circuit judge for his approval.

REFERENCE.—Workmen's Compensation Act, Acts of Alabama, 1919, p. 206.

Y

YAGNAHOOLAH. A locality on the east side of the Tombigbee River in Clarke County, and known among the Indians as the "Beloved Ground." It is thus described by Romans, "We came to Yagna-hoolah (i. e. the Beloved Ground), which lies on the east side and is very high, continuing above two miles along the river bank; its lower part is steep and of whitish grey, and at the end above two hundred feet high, reckoning perpendicularly." It was evidently in the vicinity and south of Wood's Bluff, and its southern terminus was Witch Creek Hill.

REFERENCES.—Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 283; Romans, *Florida* (1775), p. 329.

YAKNIPAKNA. An unidentified Indian town, encountered by De Soto on his march through Alabama. The meaning is "on top of the earth," and indicates that it was evidently situated on a rocky hill.

REFERENCES.—*Narratives of De Soto* (Trail makers series, 1904), vol. 1, p. 99, and vol. 2, p. 129.

YAMASEE. A tribe of the Choctaw-Muskogean linguistic stock, associated at

various times with the history of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. It is first found in historic times in Florida, and along the coast region and the islands of south Georgia. After conflicts with the Spaniards, during the sixteenth century, they fled to the English colony of South Carolina, where they were given lands. After some years they organized with other Indians against the colonists, killed the traders, and engaged in a general massacre of the settlers along the Carolina frontier. On being defeated the Yamasees were driven out of the colony, and they again retired to Florida. Some took refuge with the Catawba Indians. They had various vicissitudes, and small settlements were evidently established among the Creeks and in other parts of the then Louisiana.

On De Lisle's map of 1707 Amassi is laid down east of the Alibamos, apparently in the mid-country between the Alabama and the Chattahoochee Rivers. In 1727 the Catholic church registers at Mobile show the baptism of Francoise, a Hiamasee refugee among the Apalaches of St. Louis. Hamilton notes a settlement in 1744 at the mouth of Deer River, called Yamané, which he says were probably Yamasees. On Mitchell's map, 1755, the Massee are placed on the east side of the Tallapoosa just below Tukabatchi. In the map published in the *American Gazetteer*, 1762, it is given the same location. It is certain that they had settlements in this section, since the treaty of 1765 between Great Britain and the Upper and Lower Creek Indians, at Pensacola, May 28, 1765, provides among other items, that the boundary run around the bay and "take in all the plantations which formerly belonged to the Yamasee Indians." This was probably Pensacola Bay according to Hamilton. He also calls attention to Yamasee Point, which juts into Pensacola Bay from the north. The foregoing fragmentary references indicate their presence both among the Creeks and on the Gulf in the eighteenth century. Their subsequent seats are only imperfectly known, but they were doubtless absorbed by their stronger neighbors. Woodward speaks of them as the "flat-footed Yemasseees." They are said to be darker than the Creeks.

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 986; Woodward, *Reminiscences* (1859), pp. 25, 29; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 111, 113, 233, 245, 246; Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vol. 2, p. 294; *Ibid*, *The Mississippi Basin* (1898), p. 47; *Ibid*, *The Westward Movement* (1899), p. 31; Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighth annual report*, 1899, p. 560.

YELLOW FEVER. Alabama was first visited by this dread scourge in 1704, when a vessel from Santo Domingo brought the disease to Fort Louis de la Mobile, then the chief town of French Louisiana, and barely two years following settlement. The trouble assumed epidemic proportions, and among those who succumbed was Henri de Tonti.

Since that date there have been many visitations to this and other towns in the State. In 1873, the disease reached the town of Huntsville in the Tennessee Valley.

Yellow fever has never been known to originate in the United States, and all epidemics have been traceable to the West Indies where, up to a few years since, it existed throughout the year. The first recorded epidemic in the history of the world occurred in December, 1493, in Santo Domingo, at the town of Ysabella, which had been only that month founded by Columbus, during his second voyage to America.

Since the occupation of Cuba in 1899 by the United States, when the cause of the spread of the disease was ascertained, and Havana and other towns were cleaned up, there has been no recurrence of yellow fever in Alabama except in sporadic cases. The last reported cases were in 1905, when it manifested itself at Castleberry, at Montgomery and on board a vessel in Mobile Harbor. The subjects at Castleberry and Montgomery were refugees from Mobile.

Effective quarantine regulations have in a large measure been responsible for the arrest of the trouble in recent years, the United States Public Health Service having been very strict in its enforcement.

A survey shows the mortality rate at Mobile in all epidemics to be high. This is accounted for principally from the fact of laxity by municipal authorities in the enforcement of preventive measures and quarantines during the early days of the epidemics. The suppression of facts in reference to the prevalence of the disease has also contributed to its spread. Even as late as 1899 the State health authorities were severely criticised for reporting the disease immediately after it manifested itself, it being felt that injury in a financial way was done by circulating the information. Prevalence of the disease in other towns in the State is traceable to refugees from Mobile, New Orleans, or Pensacola in all cases. Prior to the discovery of the mosquito theory in 1899, no cleanup campaign had ever been waged, and practically no preventative efforts were used except disinfectants, the popular theory being that the coming of the first frost was the only means of arresting the trouble. Statistics show that the large per cent of deaths was among refugees who returned to the infected districts after the first frost, contracted the fever and died. Many cases among negroes have been reported, but the percentage of deaths among them has always been small.

Statistics.—Below will be found statistics of recurrence, cases, deaths, periods covered and other items of importance. For early years but few facts are available, although there can be hardly any doubt that the mortality of the early colonists in the eighteenth century is to be traced to the scourge of yellow fever.

1704. Severe epidemic among the then small colony at Mobile, introduced from

Santo Domingo. Many deaths, but no available statistics.

1765, 1766. In each year severe epidemics at Mobile, introduced from Jamaica. The fatalities were largely among newcomers, or late arrivals.

1805. Few deaths at Mobile. Disease introduced from Havana.

1819. Severe epidemic at Mobile from August 19 to November 30, with 274 deaths. Many cases occurred after frost. Epidemic at Fort St. Stephens from July 4 to December 1; and at Fort Claiborne July 4 to December 1. Introduced from Havana.

1821. Sporadic cases; and seven deaths in Mobile during October. Other points not affected.

1822. Severe epidemic at Blakely. "Only four or five cases" reported at Mobile.

1824. Six deaths in Mobile, the last September 25, more than a month before frost.

1825. Severe epidemic at Mobile. The board of health concealed the true conditions, and although the disease made its appearance as early as July, no official report was given out until September 2, when only one case was announced. It was not until September 11 that official admission of epidemic conditions was made. Many deaths reported.

1826-27. Sporadic cases in Mobile in September.

1828. Mild epidemic in Mobile, but no statistics available.

1829. Epidemic in Mobile; 130 deaths. First case August 14.

1837. Four cases appeared September 20 at Mobile, but no more at that time. On October 2 a frost fell and those who had left the city returned. On October 10, cases broke out in every section of the city, and the disease was soon epidemic, running to the end of November, 350 deaths reported.

1838. Few sporadic cases at Mobile.

1839. Severe epidemic at Mobile among the new inhabitants. The first case occurred August 11, and the last case October 20. Deaths, 450.

1841. A few scattering cases among inhabitants of the interior, then visiting in Mobile.

1842. Slight epidemic in the southern section of Mobile; 160 cases, and 70 deaths.

1843. Severe epidemic at Mobile. First case reported August 24, and the last, November 5. The public was kept in ignorance, the disease became widespread. Cases 1,350, with 750 deaths. The infection was traced to New Orleans.

1844. Epidemic at Mobile. The first case reported August 14. Deaths, 40.

1845. Few cases at Mobile, though it did not manifest itself until November 9. Only 1 death.

1846. Four deaths at Mobile. The first case appeared September 11.

1847. Epidemic at Mobile. The first case, August 2. Deaths, 78.

1848. Mild epidemic at Mobile. The first case August 18. Deaths, 24.

1849. Mild epidemic, the first manifestation, July 3. Deaths, 21.

1851. Mild epidemic at Mobile. No records kept.

1852. Epidemic in Selma, now known to have been infected by steamboat from Mobile, although there is no reported occurrence of the disease for that year in the latter. First reported case and death, September 1, and the last death, November 13. Deaths, 53.

1853. Epidemics in Mobile, Montgomery, Demopolis, Cahawba, Fulton, Hollywood, Porterville, St. Stephens Road, Bladen Springs, Spring Hill, Dog River Factory and Citronelle.

Mobile was infected from the bark *Milliades*, from New Orleans; and other points by refugees from Mobile, except Hollywood which was infected from New Orleans.

Of the 25,000 population in Mobile, 8,000 left the city. First case and death July 11, the last case December 16. Total deaths, 1,191. A large number of cases among negroes, but only 50 died.

In Montgomery the first case appeared in September, and last in November. Deaths, 35.

The epidemic at Spring Hill was largely among refugees; 50 out of a group of 60 were attacked, the death rate being 5 whites, 2 mulattoes and 1 negro.

No record was kept of the cases and deaths at Cahawba, Citronelle, Demopolis, Fulton and St. Stephen's Road.

At Porterville, there were no cases among the inhabitants, but 5 cases with 2 deaths among refugees.

At Hollywood the first case developed, August 15, and the last September 20, with 10 cases and 6 deaths. Infection from New Orleans.

At Dog River out of a population of 300, there were 69 cases with 23 deaths; the first case, August 18.

This epidemic was the most widespread which had occurred up to that time, not only in Alabama, but over the entire country.

1854. Epidemic at Montgomery, with a few sporadic cases at Mobile. Deaths in Montgomery, 45, the disease running from September to November.

1855. Epidemic at Montgomery, September to November. 30 deaths.

1858. Epidemic at Mobile. Deaths, 70; the first case, August 3.

1863, 1864. Few sporadic cases at Mobile during these years, brought in by blockade runners from Key West and from the West Indies. In 1863, 2 deaths reported with 6 in 1864.

1867. Epidemic in Mobile, with a few sporadic cases in Montgomery, and also at Fort Morgan. The disease appeared at all three places August 13. No statistics are available; but infection from New Orleans.

1870. Sporadic cases at Montgomery and Whiting, with a mild epidemic at Mobile. Cases at Montgomery, August 22 to November 19; at Mobile, August 27 to November 19; and among refugees at Whiting about

the same period. Infection was from Havana.

1873. Severe epidemics occurred throughout the entire Gulf States. Mobile, Montgomery, Junction, Huntsville, Oakfield and Pollard were visited.

At Mobile infection was traced to New Orleans; occurrence from August 21 to November 29. Total of 210 cases, with 35 deaths.

Montgomery was infected from Pensacola, the first case reported, August 27. The whole population of the city, except about 1,800 fled. There were 500 cases, with 108 deaths. The last case appeared November 10.

The first case at Oakfield reported September 22. Total of 7 cases, with 1 death.

Sporadic cases at Pollard, but no statistics available.

In a population of 35 at Junction, there were 22 cases, with 14 deaths.

At Huntsville there were 3 cases, with 1 death.

While Memphis and Shreveport had many more cases than New Orleans and Mobile in this epidemic, the mortality rate in the latter was much greater.

1874. Epidemic at Pollard. Infection brought from Pensacola. No statistics.

1875. Mild epidemic at Mobile; the first case reported September 1, the last October 20. Cases 16, with 8 deaths. Some cases occurred among refugees from Mobile to Whiting.

1876. Two cases, one a refugee from New Orleans, the other a refugee from Savannah, developed in the Battle House. The one from New Orleans died.

1878. Severe epidemics in the Tennessee valley, with infection in most cases from Memphis. There were cases at Athens, Courtland, Decatur, Florence, Huntsville, Leighton, Stevenson, Town Creek, Tuscumbia and Tuscaloosa. Spring Hill, Whistler and Mobile in the southern part of the State were visited.

Athens had 2 cases, with 2 deaths; Courtland, one case with one death; Decatur 187 cases, 51 deaths; Florence 1,409 cases, 50 deaths; Huntsville 33 cases, 13 deaths, none of these being resident cases; Leighton, 4 cases, 1 death; Mobile 297 cases, 83 deaths; Spring Hill, 1 death among the refugees, no local cases; Stevenson 11 cases, and 6 deaths, first case on September 1; Town Creek, 4 deaths; Tuscaloosa 2 cases, 2 deaths; Tuscumbia 97 cases, 31 deaths; Whistler several cases among refugees, 1 death only, inhabitants not attacked.

The epidemic of this year was general over the entire Mississippi Valley, as far north as Cairo, Ill. Many cases in the north Alabama towns were refugees from other points. In only a few cases were the natives affected. The infection in Mobile was from Biloxi, Miss., the first case showing early in August. Most of the cases were in the southern section of the town. The last death, October 30; a slight frost had fallen October 23.

1880. One case developed on board a vessel from Havana, then in Mobile Harbor. No cases in the city.

1883. Severe epidemic at Brewton; the first case, September 12, the last, November 6; 70 cases, 28 deaths. The presence of yellow fever was never admitted by the local physicians, but it was so pronounced by the U. S. Marine Health Service and the State health officer.

1888. Outbreak at Decatur, in which there were 10 cases and 1 death; the first case, September 4. Nearly the whole population of the town fled.

1893. Two cases, with one death at Fort Morgan.

1897. The outbreak of this year was widespread, cases occurring at Alco, Bay Minette, Flomaton, Greensboro, Mobile, Montgomery, Notasulga, Selma, Sandy Ridge and Wagar. Alco, 1 case, no death; Bay Minette, 1 case, 1 death; Flomaton, 98 cases, 5 deaths; Greensboro, 1 case, 1 death; Mobile, infected from Ocean Springs, Miss., 361 cases, 48 deaths; Montgomery, 120 cases, 11 deaths; the epidemic lasting from October 18 to November 10; Notasulga, 1 case, no deaths; Selma, 12 cases, 2 deaths, epidemic lasting from October 23 to October 31; Sandy Ridge, 1 case, no death; Wagar, 45 cases, 3 deaths.

1903. One case and death at Mobile.

1905. Cases at Castleberry, Mobile quarantine station, and Montgomery. Two cases and two deaths occurred at Castleberry. The case at Montgomery was a refugee.

YORK. Post office and incorporated town, in the west-central part of Sumter County, on the Southern Railway, the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, and the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad, about 30 miles west of Demopolis, and 9 miles south of Livingston. Altitude: 150 feet. Population: 1890—415; 1900—528; 1910—710. It is incorporated under the general laws. It has the Bank of York (State), and the York Press, a Democratic weekly established in 1913. Its industries are mainly cotton ginneries and cotton warehouses. It is the location of the Sumter County High School.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 526; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 215; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 821; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

YORK, FORT. See Tombeché, Fort.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Organization of young men, whose objects are "to provide for the physical, mental, social and spiritual welfare of young men."

The first association was organized in London by George Williams, in 1844. The first college Young Men's Christian Association in America was begun in 1876 at Princeton university.

The first annual convention of the Young Men's Christian association in Alabama was held in 1871.

From a small beginning it has grown to occupy a position of power in every community in which there is an association. Fine buildings are maintained in Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile, Decatur, and Tuscaloosa and there is a college Young Men's Christian Association in every institution in the state, with the exception of purely local schools.

In order that the objects may be better attained each Young Men's Christian Association has in operation a physical training department, swimming pool, religious training department, boy's Sunday club, Bible classes, and social gatherings.

In addition to the above classes and courses in instruction are offered in subjects, which may be attended at night, by men or boys who do not have an opportunity to go to school.

Young Men's Christian Associations are maintained at Tuscaloosa; Tuskegee Institute (col.); Auburn; Piedmont; Selma; University; Birmingham; Mobile; Huntsville; Albany; Dallas Mills; Montgomery and Decatur.

REFERENCES.—Cards, announcements, circulars, letters and manuscripts in the Alabama State department of archives and history.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS. See sketches of the several churches or denominations.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Organization of young women for the improvement of the physical, social, intellectual and spiritual condition of all young women.

The first organization was perfected on March 3, 1866, in Boston, Mass., "where thirty earnest women met to consider the needs of girls who came to the city to seek employment." There are at this time more than 25 city associations with a membership of around 350,000.

The Montgomery association was organized in 1903, and purchased two years later from the Young Men's Christian Association its building for which it paid \$10,000. Associations were next formed in Birmingham and Mobile, the association in the former city also owning its building.

There is no state organization. Young Women's Christian Associations are supported by contributions, membership fees, and money for value received, such as board or classes.

College Young Women's Christian Associations are maintained at the University of Alabama, Judson college, Woman's college, Montgomery; State normal schools; Tuskegee institute, and Talladega college.

Selma has a co-operative club similar to the Young Woman's Christian Association.

One of the principal works of the Young Woman's Christian Association is the maintenance of travelers aid stations.

REFERENCES.—Letters, circulars, bulletins, etc., in files of Alabama State department of archives and history.

YUCHI. A tribe, constituting in itself a separate linguistic stock known as the Uchean family. The habitat of the tribe, when first encountered by Gen. Oglethorpe in the settlement of Georgia, 1733, was on the west side of the Savannah River, bounded by Ebenezer Creek on the south and by Brier Creek on the north. Its principal town was on Pleasant Hill, about 30 miles above Ebenezer Creek. Other Yuchi towns were located in South Carolina outside of the tribal habitat just referred to. By 1745 those living in their town on Pleasant Hill had removed and settled on Brier Creek.

The principal Yuchi town was in Russell County, situated on the high levels between the Uchee Creek and Chattahoochee River, and extends for more than a mile practically to the mouth of the creek.

The presence of the Yuchi among the Creeks is explained by the aboriginal migratory disposition, and their particular location among the Muscogeans was due to the policy of the latter of giving a friendly welcome to all other tribes or tribal groups who desired to locate in their midst. The following description of their towns among the Lower Creeks is given by Hawkins:

"U-chee is on the right bank of Chat-to-ho-che, ten and a half miles below Cow-e-tuhtal-lau-has-see, on a flat of rich land, with hickory, oak, blackjack and long leaf pine; the flat extends from one to two miles back from the river. Above the town, and bordering on it, Uchee Creek, eighty-five feet wide, joins the river. Opposite the town house, on the left bank of the river, there is a narrow strip of flat land from fifty to one hundred yards wide, then high pine barren hills; these people speak a tongue different from the Creeks; they were formerly settled in small villages at Ponpon, Saltketchers (Solke-chuh), Silver Bluff, and O-ge-chee (Howge-chu), and were continually at war with the Cherokees, Ea-tau-bau and Creeks.

"In the year 1729, an old chief of Cussetuh, called by the white people Captain Ellick, married three Uchee women, and brought them to Cussetuh, which was greatly disliked by his townspeople; their opposition determined him to move from Cussetuh; he went down opposite where the town now is, and settled with his three brothers; two of whom, had Uchee wives; he, after this, collected all the Uchees, gave them the land where their town now is, and there they settled.

"These people are more civil and orderly than their neighbors; their women are more chaste, and the men better hunters; they retain all their original customs and laws, and have adopted none of the Creeks; they have some worm fences in and about their town, and but very few peach trees.

"They have lately begun to settle out in villages, and are industrious, compared with their neighbors; the men take part in the labors of the women, and are more constant in their attachment to their women, than is usual among red people.

"The number of gun men is variously estimated; they do not exceed two hundred

and fifty, including all who are settled in villages, of which they have three."

While residing among the Creeks they maintained their tribal identity and customs. This relationship is thus described by Bartram:

"They are in confederacy with the Creeks, but do not mix with them; and on account of their numbers and strength are of importance enough to excite and draw upon them the jealousy of the whole Muscogulge confederacy, and are usually at variance, yet are wise enough to unite against a common enemy to support the interest and glory of the general Creek confederacy."

The French census of 1760 ascribes to the Yuchis, spelled Ouyoutchis 50 warriors, and their location as 34 leagues from Fort Toulouse. According to this census there was another Yuchi settlement, numbering 15 warriors, on the Tallapoosa River, 13 leagues from Fort Toulouse. This site has not been identified. The English trade regulations of 1761 gives the Euchees 50 warriors, and assigns them to the traders, McCartan and Campbell.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 414. *Georgia Colonial Records* (1906), vol. 4, pp. 86, 372, 605, 666; *Ibid* (1908), vol. 5, p. 631; *Ibid* (1906), vol. 6, pp. 147, 148; *Ibid* (1907), vol. 8, p. 522; *Handbook of American Indians* (1910), vol. 2, p. 1003; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), pp. 61-62; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, pp. 95-96; Bartram, *Travels* (1791), p. 389.

YUFALA. A Creek town name, applied to as many as four different localities among the Upper and Lower Creeks. The name, according to Gatschet, is of unknown signification. It was variously spelled, appearing as Ufala, Ufaula, Uphaulie, Yofale.

(1) The first of these, Yufalahatchi, was located in Talladega County on the north side of Yufala or Talladega Creek, about 15 miles above its confluence with Coosa River. It was south of the present city of Talladega, and 2 or 3 miles east of Mardisville. Hawkins locates the town "on a flat of half a mile, bordering on a branch," flowing into the creek of the same name as the town. In 1799 its inhabitants had fine stocks of cattle, horses and hogs. It was called Upper Ufala in 1791, and on some maps is referred to as Eufaullee Old Town.

(2) The second, an Upper Creek town, was located on the west bank of the Tallapoosa River 2 miles below Okfuskee. By the English trade regulations of 1763, "Euphalee including Black Creek, a village," with 35 hunters, was assigned to Crook and Co. On De Crenay's map, 1733, "Youfaula" is laid out on the east side of Tallapoosa River some distance above Calebree Creek. The French census of 1760 gives this town 100 warriors, and locates it 11 leagues from Fort Toulouse. In Hawkins' time it had 70 gunmen. At that period their settlements extended out on Hatchelusta, "Black Creek," which flowed into the Tallapoosa River about 2 miles be-

low the town and on the same side. Its people appeared to Hawkins to be thrifty and well-to-do, and were constantly improving.

(3) The third, a Lower Creek town, was located 15 miles below Sawokli, on the eastern bank of the Chattahoochee River, in Quitman County, Ga. It was probably the site of the present Georgetown, opposite Eufaula. Hawkins says that in 1799 the town had fields on both sides of the river. The bluff on which the modern town of Eufaula is situated was undoubtedly occupied by a branch settlement from the main town on the Georgia side of the river. It has no special history. Of the inhabitants of the town generally Hawkins says that while they are very poor, they are "generally well behaved, and very friendly to white people; they are not given to horse-stealing, have some stock, are attentive to it; they have some land fenced, and are preparing for more. From this town was also settled Oketayokni."

(4) The fourth, a Lower Creek town, was situated in Houston County, on the west side of the Chattahoochee River, about 5 miles below the influx of Omussee Creek. The French census of 1760 gives to this town 50 warriors and locates it 42 leagues from Fort Toulouse. In the English trade regulations, 1763, this town had 90 hunters and was assigned to the licensed trader, James Cussings.

(5) The fifth, an Upper Creek town in Macon County, situated on Yaphapee Creek, about 15 miles above its confluence with Tallapoosa. It was called Upper Yufala in 1791. By the French census, 1760, the "Youfalas had 100 warriors, and was situated 11½ leagues distant from Fort Toulouse."

REFERENCES.—Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), pp. 42, 48, 66; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 445; Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 415; Besson, *History of Eufaula* (1875); *Georgia, Colonial Records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 523; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 95; Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth annual report* (1899), pt. 2, map 1; Gatschet, *Migration Legend* (1884), vol. 1, p. 150.

Z

ZERO MILESTONE, THE. A monolith 4 feet in height, located in Washington, D. C., the erection of which was authorized by Congress and the design approved by the Fine Arts Commission of the Federal Government. On the north face is the inscription "Zero Milestone" and the insignia of the motor transport corps of the U. S. Army. On the south face is the statement that the milestone is the starting point from which distances are to be reckoned on the highways radiating from Washington. On the west face is the inscription "Starting point of First Transcontinental Motor Convoy over the Lincoln Highway, July 7, 1919." On the east face, where the rays of the morning sun will fall upon it as the centuries come and

go are most fittingly inscribed: "Starting point of the Second Transcontinental Motor Convoy over the Bankhead Highway, June 14, 1920." The Zero Milestone is the counterpart in purpose of the Golden Milestone in the Forum at Rome and suggests a system of National Roads having as important a function in our national life as had the Roman Roads in the life of the Imperial Empire.

REFERENCE.—From a letter from S. M. Johnson, general director Lee Highway Association, in Alabama State Highway Association.

ZETA BETA TAU. College fraternity for Jewish students; founded at the Jewish Theological Seminary, New York, N. Y., December 29, 1898; entered Alabama with the institution of chapter, 1916, at the Univ. of Ala., members. *Periodical:* *Colors:* Light blue and white.

REFERENCE.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 381-384.

ZETA OMEGA. Local college sorority; founded at Howard College, Birmingham, January 26, 1916, with a charter membership of 5; present membership, 7.

ZETA TAU ALPHA. Women's college fraternity; founded at the Virginia State Normal School, Farmville, October 25, 1898. Entered Alabama in 1905 with the formation of *Beta* chapter at Judson College. *Chapters:* *Beta*, 1905, Judson College, 120 members; and *Nu*, 1910, Univ. of Ala., 40 members. *Beta* chapter owns a bungalow valued at \$3,000. *Periodical:* "Themis." *Colors:* Turquoise blue and steel gray. *Flower:* White violet.

REFERENCE.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 461-62; and the *Fraternity Directory* (1910).

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